

Psychological Abstracts

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Volume 68, 1954

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Psychological Abstracts

VOLUME 29

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GENERAL

3229. —. *POSTANOVLENIÀ Nauchnogo soveta po problemam fiziologicheskogo uchenija I. P. Pavlova pri Prezidiume Akademii nauk SSSR, 23 maja 1953 g.* (Decrees of the Scientific Council on Problems of the Physiological Theory of I. P. Pavlov, Associated with the Prezidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, May 23, 1953). *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Delatel'*, 1953, 3 (4), 655-659.—Anichkov's report on the fulfillment of the decrees of the "Pavlovian Sessions" of 1950 by the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences is officially analyzed and judged. While considerable progress has been made on reconstituting the work of the Academy on Pavlovian bases, many deficiencies in this regard remain. Positive achievements include significant work on experimental neuroses, protective inhibition, cortico-visceral pathology, higher nervous activity in children, pathogenesis of hypertension, etc. However, a "series of most important problems in Pavlovian physiological theory were not subjected to sufficiently profound study."—(I. D. London)

3230. ANDERSON, C. ARNOLD. Human nature: the common concern of the humane disciplines. *Ethics*, 1954, 64, 169-185.—The author traces the widely differing conceptions of human nature, which have been held through the course of Western Civilization, from the Greek period to the present. The following views are emphasized: the concept of rational man, class-bound conceptions which tend to dichotomize man, ambivalence frequently observed in the class-bound orientation, romanticism, utilitarianism, Freudianism, and a modern sociological view which stresses the point that man is the creator as well as the product of his institutions. Bibliographical notes.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

3231. CREEGAN, ROBERT F. The shock of existence. Cambridge, Mass.: Sci-Art, 1954. 140 p. \$2.75—Pragmatism and modern semantics provide the background for the author's development of a philosophy of freedom. Certain trends of the times are shown to be more compatible with a philosophy of dead essences than with a dynamic approach to life. By combining psychoanalysis with the existentialist philosophy, the author is prepared to affirm man's creativity and to find a basis for an improved world order.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

3232. GREGORY, C. C. L., & KOHSEN, ANITA. Physical and psychical research: an analysis of belief. Reigate, Surrey: The Omega Press, 1954. ix, 213 p. 15s.—"Our thesis is that, on the whole, great logico-deductive systems of thought can never serve as permanent structures in science, for the following reason: If they are applicable to the world of observation, they must either tend to become useful mathematical calculi on the one hand, or to remain as rigid systems of belief hampering the free development of scientific enquiry." The thesis is developed on the basis of material drawn from the fields of physics, psychology, and parapsychology.—(J. G. Pratt)

3233. KARN, HARRY W. (Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.) & WEITZ, JOSEPH. An introduction to psychology. New York: Wiley, 1955. xi, 315 p. \$3.90.—This textbook "is intended primarily for students whose . . . psychology may begin and end with a one semester introductory course . . ." While maintaining a practical point of view the "spirit and substance of the science" is not excluded. The 13 chapters deal with scientific analysis and basis of behavior, perception, learning and motivation, remembering and thinking, training, frustration and emotion, personality, individual differences, measuring instruments, and adjustment problems of college students.—(C. M. Louitt)

3234. LAHABABI, MOHAMED AZIZ. *De l'être à la personne.* (Concerning the existence of the individual.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1954. xii, 363 p. 1200 fr.—This detailed metaphysical treatise presents a concept of man as such, without anything in common with Deity, but as being in close relationship with other individuals who influence and enrich the lives of one another. The author, a native of Morocco, aims to reconcile the traditions and culture of Islam and the Occident, believing that better understanding among religions, races and ideologies can lead to better cooperation among nations, and especially greater accord among the inhabitants of North Africa.—(G. E. Bird)

3235. MEERLOO, JOOST A. M. The two faces of man; two studies on the sense of time and on ambivalence. New York: International Universities Press, 1954. x, 237 p. \$4.00.—Two studies constitute this work: (1) The sense of time and (2) ambivalence. The first traces out the time sense from a biological exploration to its occurrence in certain very subjective psychoanalytic experiences. From a clinical descriptive approach, the author shows how "metaphysical, biological, neurological and psychoanalytic concepts of time meet each other concurrently." In the second study, ambivalence is traced from its origin in phenomena of feedback and automatic regulation in the neuroanatomic structures to distortions of double adaption in relation to oral, anal, oedipal and social complications. 61-item bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

3236. MONTAGU, ASHLEY. Immortality. New York: Grove Press, 1955. 72 p. \$2.50. (Paperbound, \$1.00.)—There is no separation between mind and body; so physical death means the end of consciousness. Whole nations are taught today that that there is no life after death, and an important incentive for idealistic living has disappeared with the result of lower ethical living. Belief in a future life reduces anxiety and promotes social discipline, though it has been no unmitigated blessing. While rejecting a supernatural concept, the author believes that good and evil we do lives on to influence others. This is the only real immortality.—(G. K. Morian)

3237. NASH, CARROLL B. (St. Joseph's Coll., Philadelphia, Pa.) Psi and probability theory. *Science*,

1954, 120, 581-582.—"Perhaps the dilemma of accepting psi or abandoning probability theory will be completely resolved only if and when there is adequate experimental evidence for psi other than that based on probability theory. Until then the only logically defensible position is affirmation of psi or denial of probability theory."—(B. R. Fisher)

3238. PAGE, H. E. (Office of Naval Research, Washington, D. C.) The role of psychology in ONR. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 621-628.—Outlines, with illustrative examples, the nature of psychological research supported by ONR.—(C. M. Louttit)

3239. PAKSWER, S. Information, entropy and inductive logic. *Phil. Sci.*, 1954, 21, 254-259.—The author exhibits a parallelism between inductive logic and statistical mechanics, citing especially the work of Rudolf Carnap and of Jerome Rothstein.—(H. Ruja)

3240. REIDEMEISTER, KURT. *Geist und Wirklichkeit; Kritische Essays*. (Mind and reality; critical essays.) Berlin: Springer, 1953. 92 p. DM 8.60.—After a short definition of philosophy the author discusses in a series of essays the meaning of reality, touching upon symbols, perception, space, time and form, and concludes with "prolegomena toward a critical philosophy."—(J. L. Yager)

3241. ROYCE, JOSEPH R., & SILVERS, WILLYS K. A preliminary report on the development of the barrel, chain and post tests. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 84, 299-309.—"This report is concerned with the development of a set of subtests, . . . , as one of several experimental settings which can eventually be incorporated into a test battery to be factorially analyzed. The sample consists of 7 pedigree dogs, 3 Basenjis, 2 Beagles, and 2 Cocker Spaniels, drawn from the stock of . . . Jackson Memorial Laboratory."—(Z. Luria)

3242. THOULESS, R. H. (Cambridge U., Eng.) Psychological research past and present. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1953, 17, 6-23.—Reprinted in the present journal for American readers. Considering the problems of psychological research since the founding of the S.P.R. in 1882 against the background of the problems that were then of major concern, research workers in this field today have grounds for "some satisfaction but not for complacency." The field of experimental work on psi capacities has been the most productive, but progress has also been made in other areas.—(J. G. Pratt)

3243. WATTS, ALAN W. Asian psychology and modern psychiatry. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1953, 13, 25-30.—Oriental psychology is concerned with the general frustration of society. Self-contradiction is the criterion for mental disease in Asia. The goal of Buddhist psychotherapy is complete presence of mind with inspired spontaneity so that acts and decisions are handed over to the same unconscious processes that organize the body.—(D. Prager)

Theory & Systems

3244. BECK, LEWIS WHITE. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) Psychology and the norms of knowledge. *Phil. phe-nomenol. Res.*, 1954, 14, 494-506.—"The theory of knowledge deals with two distinct kinds of problems. The first has to do with the decision as to what mental events can be regarded as cognitive. The second concerns the determination of the existential, causal conditions of knowledge. An antinomy immediately arises in the theory of knowledge for, although know-

ledge is epistemologically prior to the sciences, the facts discovered by science are causally prior to knowing. Although in one sense epistemology seems basic to science, in another sense science is basic to it. Implications of the antinomy and proposed solutions are discussed. Spanish summary.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

3245. BJORSTEDT, AKE. (U. Lund, Ystad, Sweden.) Testproximal analysis, terminological absorption, and conceptual purification. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 67-70.—Many unproductive psychological discussions are caused by a conflict between operational definitions and a pre-operational terminology. For example, we have improved our use of intelligence tests by narrowing our definition of what they should try to measure. Irrelevant terminological absorption may be diminished by allowing a conceptual purification to be followed by a terminological purification.—(R. W. Husband)

3246. CALDWELL, WILLARD E. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) Field theory: II. Some mathematical applications to comparative psychology. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 271-275.—Conceiving the organism as a configuration of energy existing within a larger configuration of energy called the environment, and following a course of differentiation with respect to the environmental field, the author develops a psychophysical approach to some of the traditional problems of the comparative psychologist. Problems treated are: maze learning, motivation, perceptual discrimination, and the Skinner type design. Additional problems in need of research are also presented.—(E. G. Aiken)

3247. CARTWRIGHT, RICHARD L. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Ontology and the theory of meaning. *Phil. Sci.*, 1954, 21, 316-325.—The aim of this paper is to criticize W. V. Quine's criterion of the ontological commitments of a theory and tentatively to formulate a more adequate one. Quine "specifies the ontology of a theory as consisting of just those objects over which the bound variables must range, if the affirmed statements of the theory are to be true." This criterion lacks clarity since it is not free of notions taken from the theory of meaning. Introducing the concept of semantical rules makes it possible to formulate a criterion which is intensional in the sense that some use must be made of terms taken from the theory of meaning, but whose application to a given elementary theory will presuppose only an extensional interpretation for the theory itself.—(H. Ruja)

3248. CHUKICHEV, I. P. Obshchee v teoretičeskikh positi夫akh I. P. Pavlova i N. E. Vvedenskogo-A. A. Ukhtomskogo. (That which is common in the theoretical positions of I. P. Pavlov and N. E. Vvedenskii-A. A. Ukhtomskii.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Delatel'*, 1953, 3(2), 279-295.—The common aspects of Pavlovian theory and that of Vvedenskii-Ukhtomskii are discussed under the following headings: (1) on the unity of opposite processes: excitation and inhibition, (2) the theory concerning parabiosis and the phasic states of the cortex, (3) on irradiation and concentration of the excitatory and inhibitory processes and their mutual induction, (4) Vvedenskii-Ukhtomskii's theory concerning "functional lability" and that of Pavlov's on "extreme reactivity." It is concluded that there is a "great closeness in the fundamental theoretical positions of Pavlov, Vvedenskii, and Ukhtomskii."—(I. D. London)

3249. FLOWERMAN, SAMUEL H. Psychoanalytic theory and science. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 415-441.—This paper deals with scientific thinking, logical inference, and psychoanalytic concepts. It discusses psychoanalysis as a science rather than as a method of treatment. Such topics are covered as the latency period hypothesis, the Oedipus hypothesis, the use of symbolism, and teleological explanations. Some psychoanalytic concepts which have been put to experimental test are mentioned. 33 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

3250. HALL, CALVIN S. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) A primer of Freudian psychology. Cleveland: World Publishing Co., 1954. xii, 137 p. \$2.50.—This primer attempts "to bring together, in a concise form, Freud's ideas on the organization, dynamics, and development of normal personality." Following the first chapter on Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), the exposition of Freud's psychological theories of normal personality is undertaken in 3 chapters, using only primary sources. In addition to references to Freud's writings, there is a list of 12 annotated, recommended readings.—(A. J. Sprow)

3251. IVANOV-SMOLENSKII, A. G. Novye popytki peresmotra i revizii osnovnykh poniatii ucheniya I. P. Pavlova. (New attempts at reviewing and revising the basic concepts of I. P. Pavlov's theory.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Dushatel'*, 1953, 3(3), 444-457.—The author denies that Anokhin's recent "confession of errors" committed by him in past "anti-Pavlovian theorizing" adds up to anything more than an "illusion of self-criticism." Asratian is also criticized for "attempting to improve upon Pavlov's theory," thereby committing the same mistakes for which Pavlov criticized the American psychologist, Guthrie.—(I. D. London)

3252. KELMAN, HAROLD. Psychoanalysis and science: a preliminary study. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1953, 13, 38-58.—Psychoanalysis is scientific in that its theories fulfill the criteria of universality, of being unitary, and of being approximations. Psychoanalysis operates on the assumption of an order in man in his universe. 25 references.—(D. Prager)

3253. KNIAZHEV, V. N. Nekotorye zamechanii k voprosu o dvukh signal'nykh sistemakh. (Several remarks on the problem of the two signal systems.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Dushatel'*, 1953, 3(2), 312-315.—The views of Fedorov and Preobrazhenskaya on the two signal systems in Pavlovian theory are criticized as being on occasion probably correct theoretically, but as not following from their research.—(I. D. London)

3254. KUNZ, HANS. Zur Frage nach dem Wesen der Norm. (Teil I). (On the nature of the normative; Part I.) *Psyche*, Heidelberg, 1954, 8, 241-271.—The presence of the normative for man stems from his wide range of possibilities for realizing different forms of existence. Though the normative does not coincide with the actual, yet it must be realizable within the limits of human potentiality. All imaginable existences are not equally feasible, but are limited by extra-rational biological and interpersonal conditions. Although human freedom exists, its part in human activity is a limited one. Norms emerge from human potentialities that have been cognitively developed and conatively stated.—(E. W. Eng)

3255. MARGENAU, HENRY, et al. Symposium: The present state of operationalism. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1954, 79, 209-231.—Margenau, Henry, On interpretations and misinterpretations of operationalism. 209-210; Bergmann, Gustav, Sense and nonsense in operationalism. 210-214; Hempel, Carl G., Logical appraisal of operationalism. 215-220; Lindsay, R. B., Operationalism in physics reassessed. 221-223; Bridgman, P. W., Remarks on the present state of operationalism. 224-226; Seeger, Raymond J., Beyond operationalism. 226-227; Grünbaum, Adolf, Operationalism and relativity. 228-231.—(B. R. Fisher)

3256. MAZE, J. R. (U. Sydney, Australia.) Do intervening variables intervene? *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 226-234.—The fallacy of hypothetization is re-examined in the light of current practices in the use of intervening variables. It is contended that an error is made in assuming that the empirical relationships established in research are between the antecedent and consequent conditions and the intervening variables. The relationship is between the anchoring variables alone. MacCorquodale and Meehl's article on intervening constructs (see 22: 3269) is critically discussed as an article which discussed the problem in a limited degree. What is needed is a search for the actual properties of organisms which are responsible for the observed relationships. 18 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

3257. MUENZINGER, KARL F. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) The need for a frame of reference in the study of behavior. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1954, 50, 227-236.—The interdependence of processes within a psychological situation requires a methodological approach for the analysis of behavior that takes into account all the relations between the various parts. Such an approach has to satisfy the main characteristic of behavior, namely its totality which, however, can only be described in dividing it into parts. An applicable method would be the adoption of a pattern of segments which is to be applied universally to all samples of behavior. This "frame of reference" would have the following four categories of description: motivation, discrimination, performance, and affectivity. The meaning of these concepts is discussed.—(M. J. Stanford)

3258. MULDER, M. Het situatie-begrip in de moderne psychologie. (The concept of "situation" in modern psychology.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 149-178.—The phenomenological and the experimental method in modern psychology are confronted by an investigation of the fundamental concept of "situation". While experimental psychology aims at the isolation of factors in order to analyze their influence, phenomenology rather investigates the fundamental structures of human behavior as related to the world. For a scientific psychology both approaches are necessary.—(R. Houwink)

3259. PETRUSHEVSKII, S. A. Uchenie I. P. Pavlova i marksistko-leninskaii teorii o trazhenii. (Pavlov's teaching and marxian-leninist theory of reflection.) *Voprosy dialekticheskogo materializma*, 1951, 296-327.—Pavlov's teaching is based on the three materialist principles: of determinism, of analysis and synthesis, and of structuralization, i.e. arrangement of the action of force in space. The author traces Pavlov's polemics with Sherrington, Lashley, Koehler, Lewin, Woodworth and Janet, his contributions towards the theory of evolution, Pavlov's understanding of the development and adaptation, and the

significance of his theory for the psychology, medicine and dialectical materialism. Last part of the paper is devoted to the review of the activity of his pupils who develop further his views, as Bykov, Asratian or Ivanov-Smolenskij, and to the criticism of those who have abandoned his way, as Orbelli or Anokhin.—(M. Chojnowski)

3260. POKORNÝ, RICHARD R. Zum Problem der Jungschen Archetypen. (The problem of Jung's archetypes.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, 13, 175-187.—Jung originally defined archetypes as "inherited possibilities of ideation," a concept which can be defended. However, later on he modified the definition to "inherited primordial forms of ideas of mankind," the existence of which cannot be proven. Jung does not take into account individual experience, the variety of myths which often contain contradictory symbols, the possibility of misinterpreting symbols, and the facts of the science of heredity. English and French summaries.—(K. F. Muenzinger)

3261. WALKER, ROLAND. (Rensselaer Polytech. Inst., Troy, N. Y.) Parapsychology and dualism. *Sci. Mon., N. Y.*, 1954, 79, 1-9.—A reexamination of the assumptions of mechanism and dualism, and their consequences for scientific work and interpretation, is utilized to critically analyze the interpretive aspects of parapsychology, even "assuming that the experimental findings have demonstrated some valid patterns of phenomena." 24 references.—(B. R. Fisher)

3262. WILLIAMS, D. C. (U. Toronto, Ont., Can.) The new eclecticism. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 113-124.—There has been a development of a new eclecticism in psychology recently which has as its goal the search for an underlying unity of principle. It also has an awareness of the way communication is biased by theoretical presuppositions. Distinctions are made between various types of theory. The role of the theoretical model is described. The phenomenological position has the advantage over the historical, positivistic, and operational approaches.—(E. D. Lawson)

3263. WINNICOTT, D. W. Mind and its relation to the psyche-soma. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 27, 201-209.—"The true self, a continuity of being, is in health based on psyche-soma growth. Mental activity is a special case of the functioning of the psyche-soma.... Two distinct bases for normal mental functioning can be given; viz.: (a) conversion of good enough environment into perfect (adapted) environment, enabling minimum reaction to impingement and maximum of natural (continuous) self development; and (b) cataloguing of impingements... for assimilation at later stages of development. It is to be noted that psyche-soma growth is universal and its complexities are inherent, whereas mental development is somewhat dependent on variable factors.... Mental phenomena are complications of variable importance in psyche-soma continuity of being, in that which adds up to the individual's 'self'."—(C. L. Winder)

(See also abstracts 3467, 3787, 3800, 3826, 3827, 3991)

Methods & Apparatus

3264. BENDIG, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Reliability of short rating scales and the heterogeneity of

the rated stimuli. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 167-170.—"Three lists of 10 food stimuli were selected so that the lists varied in the heterogeneity of the stimuli. Preference ratings were collected from 278 Ss using rating scales with 2, 3, 4, or 5 categories. Rating reliability was highest with the most heterogeneous list and with the 4-category scale and was lowest with the most homogeneous list and the 2-category scale. Rater bias results were more tentative, with the list of intermediate stimuli heterogeneity and the 4-category scale most subject to systematic rater error on the part of the Ss."—(P. Ash)

3265. MILEŘIAN, E. A. Přibor díla issledování elektrického aktivity mozga. (Apparatus for the investigation of the electrical activity of the brain.) *Zh. výssh. nervn. Dělatel'*, 1953, 3 (3), 458-463.—The construction of an apparatus is described, useful in experimental investigations of brain electrical activity. Among the advantages claimed for it are (1) a pneumatic device ensuring equalization of pressure of the electrodes on the skull and (2) a design permitting accurate application to the unshaven head.—(I. D. Loden)

3266. MURPHY, ELIZABETH F., BAILEY, RUSSELL M., & COVELL, MILDRED R. (Maine Agric. Exper. Station, Orono.) Observations on methods to determine food palatability and comparative freezing quality of certain new strawberry varieties. *Food Technol.*, 1954, 8, 113-116.—Thirteen different varieties and treatments of frozen strawberries were evaluated for flavor, color, and firmness by a panel of 28 judges. A rank order method was used with the treatments presented 4 at a time in a balanced incomplete block design. Ranks were converted to scores. Scores were positively correlated among the three factors and significant treatment differences were found on all factors. In addition to ranking the samples 10 judges rated them for texture using a 5-point scale. "Variance analysis of the resulting data showed that each of the 10 judges detected significant differences by scoring while only 5 discriminated... by ranking. This suggests that a more critical test of judge perception results from ranking."—(D. R. Peryam)

3267. NEWSON, L. JOHN. (U. Nottingham, Eng.) A projection tachistoscope. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 93-94.—A simple device made up of standard equipment which can also be made available for other purposes and which satisfies the six main criteria for a projection tachistoscope is described.—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

3268. NUTTIN, J. Clinische en experimentele methodes in de psychologie. (Clinical and experimental methods in psychology.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 97-113.—The diversity between clinical and experimental psychology is discussed and a survey is presented of the integration of both methods in modern scientific psychology.—(R. Houwink)

3269. RAIFORD, MORGAN B. Perimeter with controlled illumination and recording mechanism. *A.M.A. Arch. Ophthal.*, 1954, 52, 550-556.—Description of an improved perimeter for obtaining more precise visual fields in ophthalmic practice and in research.—(S. Renshaw)

3270. REUNING, H., & ROSEN, J. Analysis of items recorded by observers of behaviour in skill test situations. *J. nat. Inst. personnn. Reg., Johannesburg*, 1953, 5, 36-56.

3271. SAINSBURY, PETER. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) A method of measuring spontaneous movements by time-sampling motion pictures. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 742-748.—Autistic movements scores obtained in a 100 foot sample correlated with electromyographic scores .83. Scores from films and observation during the same period correlated .998. It is suggested that this technique can be used in a great many more studies with this demonstrated validity and reliability.—(W. L. Wilkins)

3272. SHUSTIN, N. A. Metodika registratsii golosovykh uslovnykh refleksov u vysshikh zhivotnykh. (A method of registration of conditioned vocal reflexes in higher animals.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deyateli*, 1953, 3 (2), 296-300.—A description is given of the construction and function of apparatus useful for the study of conditioned vocal reflexes both in their quantitative and qualitative aspects.—(I. D. London)

3273. SPIRIN, B. G., & FANTALOVA, V. L. Chernil'no-pisshushchii apparat dlia registratsii dvigatel'nykh reaktsii. (An apparatus employing ink for the registration of motor reactions.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deyateli*, 1953, 3 (2), 301-303.—A description is given of the construction and function of a kymographic apparatus which may be used whenever it is convenient to register movements by pneumatic means.—(I. D. London)

3274. STEWART, KENNETH C. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) A new instrument for detecting the galvanic skin response. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 169-173.—Description of a new instrument for checking the GSR which requires no manipulation during use and provides a chart record analyzed more positively and easily.—(M. F. Palmer)

3275. SUPPES, PATRICK. (Stanford U., Calif.) Some remarks on problems and methods in the philosophy of science. *Phil. Sci.*, 1954, 21, 242-248.—A serious program of research for the philosophy of science would include the axiomatizing of the theory of all developed branches of empirical science and the developing empirically of realistic axiomatizations for various types of measurement. "The work connected with axiomatization... may be divided into four parts. First, there needs to be a statement of what other theories will be assumed.... Second, the primitive notions of the theory need to be listed.... Third, the set-theoretical definition needs to be completed by listing the axioms which must be satisfied.... Finally, an empirical interpretation of the axiomatized theory needs to be given." 30 references.—(H. Ruja)

3276. TSUDZUKI, ARITSUNE. (Nagoya U., Japan.) Shitumonshi chōsahō ni kansuru kenkyū II: muōtō no bunseki. (Studies on the questionnaire method II: analysis of non-response.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 24, 226-238.—The nature of non-response in a two-category (yes-no) questionnaire was studied by administering the same test to the same group with additional categories, such as "in-between," "cannot decide," "have not thought about," and with two different intensities of "agree" and "disagree." The latter method greatly reduced the percentage of non-response. The meaning of the non-response category depended on the personality of the subject and the item. The only comparable category in the two tests was the positive responses. Negative responses as well as non-responses in the former were found to be multidimensional in meaning. Thus the assumption

of a bipolar dimension in a two-category questionnaire is not justified.—(A. M. Niyekawa)

3277. WITHERS, W. C. R. (U. London, Eng.) A new tachistoscope and cycling timer. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 217-219.—"The construction and working of a new tachistoscope and new electronic timer are described. Directly viewed cut-out figures are used in this tachistoscope. The timer is a silent, electronic model giving either cyclic or simple exposures." A circuit diagram of the timer is included.—(L. E. Thune)

(See also abstracts 3751, 3840)

New Tests

3278. BURGEMEISTER, BESSIE B., BLUM, LUCILLE HOLLANDER, & LORGE, IRVING. Columbia Mental Maturity Scale. Ages 3-12. Individual test. 1 form, Untimed, (15-30) min. Kit of 100 test cards with manual, pp. 13 (\$35.00); record blank (85¢ per 35). Yonkers, N.Y.: World Book Co., 1954.—(See *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 309.)

3279. EISENSON, JON. Examining for aphasia. (Rev. ed.) Adolescent-adult. Individual test. 1 form. Manual with plates, pp. v + 73 (\$3.50); record form, pp. 12, (\$3.50 per 25); set (\$6.00). New York: Psychological Corp., 1954.—(See *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 309.)

3280. WESMAN, ALEXANDER G., & DOPPELT, JEROME E. Personnel Test for Industry. (PTI). Verbal Test. Numerical Test. Trade school-adult. 2 forms, each test. 5 (10) min., verbal; 20 (25) min., numerical. Test booklet, each test (\$1.60 per 25), with manual, pp. 10, and keys; specimen set (35¢). New York: Psychological Corp., 1952, 1954.—(See *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 309.)

(See also abstracts 4024, 4758)

Statistics

3281. AUMACK, LEWIS. (Utah St. Hosp., Provo.) Misconceptions concerning the interpretation of sub-group variations within normative data. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 79-82.—The author is concerned over what he terms a common misconception with regard to interpretations of sub-group variations within a general normative framework, rather than within a more meaningful, more homogeneous group.—(R. W. Husband)

3282. BECHHOFER, ROBERT E., DUNNETT, CHARLES W., & SOBEL, MILTON. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N.Y.) A two-sample multiple decision procedure for ranking means of normal populations with a common unknown variance. *Biometrika*, 1954, 41, 170-176.—A multiple decision approach to the problem of ranking populations according to their population means has been formulated by Bechhofer (1954). A single-sample solution to this problem was presented by him for the case of normal populations with known variances. The case of normal populations with unknown equal variances is considered.—(G. C. Carter)

3283. DAVIDOFF, MELVIN D. (U.S. Civ. Ser. Comm., Washington, D.C.) Note on "A table for the rapid determination of the tetrachoric correlation

coefficient." *Psychométrika*, 1954, 19, 163-164.—"This note revises the figures in the original article concerning the accuracy of the tetrachoric estimates involved. These estimates are better than previously noted and are very satisfactory. Some minor known errors in the original article are also noted." (See 28: 1869)—(M. O. Wilson)

3284. de OLIVEIRA PEREIRA, ALFREDO. *Distribuição de freqüência e sua representação gráfica. (Frequency distribution and its graphical representation)*. *Arch. brasil. Psicotécnica*, 1952, 4(4), 81-87.—Condensation of a lecture on frequency distribution and its graphical representation given to educational technicians and educational guidance personnel.—(E. C. Florence)

3285. DUNNETT, CHARLES W., & SOBEL, MILTON. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N.Y.) A bivariate generalization of Student's *t*-distribution, with tables for certain special cases. *Biometrika*, 1954, 41, 153-168.—A multivariate generalization of Student's *t*-distribution is considered. The bivariate case is treated in detail; exact and asymptotic expressions for the probability integral and an asymptotic expression for certain percentage points are obtained.—(G. C. Carter)

3286. DU TOIT, J. M. (Natl. Bur. Educ. Soc. Research, Pretoria, South Africa.) A modification of the index of profile similarity. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 384-386.—"This paper points out certain limitations of Du Man's index of profile similarity and suggests a modification for the derivation of a unique and stable index; independent of the order in which the experimental measures forming the profile happen to be arranged. An example of the application of this modified index in the case of an adjustment inventory was described. Analysis of results indicated that these were in accordance with rational considerations, thus rendering functional evidence for the validity of the procedure."—(L. B. Heathers)

3287. EDWARDS, ALLEN L. (U. Washington, Seattle.) *Statistical methods for the behavioral sciences*. New York: Rinehart, 1954. xvii, 542 p. 6.50.—This text describes the applications of statistical methods to the data of the behavioral sciences. The minimum amount of mathematical knowledge required to follow the author's presentation of statistical techniques and methods is included in the second chapter. Primary concern is with methods of statistical analysis involving the assumption of normality of distribution, but a variety of non-parametric methods has been integrated into the text. List of formulas; 15 tables; 105-item bibliography.—(A. J. Sprow)

3288. EL-SAYED, F. EL-BAHIE. (Ibrahim U., Cairo, Egypt.) A new method of derived factor solution: orthogonal and oblique. *Egypt. Yearb. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 141-144.—The method of rotation reproduces the original matrix more accurately than does the two-by-two rotation, and gives values almost identical with the ones given by the extended vectors method. The application of this method on actual experimental data is illustrated in a paper by Dr. A. Z. Saleh (see 29: 3659) in the same issue of the yearbook.—(L. H. Melikian)

3289. FAVERGE, J.-M. (U. Paris, France.) *Méthodes statistiques en psychologie appliquée. (Statistical methods in applied psychology.)* Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1954. 2 v. xix, 352 p. 800 & 1200 fr.—This is the second edition,

with fuller treatment and introduction of some new topics. It is not dependent on higher mathematics, and problems are given with each chapter. The chapter headings are conventional, dealing with distributions, scales of measurement, errors and tests of significance, correlations of various types, prediction, and factor analysis. (See 24: 5605.)—(R. W. Husband)

3290. GUEST, P. G. (U. Sidney, Australia.) Grouping methods in the fitting of polynomials to equally spaced observations. *Biometrika*, 1954, 41, 62-76.—An attempt has been made to assess the saving in time that would eventually in practical examples from the use of grouping methods. The example chosen for the test was that dealing with coded sugar prices which was used by Anderson & Houseman (1942). Table 6 gives a summary of the solutions obtained by the various methods, and the time taken using each method (including the time required for the checking of all calculations). The calculations were all carried out by a computer familiar with the methods, using an electric machine equipped with semi-automatic multiplication.—(G. C. Carter)

3291. GUION, ROBERT M. (Bowling Green State U., O.) Regression analysis: prediction from classified variables. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 505-510.—The theory and procedure of regression analysis is illustrated in terms of 3 qualitative predictor variables from personnel research. Regression analysis, adapted from the conventional least-squares multiple regression technique, is directed at the prediction of quantitative variables from qualitative, categorical, or classified variables, and its potential uses include personal history analysis and profile analysis. The broad procedural steps involved are (1) preparation of the matrix of the system of equations, (2) matrix reduction, (3) solving the equations, and (4) the algebraic conversion of obtained values into estimates of the parameters employed initially. Research questions relative to the predictive effectiveness of regression analysis are indicated.—(R. Perloff)

3292. GULLIKSEN, HAROLD. (Princeton U., N. J.) A least squares solution for successive intervals assuming unequal standard deviations. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 117-136.—"A least squares solution has been presented for the Law of Categorical Judgment and the Method of Successive Intervals, which is formally equivalent to Horst's solution for the matrix of incomplete data. A simplified approximation which is recommended for use with any matrix of complete data is also given. A procedure, analogous to that originally devised by Thurstone and presented by Saffir, is outlined for the typical experimental matrix of incomplete data. It is essentially a 'point and slope' method of fitting a straight line which comes rather directly from the least squares solution." 20 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

3293. GUTTMAN, LOUIS. Some necessary conditions for common-factor analysis. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 149-161.—"We... have generalized the Heywood case to $p \geq 1$. We have shown that many possible correlation matrices are such that, although all diagonal-free minors of a given small order ($n-p$ small) vanish, yet no communalities exist that will yield a Gramian G of the same or comparable small rank ($r \leq p$, p large). Therefore, merely studying the minors outside the main diagonal, as suggested by Thurstone, is not sufficient for determining communalities or the minimum possible rank for a Gramian G ." 12 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

3294. HAMZA, M. (Ibrahim U. Cairo, Egypt.) (The validation of test items.) *Egypt. Yearb. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 239-247.—A discussion of the correlation of scores of each item with the total score as one of the methods of validation of test items. In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)

3295. HEISS, ROBERT; KARL, HELMUT, & WEWETZER, KARL-HERMANN. *Statistik und Psychologie. Einige Bemerkungen zu den Arbeiten von J. C. Brengelmann. (Statistics and psychology. Remarks about J. C. Brengelmann's works.)* *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1953, 4, 159-164.—The authors attack the results published by Brengelmann in regard to his experiments with the Color-Pyramid Test which are in contrast to the studies made by Heiss et al. They point out that Brengelmann has changed the test for his purposes and that he does not examine any longer this test but his own construct. But above and beyond this particular case of statistics applied by Brengelmann the authors discuss the general use of statistics in psychology and caution against its abuse. They do not believe that a test has to be constructed in such a way that it can be treated statistically with present methods as long as it is constructed psychologically correct.—(M. J. Stanford)

3296. LANGMUIR, CHARLES R. Cross-validation. *Test Serv. Bull.*, 1954, No. 47, 1-4.—The purpose of cross-validation is to protect us from being fooled into putting confidence in a relationship which happens to hold true for the group we started with, but which will let us down in the long run. And we don't get this protection unless we make sure: (1) that the scoring system and combination of tests picked on the first group is tried out unchanged on the second; (2) that the second group is a relevant sample of different people.—(G. C. Carter)

3297. LEAVITT, GEORGE S., STONE, GEORGE, & WRIGLEY, CHARLES. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Let's reduce statistical drudgery. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 645-646.—Points out the values of high speed computers in psychological statistical work and proposes that the APA acquire such equipment.—(C. M. Louttit)

3298. LEPLAT, J. Note sur le plan d'analyse de la variance. (Note on the analysis of variance design.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1953, 2(4), 37-41.—A description of the necessary calculus for the evaluation of the greco-latin square.—(G. Lavoie)

3299. LOEVINGER, JANE. (Jewish Hosp., St. Louis, Mo.) The attenuation paradox in test theory. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 493-504.—The concept, correction for attenuation, implies that an increase in test reliability will invariably increase the test's validity. It is shown that under certain circumstances to increase test reliability may actually produce a decrease in validity, a situation illustrative of the "attenuation paradox." To resolve this paradox (1) "For the 'classical region,' the region in which the attenuation of validity decreases with increase in reliability, the closer the items are to difficulty of .5 and thus to equivalence, the more reliable and more valid will the test be"; and (2) "For the 'region of paradox' the optimal distribution of item difficulties must be determined as a function of item intercorrelations." Implications of the attenuation paradox for scalability and the discriminating power of a test are indicated. 19 references.—(R. Perloff)

3300. LUTZ, W. Multi-dimensional contingency table. *J. nat. Inst. personnn. Res.*, Johannesburg, 1953, 5, 57-64.

3301. LYLE, PHILIP. The construction of nomograms for use in statistics. *Appl. Statist.*, 1954, 3, 116-124.—Graphical methods for constructing "empirical" nomograms are described. The methods may be used when the equation to be represented is of such form that a "true" nomogram cannot be constructed by the standard exact methods.—(G. C. Carter)

3302. MCGILL, WILLIAM J. (Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge.) Multivariate information transmission. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 97-116.—"A multivariate analysis based on transmitted information is presented. It is shown that sample transmitted information provides a simple method for measuring and testing association in multi-dimensional contingency tables. Relations with analysis of variance are pointed out, and statistical tests are described." 12 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

3303. MUSCOVICI, SERGE. L'analyse hiérarchique. Sur une contribution importante des échelles. (Scale analysis. Concerning an important contribution to the construction of scales.) *Année psychol.*, 1954, 54, 83-110.—All scale analysis is relative to a specific group, leading one to define the specific parameter of the population. To do this one should see if the subject presenting a certain quality is scalable. Eventually scale analysis permits one to define not only the universal but also individual attributes.—(G. E. Bird)

3304. RUBEN, H. On the moments of order statistics in samples from normal populations. *Biometrika*, 1954, 41, 200-226.—The geometrical significance of the moments of order statistics derived from normal populations is shown. It appears that these, as well as the moment-generating function of the square of any order statistic, are intimately related to the contents of the members of a class of hyperspherical simplices.—(G. C. Carter)

3305. SHAKLEE, A. B. (U. Denver, Colo.) One- and two-sided statistical tests and objectives of experimentation. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 97-101.—There has been debate on the use of one- or two-sided tests of significance. Often the nature of the test itself limits choice to one alternative. Some writers have tried to define which type of set-up calls for each; this is not always possible, but there are definite cases where one procedure is definitely inappropriate.—(R. W. Husband)

3306. STANLEY, WALTER C. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) Note on score transformation and non-parametric statistics. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 517.—Transforming ranks of differences between paired raw scores to ranks of differences between pairs of reciprocals of raw scores produces altered magnitudes of the differences, altered ranks, and may, therefore, in some cases, change the level of significance indicated by non-parametric tests. Wilcoxon's test for paired replicates, for determining say, the statistical significance of skewed data, fails to achieve a $p < .05$ for raw score data, but yields a p between .02 and .01 for the transformation of these same raw scores into their respective reciprocals. Before using the "rapid approximate" Wilcoxon test, one should consider the "... meaningfulness of scale units..." and the "... population of values to which one wishes to generalize..."—(R. Perloff)

3307. TAYLOR, J. G. (U. Cape Town, South Africa.) Multiple factor analysis. *J. nat. Inst. person. Res.*, Johannesburg, 1953, 5, 1-35.

3308. THOMSON, GODFREY H. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) *The geometry of mental measurement*. London, Eng.: University of London Press, 1954. 60 p. 6s. 6d.—This short work grew out of three lectures addressed to students of psychology at the University of London. With the exception of a section on multiple correlation presupposing knowledge of least squares and matrix algebra it "requires only . . . meagre mathematical equipment from the reader." Its primary purpose "is to describe a geometrical model from which can be deduced most of the formulae used in the factorial analysis of human ability."—(P. Ratoosh)

3309. WEAVER, WARREN. Probability and statistics. In Bryson, L., *Facing the future's risks . . .* New York: Harper, 1953. p. 34-58.—The author presents an historical account of the development of probability theory and an outline of its application in modern statistics. The hope is expressed that probability and statistics will be more widely taught and more generally used in coping with the problems we shall face.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

3310. WILLIS, RICHARD. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Estimating the scalability of a series of items—an application of information theory. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 511-516.—Entropy, a concept used in information theory, is applicable for correcting selective (or biased) manipulation by experimenters who seek to estimate the degree of scalability existing in a particular item domain and to achieve an r (coefficient of reproducibility) equal to or greater than .90, an order of magnitude of r connoting the presence of a scale in the Guttman sense. The formula for and use of entropy (H), "... an indication of the number of possible outcomes . . . " obtaining from a contingent event, is given in terms of items whose scalability is sought and provided also is a table of "... entropy values associated with dichotomous items for various differences between the response frequency proportions."—(R. Perloff)

3311. WILSON, ROBERT C. (Reed Coll., Portland, Ore.), & COMREY, ANDREW L. A short method of factor analysis. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 181-184.—"Occasions arise where it is desirable to apply factor analytic techniques, but the exploratory nature of the work and the time available may not justify a complete centroid analysis. A diagonal method, modified by using reliabilities instead of guessed communalities in the diagonal cells, is suggested as a satisfactory and economical substitute for the complete centroid solution under certain conditions. The results of an empirical comparison of this method with the complete centroid method on one correlation matrix show that the two agreed fairly closely upon most of the factors obtained."—(P. Ash)

(See also abstracts 3855, 3863, 4644, 4760)

Reference Works

3312. ROSS, SHERMAN. Military reports - published or not published? *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 642-643.—Raises questions whether or not processed reports issued under military contracts are publications, and how they are to be cited in bibliographies.—(C. M. Louttit)

3313. SOUTH AFRICA. NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH. *Register van navorsing in die humaniora in Suid-Afrika*, 1953. *Register of current research in the humanities in South Africa*, 1953. Pretoria: Author, 1954, 61 p.—Lists research started or under way in 1953 in Universities and other centers. Psychology is represented by 63 projects in Universities, 13 in the National Institute for Personnel Research, and 3 in the National Bureau of Educational and Social Research.—(C. M. Louttit)

3314. USAF. AIR UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF AVIATION MEDICINE. Subject index of research project reports published January 1942-December 1953. [Randolph Fld, Tex.: USAF, SAM, n.d.]—This index covers the project reports published by the School of Aviation Medicine from 1942 to 1953. The subject headings have been arranged by major field of interest and are shown by the centered headings. Under each field of interest there are several subheadings, as indicated in the Table of Contents. Where appropriate, cross references have been made to other fields or subheadings.

3315. WHITE, BENJAMIN W. More comments about publishing. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 643-644.—Endorses a plan of publishing abstracts of research reports with information on the availability of the manuscript.—(C. M. Louttit)

Organizations

3316. OPERATIONS RESEARCH SOCIETY OF AMERICA. Constitution, by-laws, and membership. *J. Operat. Res. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 1(4 (Suppl.)), 1-15.

History & Biography

3317. ——. Charles Odier (1886-1954). *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, 13, 174a.—Obituary Portrait.

3318. ——. Clara Thompson. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8(3), frontispiece.—Portrait.

3319. [ANON.] Calendar of psychiatry. *Bull. Isaac Ray med. Libr.*, 1954, 2, 105-114.—A chronological record of important events and landmarks in the history of psychiatry for the months April-June inclusive.

3320. [ANON.] Ludwig Jekels 1867-1954. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23, 434-435.—Obituary.

3321. BINSWANGER, LUDWIG. *Erinnerungen an Simon Frank (1877-1950)*. (Memories of Simon Frank (1877-1950).) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 229-242.—Binswanger's personal and intellectual exchanges with the Russian philosopher in exile who died in 1950. Like Binswanger, Frank considered "cognition" dependent on "being", and one's conscious intellectual life a continuation of preterital experience and decision. Frank considered the "religious" as expressive of the depths of human experience and possibility and thus integrally human rather than supernatural. Late in life Frank greeted Heidegger's views as a real comprehension of re-

sponsible human freedom parallel in many respects to his own views.—(E. W. Eng)

3322. HARMAN, HARRY H. Karl John Holzinger. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 95-96.—Obituary.

3323. KARPF, FAY B. Some social-psychological contributions of Ellsworth Faris (1874-1953). *Sociol. Soc. Res.*, 1954, 38, 359-367.—The article discusses Professor Faris' early ramifications prior to his appointment to teach courses in social psychology in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at U. Chicago. His career as a social-psychologist officially began with this challenging appointment. To his background work with Dewey, Mead, and Angell he now added serious study in social-psychological works, especially those of Cooley and Thomas. His earlier years of field observations in primitive life gave him a dominant interest in ethnology.—(S. M. Amatora)

3324. KUBIE, LAWRENCE S. In memoriam: Clarence P. Oberndorf, M.D., 1882-1954. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 546-552.—Obituary. Portrait facing page 389.

3325. LEHRMAN, PHILIP R. Clarence Paul Oberndorf 1882-1954. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23, 424-433.—Portrait, obituary, and 124-item bibliography of Clarence P. Oberndorf.

3326. MISIAK, HENRYK (Fordham U., New York) & STAUDT, VIRGINIA M. Catholics in psychology: a historical survey. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1954. xv, 309 p. \$5.00.—A history of the contributions of Catholic psychologists is significant because of the opposition in the 1890's to the new experimental psychology on the part of some Catholic clergy. The major influence beginning a change in their attitude was the work of Cardinal Mercier at the University of Louvain started at the instigation of Pope Leo XIII. The authors discuss the early relations of Catholic philosophy and psychology and in several chapters present accounts of the psychological work of Desire Cardinal Mercier, E. A. Pace, J. Fröbes, A. E. Michotte, J. Lindworsky, A. Gemelli, E. Wasmann, E. Peillaube, K. Twardowski, T. V. Moore, and Sister Maria Hilda. General chapters include other Catholic pioneers in European and American psychology, schools and organizations, and retrospective and future views of Catholics in psychology. Bibliographies.—(C. M. Louttit)

3327. MORA, GEORGE. Vincenzo Chiarugi (1759-1820)—his contribution to psychiatry. *Bull. Isaac Ray Med. Libr.*, 1954, 2, 51-104.—Contains a biographical note, a presentation of the most important concepts in Chiarugi's "Trattato della pazzia," a critical evaluation of his work, and a discussion of Chiarugi in the history of psychiatry and in the framework of his time. Portrait facing p. 51.—(A. J. Sprow)

3328. PASAMANICK, BENJAMIN. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) An obscure item in the bibliography of Isaac Ray. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 164-171.—The discovery of a letter by I. Ray, a prolific worker in early American psychiatry, lead to the discovery of further proof of Ray's authorship of a translation of Gall's, "On the functions of the brain." Gall's influence on other workers is also indicated. 18 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

3329. SATO, KOJI (Kyoto U., Japan.), & GRAHAM, C. H. Psychology in Japan. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 443-464.—A discussion of the historical patterns and research activities of Japanese psychology is divided into three periods, from the beginning of psychology in Japan, from about 1880, through a review and description of its present status. Current aspects of Japanese psychology are viewed from the standpoints of Japanese education in general and the training of psychologists in particular, professional opportunities for the Japanese psychologist, and problems of communication with one another as well as with their Western colleagues. 222-item bibliography.—(R. Perloff)

3330. SCHLOSBERG, HAROLD. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) Walter S. Hunter: pioneer objectivist in psychology. *Science*, 1954, 120, 441-442.—Obituary.

3331. WILSON, MARGARET S. Pioneers in criminology; I - Gabriel Tarde (1843-1904). *J. Crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 3-11.—A review of the life history and the professional contributions by Tarde is given, followed by an evaluation. 15 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

3332. WORTIS, JOSEPH. Fragments of an analysis with Freud. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1954. x, 208 p. \$3.00.—During the winter of 1934-35 the author, while in his twenties, had the opportunity of a 4-month didactic analysis with Freud. He kept a detailed diary and notes of all sessions; the present volume presents this record with a minimum of editing which does not affect the essential accuracy of the reports. Included are letters of Havelock Ellis and Adolf Meyer under whose auspices Dr. Wortis had received a fellowship. In a final section, "Retrospect and conclusion," the author expresses his earlier and present views on psychoanalysis which are critical of the dependence upon "personal subjective and internal factors" and neglect of objective, impersonal influences especially those resulting from the social living of man.—(C. M. Louttit)

3333. ZUCKERMAN, STANLEY B. Some notes on psychology in Germany, 1953. *J. Clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 353-357.—The author describes his observations and impressions regarding the role and training of clinical psychologists in the British zone of West Germany.—(L. B. Heathers)

(See also abstract 3774)

Professional Problems of Psychology

3334. CARPENTER, BRUCE. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) Birthplaces and schools of experimental and clinical psychologists. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 637-639.—Analysis of APA Directory data suggests a difference in birth place and undergraduate schools between members of the Experimental and Clinical Divisions of the APA.—(C. M. Louttit)

3335. DENNIS, WAYNE. Psychology—yesterday, today, and tomorrow. In Bryson, L., *Facing the future's risks...* New York: Harper, 1953. p. 91-109.—The role of social institutions in fostering the growth of psychology is discussed with emphasis upon the part played by universities, industry, prisons, schools, philanthropic foundations, and government agencies. The author predicts that "in the next half

century psychologists will contribute to the advancement of knowledge of the psychological differentiation of society, of the functioning of social groups, of preventive mental hygiene, and of psychotherapy." Psychology will continue to advance on a wide front and its major problems will be dealt with most successfully on an interdisciplinary basis.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

3336. GIRDEN, EDWARD, & DENNIS, WAYNE. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Publication trends in American psychology—a five year extrapolation. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 632-635.—Analysis of amount of publication by Associates of the APA between 1946 and 1953 indicates an increasing rate which by 1958 would require at least a doubling in size of the journals published by the Association.—(C. M. Louttit)

3337. GROSSACK, MARTIN M. (Philander Smith Coll., Little Rock, Ark.) Psychology in Negro colleges. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 636-637.—The status of psychology in Negro colleges is not high as reflected in questionnaire returns from about 27% of approximated 100 institutions surveyed. Only 2 schools had majors in this field. Of 73 psychologists only 15 had the Ph.D., and 4 had no graduate training. Only 2 institutions have a laboratory, but research was reported from 12.—(C. M. Louttit)

3338. JANOWITZ, MORRIS. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Some observations on the ideology of professional psychologists. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 528-532.—"Analysis of the value position of psychologists starts with an examination of certain of the intellectual postulates and biases of modern psychology. These contribute to what I call the ideology of professional psychologists.... Modern psychology derives its particular orientations in good measure from the social context of American life. The ideology of professional psychology, I shall argue, is linked to the antiphilosopical, antihistorical, narrowly means-oriented and optimistic character of much American thought and culture."—(C. M. Louttit)

3339. JENKINS, RICHARD L. (VA, Washington, D. C.) Understanding psychiatrists. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 617-620.—The relations between psychologists and psychiatrists especially in psychotherapy is discussed in the light of two premises (1) the medical responsibility of the psychiatrist, and (2) the inseparability of somatic and psychic illnesses. However, many problems fall into educational or social categories rather than illness. "... any attempt by psychologists to take over the diagnosis and treatment of... functional psychiatric disorders generally is bound to be regarded by the psychiatric specialty as a basic challenge to its function... and will surely lead to a major professional struggle between psychology and the whole of medicine."—(C. M. Louttit)

3340. LUFT, JOSEPH. (Stanford U., Calif.) An exercise in personality assessment. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 39, 293-297.—"A classroom assessment technique is presented for use in the early training stages of clinical psychologists. A subject is engaged to take objective and projective tests and to be interviewed by the class as a whole," and then "all materials are independently integrated by each trainee in the form of a personality evaluation report." This "procedure provides a common class experience that is alive and challenging."—(J. C. Franklin)

3341. MALLINSON, GEORGE GREISEN, & SAMS, CONWAY C. (Western Michigan College of Education, Kalamazoo.) The relationship among scientific knowledge, intelligence, and achievement in general psychology. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 29-36.—Achievement in a general psychology course as measured by multiple-choice tests was compared with scores on the Minnesota State Board Examinations in Biology and Chemistry, and scores on the Ohio State Psychological Examination. Correlation between achievement in psychology and intelligence was .50; with intelligence held constant correlation between achievement in psychology and knowledge of biology and chemistry was low.—(M. Murphy)

3342. SEGAL, JULIUS. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) The differentiation of well and poorly integrated clinicians by the Q-sort method. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 321-325.—The purpose of this study was to determine the personality traits which would differentiate well and poorly integrated clinicians. The degree of correlation between self and ideal self Q-sorts on 100 items was defined as the criterion for general integration; the degree of correlation between self as a clinical psychologist and ideal self as a clinical psychologist, as the criterion for vocational integration. Q-sorts were done by 36 S's, six at each of six levels of training. The mean rankings of items were compared for the 10 most and 10 least integrated persons on each of the integration criteria. The author concludes that "the best and most poorly integrated clinicians are differentiated mainly in terms of traits descriptive of overall personal adequacy and adjustment; as clinicians, i.e., in a vocational sense, the significant differences in the two groups lie in their degree of self-acceptance and understanding."—(L. B. Heathers)

3343. VAN EKELEN, W. F. Een onderzoek naar de houding van Amsterdamsche psychologie-studenten ten opzichte van sg. pseudo-psychologische methoden. (An investigation of the attitude of Amsterdam psychology students towards the so-called pseudo-psychological methods.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 236-240.—105 psychology students were asked to state their attitude towards pseudo-psychological methods such as: graphology, hypnotism, spiritism, astrology, etc. From a comparison with data on American Ss. (Paterson, Longstaff), it appeared, that Dutch Ss. in general rated these systems much higher than their American colleagues. No important grade or sex differences were found.—(R. H. Houwink)

3344. WELLS, WILLIAM D., & RICHER, SANDRA J. Job opportunities in psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 639-641.—The jobs offered in the 1953 issues of the APA Employment Bulletin are analyzed in terms of salary, agencies offering positions, duties required, and qualifications.—(C. M. Louttit)

3345. WYATT, FREDERICK. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) On the expansion of professional psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 522-528.—"My aim has been to discuss some of the effects which present-day training in clinical psychology may have upon the role and identity of professional psychologists; how the consequences of professional expansion and the interaction with other groups affect training programs in psychology; and how in turn the circumstances of the latter, by determining the range and quality of experiences, may affect the intellectual

and professional orientation of clinical psychologists."—(C. M. Louttit)

(See also abstracts 4011, 4705)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

3346. BAKWIN, H. Psychologic aspects of dietary deficiency states. *J. Pediatr.*, 1954, 45, 110-114.—A brief review of the influence of various dietary deficiencies on psychologic functioning.—(M. C. Templin)

3347. BARTLETT, R. G., JR., BOHR, V. C., & HELMENDACH, R. H. (Coll. Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, Calif.) Ability of rat to adapt to stress of light restraint. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1954, 86, 395-396.—Ability of the albino rat to adapt to stress of light restraint was investigated. Rats were able to adapt to the stress of restraint (for one week) in a cylinder of wire mesh so that they did not become hypothermic when exposed to the stress in the cold. The possible roles of emotional adaptation and adrenal cortical activity in producing the increased resistance to these stresses are discussed.—(B. A. Maher)

3348. BLOCH, V. Nouvelles recherches sur la méthode dite "psychogalvanique" et son utilisation comme critère de tension affective. (New researches on the "psychogalvanic" method and its utilization as a criterion of affective tension.) *Rev. neurol.*, 1952, 86, 168-171.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(9), abs. 25251.)

3349. BOVARD, EVERETT W., JR. (U. Toronto, Ont., Canada.) A theory to account for the effects of early handling on viability of the albino rat. *Science*, 1954, 120, 187.—"A major change in hypothalamic functioning, involving reduction or inhibition of massive sympathetic discharge in response to an alarming stimulus and, hence, decreased ACTH output from the pituitary, is suggested to account for" results in other researches showing that early handling of the male albino rat increases its viability (as indicated by a number of specific effects). The implications of this theory for the experimental results obtained are developed.—(B. R. Fisher)

3350. DANNER, P. A., ACKERMAN, E., & FRINGS, H. W. (Pennsylvania State U., State College.) Heating of haired and hairless mice in high intensity sound fields from 6 to 22 kc. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 731-739.—In the frequency region of 18-20 kc, the threshold intensities for internal heating mice are 144 ± 2 db for haired animals and 155 ± 2 db for hairless animals. For the frequency region from 6-22 kc, the effectiveness of sound in heating mice internally increases with frequency. Death time is a function of both the frequency and intensity of the sound, the external covering and the exposed portion of the animal.—(L. Pollack)

3351. FUNKENSTEIN, DANIEL H., KING, STANLEY H., & DROLETTE, MARGARET. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The direction of anger during a laboratory stress-inducing situation. *Psych. Med.*, 1954, 16, 404-413.—Blood pressure and galvanic skin conductance measurements taken before, during, and after a "free" stress-inducing (solution of arithmetic problems, rote memory for digits) situation with 65 college Ss indicated, after statistical analysis,

confirmation for 3 hypotheses stemming from the belief by Rado that the "physiological accompaniments of anger directed toward the self and of fear would be similar." Reactions (emotional) to the stress situation were determined by interview. 21 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

3352. HIRAIWA, KAZUYA. Effect of narcotics upon the flexion reflex of the rat. *Osaka Daigaku Igaku Zasshi*, 1952, 5, 95-100.—In Japanese with English summary. (See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(5), abs. 11025.)

3353. HOAGLAND, HUDSON; BERGEN, JOHN R., SLOCUMBE, ALAN G., & HUNT, CHARLOTTE A. (Worcester Foundation for Exp. Biol., Shrewsbury, Mass.) Studies of adrenocortical physiology in relation to the nervous system. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1953, 32, 40-60.—Certain abnormalities of adrenal cortical functioning may be found in many schizophrenic patients but the relationship between the disorder and the abnormalities is difficult to determine. The effects of adrenal steroids on mental disorders are studied by investigating their effects on brain functioning of normal and adrenalectomized rats. The bearing such studies have on the problems of psychosis is discussed. 30 references.—(J. M. Costello)

3354. KAST, ERIC, & ZWEIBEL, ARTHUR. (Manteno (Ill.) State Hosp.) Changes in blood-clotting time and blood-sugar levels in relation to electroshock therapy. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 334-339.—Blood analyses made 120, 20, and 5 minutes before and after shock therapy on 16 schizophrenic patients (1 group receiving no shock) showed a "marked shortening of the blood-clotting time and elevation of the blood-sugar level immediately preceding and following EST." It is speculated that adrenocortical stimulation is not here the direct result of electricity on the hypothalamus and pituitary, but, rather, follows the stimulation of the pituitary by adrenalin to produce ACTH." "Electroshock therapy is probably not specific... and may be replaced by any noxious stimulus which produces severe anxiety and excitement."—(L. A. Pennington)

3355. KRAMÁR, JENŐ; PEETZ, DWAIN J., & McCARTHY, HARRY H. (Creighton U., Omaha, Neb.) Capillary response to emotion. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 393-397.—By studying the capillary resistance of "about 200 human subjects," and many hundreds of rats and other animals under conditions of stress (restraint, exercise, cold, etc.) two effects were noted: (1) that of short duration immediately upon stimulation and believed neural in origins; (2) that of long duration and believed hormonal in origins. Results are discussed in relation to psychophysiology of the nervous and glandular systems.—(L. A. Pennington)

3356. LEVINE, JACOB; LUBY, ELLIOT; RAUCH, ARTHUR, & YESNER, RAYMOND. (VA Hosp., West Haven, Conn.) Blood viscosity of psychotics and non-psychotics under stress. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 398-403.—Measurement of blood coagulation in 4 non-anxious neurotic, in 5 anxious neurotic, and in 6 psychotic patients under conditions of stress indicated emotional stress to speed the coagulating in the last two groups. The results did not confirm those studies in which the inflexibility of "schizophrenic physiology" has been reported.—(L. A. Pennington)

3357. MAYER-GROSS, W., McADAM, W., & WALKER, J. W. Psychological and biochemical effects of lysergic acid diethylamide. *Nature, Lond.*, 1951, 166, 627-628.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(12), abstr. 32308.)

3358. NESMEJANOV, A. N., & TOPCHIEV, A. V. Postanovlenie Prezidiuma Akademii nauk SSSR SSR, 22 mai 1953 g. (Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, May 22, 1953.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deistv.*, 1953, 3(3), 476-477.—Severtsov's theory of "evolutionary morphology" is denounced as out of line with the progressive developments of Pavlovian physiology, Michurinist biology, and Lepeshinskaya's "new cellular theory" [which holds that cells arise out of "undifferentiated organic matter"]. "Evolutionary morphology" cannot deal with the important problem of the inheritance of acquired characteristics.—(I. D. London)

3359. SAINSBURY, PETER, & GIBSON, J. G. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) Symptoms of anxiety and tension and the accompanying physiological changes in the muscular system. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1954, 17, 216-224.—Muscle tension was measured in 30 anxious and tense patients by electronically summing the action potentials in the frontalis, forearm extensors and, in some, the neck muscles, while they relaxed. Reliable scores were obtained. The patients were divided into 2 groups: those who scored on an inventory of symptoms and bodily complaints above and below the median. The muscle tension scores of the former were significantly higher in both the arms and forehead. When the patients were divided into those with and those without head, neck, or arm symptoms, the high scoring subjects showed significantly higher muscle tension in the relevant muscle. A significant concordance between 4 distinct muscle groups suggested that the body musculature as a whole receives increased innervation in patients who are anxious.—(M. L. Simmel)

3360. SCHREINER, LEON, & KLING, ARTHUR. (Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.) Effects of castration on hypersexual behavior induced by rhinencephalic injury in cat. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 180-186.—Lesions, largely limited to the amygdaloid nuclei, in 14 male animals was accompanied by a state of chronic hypersexuality which was abolished by castration. Daily injections of testosterone, however, "restored the behavior to the precastration levels." Results are discussed in relation to neuroendocrine factors and to the neocortex.—(L. A. Pennington)

3361. Van de WATER, MARJORIE. The human price of combat. *U.S. Army Combat Forces J.*, 1954, 4 (8), 24-25.—Briefly summarized are some findings by a team of 13 investigators that spent 7 weeks studying soldiers in the combat area in Korea. "The strain of combat is an individual matter.... Striking finding from the blood studies was a great shortage of white blood cells. Instead of 18 adult cells to one immature cell, the proportion was... three immature cells to only one adult.... Men in combat sweat profusely, urinate frequently; yet in spite of losing water they do not drink.... It takes five to twelve days... to recover from combat strains."—(N. R. Bartlett)

3362. WEINSTEIN, EDWIN A., & MALITZ, SIDNEY. (Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.) Changes in symbolic expression with amytal sodium. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 196-206.—50 patients with brain disease and 50 without were interviewed under sodium amyta and an injection of sterile water. Verbal productions of patients are described and interpreted. 22 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

(See also abstracts 3606, 3628, 4736, 4739)

Nervous System

3363. BENDER, MORRIS B., TENG, PAUL, & WEINSTEIN, EDWIN A. (Mount Sinai Hosp., New York.) Centering of eyes; a patterned eye movement. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 282-295.—Bipolar electrode stimulation of the cerebellum, diencephalon, and brain stem in 23 cats and 50 monkeys followed by anatomical studies indicated that "ocular midpositioning is obtained by stimulation of the paramedian zone of the thalamus and brain stem" as well as by stimulation of various portions of the frontal and occipital lobes and of the central nodule of the cerebellum. The reaction is interpreted as a patterned conjugate eye movement. 24 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

3364. BRAZIER, MARY A. B. Electroencephalography. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 260-282.—The preceding year's congresses, books and research reports on various aspects of electroencephalography are briefly reviewed. 200 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

3365. BRODL, ALF, & TORVIK, ANSGAR. (U. Oslo, Norway.) Cerebellar projection of paramedian reticular nucleus of medulla oblongata in cat. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 17, 484-495.—From observations on retrograde cellular changes following lesions of the cerebellum it is apparent that the paramedian reticular nucleus sends fibers to the anterior lobe, the pyramis and uvula, and some connections may be made with the primary fissure (Bolk's lobulus C₂) and the nucleus fastigii. The distribution of these afferents indicates that the paramedian reticular nucleus is medial to, but distinct from, the reticular formation of the medulla. It is suggested that the paramedian reticular nucleus may play a role in the inhibition of cortically induced and reflex movements already demonstrated for the reticular formation.—(H. P. Van Cott)

3366. CAMPBELL, BERRY; GOOD, CHARLES A., & KITCHELL, RALPH L. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Neural mechanisms in sexual behavior. I. Reflexology of sacral segments of cat. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N.Y.*, 1954, 86, 423-426.—Using 18 cats of both sexes, the third sacral and first caudal segments of the spinal cord were activated. A segmental response on the ventral root was evoked resembling the cutaneous component of the segmental reflex of more cranial parts of the cord. Stimulation of genitalia evokes an essentially similar response.—(B. A. Maher)

3367. CHANCE, M. R. A. (U. Birmingham, Eng.) Central nervous function and changes in brain metabolite concentration. III. Glycogen in the normal behavior of mice. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1953, 30, 468-474.—Glycogen concentration in various parts of the brain of the mouse was studied as a function of activity. Increases in glycogen content were shown after a jump, fall, the righting reaction accompanying a fall,

and after aggressive behavior in a fight. No increases were shown during sleep, after walking or running, or after defensive behavior in a fight. It is suggested that the particular forms of normal behavior associated with increase in brain glycogen involve a "convulsive" type of brain activity, i.e., rapid simultaneous discharge. —(B. Weiss)

3368. CHOW, KAO LIANG, & OBRIST, WALTER D. (Yerkes Laboratories of Primate Biology, Orange Park, Fla.) EEG and behavioral changes on application of AL (OH), cream on preoccipital cortex of monkeys. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 80-87. —3 adult monkeys (*Macacus mulattus*), first trained on brightness, color, and pattern discrimination problems, had aluminum hydroxide cream bilaterally placed aseptically in preoccipital area. Results indicated that while the irritant was effective in inducing epileptogenic foci in the cortex, the cream was not accompanied by "detectable disturbances" in postoperative visual retention tasks. These results are considered "as evidence against the hypothesis that pathological brain tissue creates more irritation and disruption of neural function than the clean removal of that tissue." —(L. A. Pennington)

3369. COLAT, P., & LAGET, P. Résultats fournis par la stimulation lumineuse intermittente chez deux caractériels univitellins. (Results of intermittent luminous stimulation in 2 identical twins.) *Rev. Neurol.*, 1952, 86, 121-124. —(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(12), abs. 32118.)

3370. CRAGG, B. G., & TEMPERLEY, H. V. N. (University Coll., London, Eng.) The organisation of neurones: a co-operative analogy. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 6, 85-92. —It is hypothesized that co-operative processes occur in assemblies of neurons in the central nervous system. The properties of such a system are described in direct analogy with physical systems (assemblies of atoms) displaying cooperative processes. Six deductions are drawn from the hypothesis, which are found to be in better agreement with observation than deductions from rival hypotheses. No contraindications to the hypothesis have been found. —(R. J. Ellingson)

3371. CURE, CHARLES, & RASMUSSEN, THEODORE. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Effects of altering the parameters of electrical stimulating currents upon motor responses from the precentral gyrus of *Macaca mulatta*. *Brain*, 1954, 77, 18-33. —Stimulation of fixed points on the motor cortex was carried out with square wave impulses at frequencies of 2-200 per sec and pulse durations of 0.1 to 3.0 msec. Low frequencies produced movement of distal muscle groups whereas higher frequencies (30-200 per sec) produced movement involving only proximal muscle groups. The frequency-conditioned change of motor responses could be repeated by stimulating the underlying white matter after removal of the motor cortex. The authors conclude that these alterations of motor responses correlated with stimulation frequency are due to integrative processes at subcortical and/or spinal cord levels. —(P. J. Hutt)

3372. DAWSON, G. D. (National Hosp., Queen Square, London, Eng.) A summation technique for the detection of small evoked potentials. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 6, 65-84. —Small responses to stimulation can be detected among large spontaneous activity in the EEG by averaging measurements made

from a number of single oscillograms. A new instrumental method of automatically making and averaging such measurements is described, sample records are presented, and sources of error considered. A detailed appendix contains illustrations, circuit diagrams, and specifications. —(R. J. Ellingson)

3373. DRIPPS, ROBERT D. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) The toxic and metabolic effects of general anesthetic agents on the central nervous system. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1953, 32, 432-438. —Rendering patients unconscious for surgical operations through the use of general anesthetics which depress cellular functional activity is not a completely reversible process with all patients. For some there is only partial reversibility resulting in mental aberrations and for others there is no reversibility resulting in death. Inability to adequately describe the metabolic effects of anesthetic drugs on the central nervous system adds to the difficulty of understanding the toxic reactions and metabolic influences of general anesthesia. —(J. M. Costello)

3374. EISENMAN, GEORGE, & RUDIN, DONALD O. (Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.) Further studies on the functional properties of spinal axons *in vivo*. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1954, 37, 395-503. —Mammalian spinal tracts *in situ* demonstrate a phase of marked hyperexcitability during hypoxia or on the application of an excess of potassium or citrate ion, correlating with observed post-spike supernormality and hyperexcitability under cathodal polarization, and indicating that central axons carry a well developed L fraction of membrane properties. Differences from properties of peripheral nerve were also observed. —(S. S. Marzolf)

3375. ELITHORN, ALICK; PIERCY, MALCOLM F., & CROSSKEY, MARGARET A. (National Hosp., Queen Square, London, Eng.) A persisting change in palmar sweating following prefrontal leucotomy. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1954, 17, 196-203. —Palmar skin resistance and skin temperature were recorded from 23 patients on 298 separate occasions. The observations were grouped into pre-operative, post-operative, and follow-up observations. The patients with bilateral leucotomy "showed post-operatively a significant increase in skin resistance which was present, though to a diminished extent, more than 6 months after leucotomy (mean follow-up time 2 years.) This effect was not detected in the group of 7 patients undergoing minor psychosurgical procedures." 17 references. —(M. L. Simmel)

3376. ERVIN, FRANK R. The frontal lobes. A review of literature. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1953, 14, 73-83. —(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(9), abs. 25233.)

3377. GORSHELEVA, L. S. Narushenija vyschel nervnoi deiatel'nosti, vyzvannye povtornym vvedeniem stafilokokkovo toksina u zhivotnykh (belykh krys). (Disturbances of higher nervous activity, caused by repeated injection of animals (white rats) with staphylococcal toxin.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1953, 3 (3), 416-427. —Analysis of experimental data on conditioned reflex action, elicited after repeated injection of staphylococcal toxin, as compared with conditioned reflex action to be observed after only one injection, demonstrates by their significant differences a "noticeable heightening of cortical reactivity resulting from the influence of this toxin." —(I. D. London)

3378. HEIMANN, H., & SPOERRI, TH. Elektroenzephalographische Untersuchungen an Hypnotisierten. (Electroencephalographic studies on hypnotized individuals.) *Mscr. Psychiat. Neurol.*, 1953, 125, 261-271.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28 (2), abs. 3370.)

3379. HIMWICH, H. E. (Galesburg (Ill.) State Res. Hosp.) Hypoglycemia and brain metabolism. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1953, 32, 345-371.—The signs and causes of hypoglycemia are discussed in terms of its effect upon brain metabolism particularly when insulin is used to treat mental disorders. Many alterations in brain metabolism are effected by hypoglycemia but their connection with the therapeutic effects of the treatment are not easily understood. Some therapeutic results of insulin hypoglycemia in schizophrenia are presented. 114 references.—(J. M. Costello)

3380. INANAGA, KAZUTOYO; NAKAO, HIROYUKI, & FUCHIWAKI, HIROSHI. (Kyushu U., Japan.) Electrical excitation on the cerebral cortex by gustatory stimulation. Report I. Widespread evocation type of potentials of the cerebral cortex by gustatory stimulation. *Folia Psychiat. Neur. Jap.*, 1953, 7, 1-6.—Experiments are reported on 44 cats deeply anesthetized by 25% intramuscular urethane 6-8 cc/kg. Potential changes in response to .1cc solution applied to the tongue were recorded by 6-channel ink recording oscilloscope. The conditions of anesthesia were found to influence the characteristics of the evoked potentials. These potentials were not limited to one cortical area but were spread widely over the cortex. Some adaptation effects were noted, and changes in potential amplitude as a function of concentration of the stimulus appeared only after some time, not immediately. Responses to sweet substances were slight compared with NaCl stimulation.—(M. L. Simmel)

3381. INANAGA, KAZUTOYO; NAKAO, HIROYUKI, & FUCHIWAKI, HIROSHI. (Kyushu U., Japan.) Electrical excitation on the cerebral cortex of gustatory stimulation. Report II. Localized evocation type of potentials of the cerebral cortex by gustatory stimulation. *Folia Psychiat. Neur. Jap.*, 1953, 7, 7-10.—4 cats were subjected to gustatory stimulation under urethane anesthesia and 1 cat under urethane and ether anesthesia. Under light or moderately light anesthesia localized evoked potentials appeared on the chorda tympani zone of the cerebral cortex upon chemical stimulation of the tongue. 12 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

3382. INANAGA, KAZUTOYO; NAKAO, HIROYUKI, & FUCHIWAKI, HIROSHI. (Kyushu U., Japan.) Electrical excitation of the cerebral cortex evoked by afferent impulses under the action of some drugs. *Folia Psychiat. Neur. Jap.*, 1953, 7, 11-16.—Electrocortical responses to auditory click and tactile stimuli were investigated under conditions of general anesthesia (urethane; urethane plus ether; phenobarbital) plus local application of strychnine or acetylcholine. 1% strychnine as well as 20% acetylcholine increases excitability faster than 20% acetylcholine alone. Under moderate phenobarbital anesthesia barbital bursts previously blocked are activated by click or touch stimuli. The authors indicated the physiological mechanisms underlying these findings.—(M. L. Simmel)

3383. KAMRIN, ROBERT P., & SINGER, MARCUS. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N.Y.) Influence of sensory neurons isolated from central nervous system on maintenance of taste buds and regeneration of barbels in the catfish, *Ameiurus nebulosus*. *Amer. J. physiol.*, 1953, 174, 146-148.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28 (1), abs. 1187.)

3384. KIRIKAE, TATSUYA; WADA, JUN; NAOE, YOSHIO, & FURUYA, OSAMU. (Hokkaido U., Japan.) Clinico-physiological and bio-physiological studies of thalamus in man electrothalamographic studies. *Folia Psychiat. Neur. Jap.*, 1953, 7, 181-201.—The authors' method of obtaining electrothalamograms is described. In a previous study of 60 normal human subjects 3 patterns of thalamic recordings were identified: large waves of 10 cps, fast waves of 17 cps and a mixed pattern. Findings in patients with schizophrenia and with epilepsy of various types are presented, as well as comparative results in various animals. 30 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

3385. KNOTT, JOHN R. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Automatic frequency analysis. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, Suppl. No. 4, 17-25.—Current techniques of automatic frequency analysis of the EEG and problems of interpretation are discussed. Research applications in the areas of neurophysiology, epileptology, and psychiatry are reviewed.—(R. J. Ellingson)

3386. KRIEG, WENDELL J. S. (Northwestern U., Chicago, Ill.) Connections of the frontal cortex of the monkey. Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, 1954, xi, 299 p. \$10.50.—Using the Marchi method, reconstruction of fiber connections of the frontal lobe of the macaque brain is described and pictured in Krieg's "phantom" tri-dimensional drawings. The description is presented in chapters on the motor area, the premotor cortex and the prefrontal and orbital areas. A chapter on method and summary of connections concludes the book. 69-item bibliography.—(L. L. O'Kelly)

3387. LILLY, J. C. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Instantaneous relations between the activities of closely spaced zones on the cerebral cortex. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1954, 176, 493-504.—Using apparatus which records the electrical activity from 25 implanted electrodes on the cerebral cortex of the cat, definite patterns distributed in space and time were found and are called "figures". Examples of figures evoked in the anesthetized auditory cortex by click stimuli and of a special type of spontaneous figure found in the posterior ectosylvian region are presented. The stereotyped nature and courses of the response figures are shown; the variable nature and courses of the spontaneous figures are also demonstrated.—(J. P. Zubek)

3388. MICKLE, W. A., & ADES, H. W. (Emory U., Ga.) Rostral projection pathway of the vestibular system. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1954, 176, 243-246.—The vestibular nerve of cats was electrically stimulated and action potentials were recorded from the vestibular nuclei, the midbrain, thalamus and cortex (posterior bank of the anterior suprasylvian gyrus). It was concluded that the cortical projection pathway of the vestibular system follows closely that of the auditory, but without the complex bilateral relationships of that system. "In general, the route of projection appears to consist of a group of fibers, which tends to be small and diffuse, and therefore difficult to identify in degeneration experiments."—(J. P. Zubek)

3389. MOTOKAWA, K., TSUKAHARA, S., & EBE, M. Cortical response to intermittent stimulation with colored light in the cat. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, Suppl. 3, 74.—Abstract.

3390. NAKAO, HIROYUKI. (Kyushu U., Fukuoka, Japan.) Changes of electroencephalogram following acetylcholine injection into hypothalamus of cat. *Folia Psychiat. neurol. Jap.*, 1953, 7, 171-180.—The electrical activity of cerebral cortex and hypothalamus following acetylcholine injection into the hypothalamus was studied in anesthetized and non-anesthetized cats. Changes observed occur simultaneously in cerebral and hypothalamic recordings and consist of alterations of wave frequencies and occasional grand-mal like discharges, diphasic spikes, spike and dome patterns and disappearance of recordable activity. The latter two phenomena were accompanied by specific behavioral patterns. "It is suggested that the ACH-discharge propagating from the hypothalamus and reaching the widespread cortical areas is mediated by the diffuse thalamic projection system." 25 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

3391. OKINAKA, SHIGEO; NAKAO, KIKU; NAKAMURA, HARUOMI; IKEDA, MASAO; TSUBAKI, TADAO; KUROIWA, YOSHIGORO, & TOYOKURA, YASUO. (Tokyo U. Sch. Med., Japan.) Studies on the autonomic representation in the cerebral cortex. 1. On the pupillary function evokable through stimulation of the pyriforme region and its circumference. *Folia Psychiat. neurol. Jap.*, 1953, 7, 141-148.—"Stimulation of the inferior portion of the gyrus sigmoideus anterior in the frontal lobe in the dog causes without exception marked dilatation of the pupil on both sides. The inferior portion of the gyrus is situated in the rostral side of the fissura cruciata and corresponds to the frontal eye-field (Area 8) of man and monkey. It has been confirmed herewith that the impulses for this mydriasis reaction are mediated by the oculomotor nerve and the cervical sympathetic trunk upon the pupils. The dilatory reaction of the pupils is evoked from the pyriforme region and its circumference in the orbital surface of the frontal lobe, corresponding to the area 13 in man. The impulse for this reaction is transmitted through both oculomotor and cervical sympathetic nerves to the pupils."—(M. L. Simmel)

3392. PENFIELD, WILDER. (Montreal (Can.) Neurol. Inst.) Mechanisms of voluntary movement. *Brain*, 1954, 77, 1-17.—This is an attempt at further elucidation of the author's concept of a centrencephalic system which is defined as a neural mechanism located in parts of the diencephalon, mid-brain and pons capable of producing complicated integration of the total activity of the central nervous system. The control of voluntary movement resides in the centrencephalic system from which "volitional impulses" are sent to the precentral motor gyrus. Support for the view that transcortical association tracts are not implicated in voluntary movement is presented by citing the fact that skilled acts are not lost when the precentral gyrus has been isolated by removal of surrounding tissue. Also, the beta rhythm disappears over the hand areas when a patient is told to get ready to move his contralateral hand. The author concludes from this that activating impulses reach the motor hand area from some subcortical source.—(P. J. Hutt)

3393. PERL, EDWARD R., & CASBY, JAMES U. (N. Y. State U., Coll. Med., Syracuse.) Localization

of cerebral electrical activity: the acoustic cortex of cat. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 17, 429-442.—Because of the current spread from active to adjacent areas loci of cerebral electrical activity evoked by afferent stimulation are difficult to establish if potentials are measured with monopolar electrodes. To determine whether click-evoked afferent activity yields more sharply defined areas when current rising to the pia from underlying neural structures is measured, a five electrode array was used to determine the Laplacian fields of the acoustic cortex. The four areas delineated in this manner are more precisely related to the underlying current source because potentials generated in distant areas are rejected.—(H. P. Van Cott)

3394. PRIBRAM, KARL H., & FULTON, JOHN F. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) An experimental critique of the effects of anterior cingulate ablations in monkey. *Brain*, 1954, 77, 34-44.—Animals with bilateral lesions of the anterior cingulate gyrus were tested pre- and postoperatively on a visual discrimination problem and a delayed reaction problem. Length of delay in responding to a discriminative stimulus during aperiodic reinforcement was used as an index of "frustration". Shorter response times seemed to result from bilateral cingulectomy. No profound and prolonged changes in behavior as reported in earlier studies were noted. The effects were "transient, apparently minimal, and difficult to appraise."—(P. J. Hutt)

3395. RICHINS, CALVIN A., & KUNTZ, ALBERT. The autonomic nervous system. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 226-255.—Anatomic, physiologic, and clinical aspects of researches of the past year into the autonomic nervous system are briefly reviewed. 356 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

3396. RIESE, WALTHER, & HOFF, EBBE CURTIS. Regional physiology of the central nervous system. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 40-57.—The regional physiology of the nervous system is discussed under the headings, (1) motor functions, (2) sensory functions, (3) behavior and (4) vegetative functions. 57 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

3397. ROSENZWEIG, MARK R. (U. California, Berkeley.) Cortical correlates of auditory localization and of related perceptual phenomena. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 269-276.—Using cats, the electrical response of auditory cortex to click stimuli administered independently to the two ears was recorded. The following correlations were observed: (1) "under the stimulus conditions that cause a sound to be heard at one side of the head, the cortical activity is greater at the contralateral cerebral hemisphere"; (2) "the further over to the side the sound is heard, the greater the difference between the activity at the two hemispheres"; (3) "when the sound is heard in the median plane, the cortical activity is equal at the two hemispheres." 24 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3398. RUDIN, DONALD O., & EISENMAN, GEORGE. (Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.) The action potential of spinal axons *in vitro*. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1954, 37, 505-538.—Five principal characteristics of central myelinated axons have been established and peculiarities of the central axons "indicate that they occupy an extreme position in the

spectrum of properties encountered in conducting tissues."—(S. S. Marzolf)

3399. SHOLL, D. A. (U. Coll., London, Eng.) Dendritic organization in the neurons of the visual and motor cortices of the cat. *J. Anat. Lond.*, 1953, 87, 387-406.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(7), abstr. 15923.)

3400. TORRES, FERNANDO, & MARSHALL, CURTIS. Reciprocal influence of central responses to visual and auditory stimulation in man. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, Suppl. 3, 72.—Abstract.

3401. VIZIOLI, RAFFAELLO. Problemi di elettroencefalografia infantile. (Problems in the field of child electroencephalography.) *Infanzia anomala*, 1953, 24, 360-371.—Difficulties which arise in the recording and interpretation of children's E.E.G.'s are discussed. The keynote of this article consists in the opinion that there does not exist a child E.E.G. but only E.E.G.'s of children. It is believed that only after thousands of children E.E.G.'s are taken in all laboratories of the world and with systematic standardized methods is it possible to establish definite rules. 17 references.—(M. J. Stanford)

3402. WALKER, A. EARL, THOMSON, ALFREDO F., & McQUEEN, J. DONALD. Behavior and the temporal rhinencephalon in the monkey. *Johns Hopkins Hosp. Bull.*, 1953, 93, 65-93.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(4), abstr. 8547.)

3403. WALTER, W. GREY. (Burden Neurol. Inst., Bristol, Eng.) Toposcopy. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, Suppl. No. 4, 7-16.—An outline of recent developments in the method of recording spontaneous and evoked brain waves by means of a cathode ray tube display system.—(R. J. Ellingson)

3404. WHYTE, L. L. A hypothesis regarding the brain modifications underlying memory. *Brain*, 1954, 77, 158-165.—A conceptual scheme of brain function is presented according to which the memory processes are not identified with a cell assembly, neural circuit, synaptic pattern, or any other arrangement of cell surfaces. The functional element in memory is a continuous three-dimensional mass of cortical cytoplasm that acts as a volume conductor.—(P. J. Huit)

3405. WILLIAMS, DENIS. (St. George's Hosp., London, Eng.) Cerebral basis of temperament and personality. *Lancet*, 1954, 267, No. 6827, 1-4.—There are two determinants of temperament and personality: (1) inborn and physical; (2) influences and stresses exerted upon the basic personality structure. Temperament involves mood which affects movement. The ultimate results can be considered attributes of personality. It is pointed out that fear is commonly experienced when epileptic discharges occur in the middle temporal lobe, and in the more complex epilepsies there may be some connection in the attack with previous experience, or with the stimulus of the environment.—(A. A. Kramish)

3406. ZANCHETTI, ALBERTO, & ZOCCOLINI, ADRIANA. (U. Pisa, Italy.) Autonomic hypothalamic outbursts elicited by cerebellar stimulation. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 17, 475-483.—Autonomic and somatic outbursts of sham rage, consisting of struggling movements superimposed on the classic postural responses, were noted during and immediately after cerebellar stimulation of thalamic cats. Histological

evidence indicated that the rostral and central fastigial nuclei elicited sham rage outbursts during stimulation, while rebound outbursts after stimulation were elicited from the midline fibers of the posterior roof nuclei and from the folia of tuber, pyramidis and uvula. These rage outbursts are abolished with destruction of the stimulated structures.—(H. P. Van Cott)

(See also abstracts 3265, 3444, 4114, 4286)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

3407. ANDREAS, BURTON G. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Empirical gradients of generalization in a perceptual-motor task. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 119-122.—The Ss in experimental groups were trained to respond to one light on a visual-spatial continuum and then tested for tendencies to respond to other lights. Empirical gradients of generalization were obtained when the response frequency data for each of two experimental groups were compared with those for a control group. These were interpreted as supporting the postulation that gradients of associative strength underlie the empirical gradients observed, since the possible operation of inhibitory gradients was precluded by the experimental procedure. It was noted that this experiment might have been considered in terms of response generalization rather than stimulus generalization.—(J. Arbit)

3408. BAKER, G. A., AMERINE, M. A., & ROESLER, E. B. (U. California, Davis.) Errors of the second kind in organoleptic difference testing. *Food Res.*, 1954, 19, 206-210.—Varying thresholds and varying rates of increase in the probability of detecting taste differences among the individuals making up a taste panel are important factors in determining the probability of the panel's failure to detect a known taste difference. Data consisting of individual thresholds and "100% detection points" for sucrose in water for 15 panel members are presented and are used to construct theoretical curves of panel performance. The combination of data for all subjects gave a slow, non-uniform reduction in probability of Type II errors with increase in sucrose concentration, which indicates that the usual assumption of the practical equivalence of panel members is invalid.—(D. R. Peryam)

3409. BAKER, M. J. Perceiving, imagining, and being mistaken. *Phil. phenomol. Res.*, 1954, 14, 520-535.—The sense-qualities of visual perception are always colors and shapes and those of hearing are always sounds. The type of sense-quality determines the mode of perceiving and, since sense-qualities are not confused with one another, the modes of perceiving are not confused. Since one cannot be mistaken about experienced sense-qualities, he cannot be mistaken about the mode of perceiving. One can, however, confuse perceiving with imagining as in the case of hallucinations or dreams. There seem to be some cases where there is little or no possibility of confusing imagining with perceiving. In such cases of imagining the sense-qualities seem to have a low degree of opaqueness and completeness. Such imaginings are tenuous and sketchy and seem to suggest more than themselves.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

3410. BARADI, A. F., & BOURNE, G. H. On the localization of gustatory and olfactory ensynapses in the rabbit, and the problems of taste and smell. *Nature*,

Lond, 1951, 168, 977-979.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(1), abs. 879.)

3411. BATEMAN, F., & SOAL, S. G. (U. London, Eng.) Science and ESP research. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1953, 17, 275-297.—This article is Chapter XX from the book by the same authors, "Modern experiments in telepathy," (see 29: 3426). In this chapter the writers "examine the attitude of orthodox scientists to the experimental investigation of telepathy and consider also certain criticisms."—(J. G. Pratt)

3412. BENDER, MORRIS B., GREEN, MARTIN A., & FINK, MAX. (Mount Sinai Hosp., New York.) Patterns of perceptual organization with simultaneous stimuli. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 233-255.—To determine the order of dominance of body parts when various combinations of 2 areas were simultaneously touched, 2021 Ss were studied with each S receiving 540 tests. Results indicated the face and genital regions "the most perceptive or dominant," with the hand showing the least. This patterning is accentuated in cases of organic brain disease. Results are considered in relation to selected theoretical positions. 46 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

3413. CADORET, R. J. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) The effect of amytal and dexadrine on ESP performance. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1953, 17, 259-274.—ESP performance was measured before and after the subjects were given a drug "treatment." Each of 11 subjects participated in four experimental sessions involving the "treatments" of amytal, dexadrine, lactose, and no drug but the usual hour's delay. ESP performance measured by card tests showed a tendency to decline after the subjects took dexadrine; whereas performance measured by picture tests declined after taking amytal. The experimenter suggests that the differences in scoring may be due to the selective effect of the drugs upon the subject's motivation.—(J. G. Pratt)

3414. COSH, JOHN A. (U. Bristol, Eng.) Studies on the nature of vibration sense. *Clin. Sci.*, 1953, 12, 131-151.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(1), abs. 880.)

3415. DOVE, W. FRANKLIN. (U. Illinois, Chicago.) A universal gustometric scale in D-units. *Food Res.*, 1953, 18, 427-453.—"The gustometric scale consists of a centrally anchored progression series of solution units adjustable in scale interval to the magnitude of the change in stimulus required to elicit specific measurable taste responses." "The taste meter is marked off from a control point of [a] molar solution for soluble chemicals, and of one part by weight or volume for . . . foods." The solvent is usually water, but may be some other liquid. The scale provides a dilution series in which each member is .5 the strength of the one next higher, resulting in D-units, given by the exponent in the formula .5ⁿ. It also provides a concentration series in which each member is twice the strength of the one next lower, resulting in C-units, given by the exponent in the formula 2ⁿ. D-units may be sub-divided as necessary to provide either "micro scales" or "ultra-micro scales."—(D. R. Peryam)

3416. ERIKSEN, CHARLES W., & HAKE, HAROLD W. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Absolute judgments as a function of the stimulus range and the number of stimulus and response categories. *USAF*,

WADC Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 54-162, iii, 14 p.—The effects of 3 variables upon judgmental accuracy under the absolute method were studied: the range on a stimulus dimension, the number of stimulus categories presented, and the number of response categories available. Judgmental accuracy remained constant as the number of stimulus and response categories was increased, with size of stimulus dimension held constant, provided that the number of response categories equaled or exceeded the number of stimulus categories. There was a loss in discrimination ability when the number of response categories was less than the number of stimuli to be judged.

3417. HOWELLS, THOMAS H. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) Is Weber's law reducible to the physical coefficient of friction? *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1954, 50, 249-260.—The author's intention was merely to ask a question and raise an issue in demonstrating a correspondence between Weber's law and the frictional law of physics. His proposals were largely restricted to weight discrimination. He believes he should leave further considerations to better qualified specialists.—(M. J. Stanford)

3418. LIBERMAN, ALVIN M., DELATTRE, PIERRE C., COOPER, FRANKLIN S., & GERSTMANN, LOUIS J. (Haskins Laboratories, New York.) The role of consonant-vowel transitions in the perception of the stop and nasal consonants. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 68(8), No. 379, 13 p.—An experimental study of perceived distinctions among the stop and nasal consonants.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

3419. MARSHALL, JOHN. The pain threshold in nerve blocks. *Clin. Sci.*, 1953, 12, 247-254.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(3), abs. 5856.)

3420. METZGER, W. Sehen, Hören und Tasten in der Lehre von der Gestalt. (Vision, hearing and touch in Gestalt theory.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, 13, 188-198.—Révész's statement that Gestalt theorists have neglected non-visual perception is denied. They have treated the same tactile material to which he refers as proof for his statement and they have found no reason for modifying their position. Even in his own treatment of such material Révész introduces so many reservations that in the end he proves that which he set out to deny. English and French summaries.—(K. F. Muenzinger)

3421. MOWBRAY, G. H. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) The perception of short phrases presented simultaneously for visual and auditory reception. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 86-92.—"Subjects were provided with outline maps that were incomplete in several details. Brief, simultaneous, visual and auditory instructions were given for completing some of the missing details." Certain items could be located on the basis of information supplied in the instructions and others only on the basis of direct instruction. Only the "instructed" group knew that aural and visual cues were supplied simultaneously. "Significantly more correct completions were made with the visual material than with the auditory." There was no significant difference between the instructed and uninstructed groups. Results indicate "... that successful division of attention did not occur."—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

3422. OHWAKI, SONOKO. (Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.) Jidō ni okeru juryō chikaku, tokuni Charpentier sakaku no seiritsu ni tsuite. (On weight percep-

tion, especially the formation of Charpentier's illusion in children; a developmental study of perception I.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 24, 193-202.—Experiments on weight illusion were carried out on children from age 3 to 5 and mentally retarded children with MA of 2 to 12. The study showed that the Charpentier's illusion, which is said to be caused by the contrast between the real and expected weight of an object in relation to its size, develops rapidly between an MA of 4 and 5. The lack of this illusion among children under an MA of 4 is considered to be due to the underdevelopment of both the weight perception and the "expected image". It is concluded that the perception of weight is perfected by the differentiation and integration of the various fields of perception. English summary.—(A. M. Niykawa)

3423. OBIS, K. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) A test of the relationship between ESP and PK. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1953, 17, 298-309.—This was an exploratory experiment designed to study the relationship between extrasensory perception (ESP) and psychokinesis (PK). The subject was instructed to throw a die while willing it to come to rest with the face uppermost that had already been designated as the target, but which was not known to the subject. Three subjects participated and they showed a statistically significant degree of success in obtaining the unknown target face. The level of success was comparable to that found in other PK tests with known targets, and the results suggest that there must be a close relationship between ESP (by which the subjects ascertain the targets) and PK (by which the fall of the dice was influenced).—(J. G. Pratt)

3424. OBIS, K., & FOSTER, E. B. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) A test of ESP in cats. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1953, 17, 168-186.—On each trial the animal subject was allowed to choose between two elevated cups, one with food and one without. Possible odors from the cups were directed away from the cat by regulated air currents, and the choice of the empty cup was occasionally followed by a mild electric shock. The position of the food cup was randomly determined and was not known to the experimenter. On the basis of a preliminary exploratory series, the experimenters undertook to predict in a test series when the cat would predominantly choose the food cup (under pleasant conditions) and when the cup without food (under unpleasant conditions). There was a statistically significant difference between these two conditions in the number of correct choices. Successful responses occurred with the highest frequency in sequences of responses in which side habits were least in evidence.—(J. G. Pratt)

3425. PRATT, J. G. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Position effects in the Stewart ESP data. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1953, 17, 115-136.—The ESP records of one of S. G. Soal's high scoring subjects, Mrs. Stewart, were analyzed for consistent variations in scoring in relation to the smaller structural units of the highly routinized tests. The record sheets consisted of two columns, A and B, of 25 trials each. A highly significant decline in scoring was found as the subject proceeded through column A, and a significant general variation in success was obtained in column B. In column B, there was a significant difference between the successes on the odd-numbered and the even-numbered trials, the latter as a group giving much the higher rate of scoring.—(J. G. Pratt)

3426. REID, R. L. (U. Coll., Christchurch, New Zealand.) An illusion of movement complementary

to the horizontal-vertical illusion. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 107-111.—Blindfolded subjects moved a hand stylus in a given direction over a fixed distance and then attempted to move the stylus the same distance in a direction at right angles to the first. "... results reveal an illusion such that... movement to the left or right across the body is underestimated... movement towards or away from the body in the midline is overestimated. The illusion applies to speed as well as extent of movement. Movement up or down in a vertical plane is equivalent to movement towards or away from the body in a horizontal plane."—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

3427. SCHERRER, JEAN; BARBIZET, JACQUES, & HENAFF, MARYVONNE OUDOT-LE. Contribution à l'étude de l'organisation temporo-spatiale de la sensibilité somesthétique normale. (Contribution to the study of the temporal-spatial organization of the somesthetic sense.) *Année psychol.*, 1954, 54, 53-81.—Two successive electric cutaneous stimuli of equal intensity were applied at different points. The threshold of temporal discrimination was found to be relatively stable in the same subject but varying moderately with one subject and another, independent of the region of cutaneous stimulation. An increase of intensity of the stimuli lowers the threshold of discrimination. 54-item bibliography.—(G. E. Bird)

3428. SOAL, S. G., & BATEMAN, F. (U. London, Eng.) Modern experiments in telepathy. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1954. xv, 425 p. \$5.00.—This book presents a comprehensive review of experiments in extrasensory perception carried out during the past 35 years. The first chapters summarize quantitative experiments of other investigators in England and in America. The middle chapters trace the senior author's years of efforts to confirm the evidence for ESP, his growing skepticism with repeated failures, and his eventual success in discovering two outstanding subjects. The last half of the book presents the extensive series of experiments made with these two subjects, both of whom achieved highly significant results in rigorously controlled experiments. Many variations in conditions were made which throw light upon the nature of the ESP process. An Introductory Note is contributed by G. E. Hutchinson.—(J. G. Pratt)

3429. SPIRKIN, A. G. Problema oshchushchenija v leninskoi teorii otrazhenija. (Problem of the sensation in Lenin's theory of reflection.) *Voprosy dialekticheskogo materializma*, 1951, 273-295.—The author explains, from the dialectical materialist point of view, excitability, sensation and perception as three levels of reflection of reality, proper to different stages of organization of living matter, outlines the physiological mechanism of sensation, analyses the relation of the picture to the object, criticizes "physiological idealism" and "vulgar materialism". "Dialectical materialism understands sensations not as a mirror copy of the object but as a subjective picture of the objective world. The subjectivity of the picture consists in the fact that it cannot be separated from the thinking subject, is a reflection of the objective reality in the human head, does not exist out of brain, depends on the state of the nervous system."—(M. Choynowski)

3430. TEUBER, HANS-LUKAS, & MISHKIN, MORTIMER. (NYU Coll. Medicine, New York.) Judgment of visual and postural vertical after brain injury. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 161-175.—This study

was undertaken to see whether men with frontal involvement show larger deviations in the Aubert situation (adjustment to a vertical luminous line in a dark room) than men with lesions elsewhere in the cerebrum. 20 cases each of penetrating injury to anterior third, posterior third, and an extremity not involving c.n.s., were tested. The anterior group made the greatest number of errors; the other two were roughly equal. 42 references.—(R. W. Husband)

3431. Van BUSSCHBACH, J. G. (Kleverlaan 151, Haarlem, Holland.) An investigation of extrasensory perception in school children. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1953, 17, 210-214.—Primary school children in Holland were used as subjects in classroom ESP tests. In some runs the test objects were cards marked with arithmetic symbols, in others with colors, and in still others with words. A total of 20,190 trials yielded a statistically significant positive deviation from mean chance expectation. Among the three kinds of test materials, only the results with the arithmetic symbols were independently significant.—(J. G. Pratt)

3432. Van de CASTLE, R. L. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) An exploratory study of some variables relating to individual ESP performance. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1953, 17, 61-72.—The success of a subject in identifying material presented in opaque envelopes was studied in relation to (1) the type of material used, and (2) the length of time between the presentation of the concealed object and the subject's response. The materials were numbers, drawings, letters, colored cards, and ESP cards, each with a 1/5 probability. The intervals varied from two seconds to more than a minute. A total of 1625 trials yielded 64 more correct identifications than mean chance expectation (CR = 3.97). The highest rate of success was obtained on colors and ESP symbols, and also a higher success rate was found with the longer delay intervals.—(J. G. Pratt)

3433. von BECKH, H. J. A. Experiments with animals and human subjects under sub- and zero gravity conditions during the dive and parabolic flight. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 235-241.—Experiments with *Chrysanthemum ornata* and *Hydromedusa tectifera*, as well as with human subjects, show tentatively that, during short-term gravity-free flight, losses occur in visual and kinesthetic orientation, affecting visual-motor coordination and orientation. 16 references.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

3434. WENDT, HANS-WERNER. Psychologische Untersuchungen über experimentelle Schmerz-zustände. (Psychological investigations on experimental pain conditions.) *Marburger S. B.*, 1953, 75(2), 18-48.—An apparatus for electrical stimulation of the skin producing a controllable pain state of long duration is described. In the second part, the use of an ambiguous visual field projective method for testing stress behavior under this pain stimulation is reported. For 9 Ss, changes in content categories were indicated representing aggression, regression, substitution, and perceptual blocking. In part three is reported the use of the projective method for testing the psychological effects of analgesic drugs. It is reported that this method may yield psychologically more meaningful indication of pain relieving properties than the usual psychophysical procedures.

3435. YAMADU, MAMORU; MARUHASHI, JURO, & MIKAYE, NAOHARU. The distribution of sensory spots on the oral mucous membrane. *Jap. J. Physiol.*,

biol., 1952, 2, 328-332.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(4), abs. 8504.)

(See also abstracts 3235, 3266, 3380, 3784, 3815, 4071, 4224, 4559)

Vision

3436. ADAMS, O. S., FITTS, P. M., RAPPAPORT, M., & WEINSTEIN, M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Relations among some measures of pattern discriminability. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 81-88.—The relations among 11 measures of the discriminability of a set of visual forms was determined. The eleven measures were taken on 16 arbitrarily selected forms: half symmetrical, half asymmetrical; half filled, half outlined. "For the restricted set of forms used in the present investigation, brightness contrast appears to be the principal factor associated with visibility measures. The stimulus dimension of symmetry seems to be the principal variable influencing the ranking of stimulus forms on the learning-legibility measures."—(J. Arbit)

3437. AUERBACH, EDGAR, & WALD, GEORGE. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Identification of a violet receptor in human color vision. *Science*, 1954, 120, 401-405.—"The present experiments involve measurements of dark adaptation, which reveal the presence in the human retina of a species of cone selectivity sensitive to violet light, the excitation of which induces a violet sensation. The crux of the procedure is to adapt the eye very strongly with red, orange, or yellow light, which spares the violet receptor, and then to measure its dark adaptation with test lights of wave-lengths. In this way one finds that the first 2 to 3 min of dark adaptation are occupied with a receptor with maximal sensitivity in the neighborhood of 436 m μ ."—(B. R. Fisher)

3438. BAUMGARDT, ERNEST. La phosphène électrique. (The electric phosphene.) *Année psychol.*, 1954, 54, 115-122.—Two shocks were found to be more efficacious than one, when their interval is weak. In increasing the interval, however, there is a tendency for the action of the first shock to be inhibited by the second. It is believed that the elements stimulated by the electric current are those of the fibres of the optic nerve. This is why the phosphene is difficult to localize and why it matters so little where, on or near the eye, the electric current is applied.—(G. E. Bird)

3439. BROWN, KENNETH T. Factors affecting rate of apparent change in a dynamic ambiguous figure as a function of observation time. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1953, No. 53-482, v, 32 p.—The present series of experiments was conducted to develop a satisfactory method for measuring rate of apparent change of an ambiguous figure (RAC) and to learn more about the physiological process which causes apparent changes to occur. All findings of the present experiments support the hypothesis that the same physiological process causes both figural after-effects and apparent changes in an ambiguous figure. If this hypothesis is correct, then curves showing RAC as a function of observation time provide a better method than the figural after-effect for measuring that physiological process. Thus it seems likely that RAC can be used to measure certain physiological aspects of visual fatigue. 31 references.

3440. BURNHAM, ROBERT W., & CLARK, JOYCE R. (Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y.) A color memory test. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 44, 658-659.—"A test of color memory has been developed using chips from the Farnsworth-Munsell hue series. An individual is asked to select from a hue-circle of color samples the one which most resembles a test sample presented a short time before. This procedure is repeated for a number of test samples so that the observer can be reliably scored on a basis of demonstrated accuracy."—(F. Ratliff)

3441. CARROLL, FRANK D., & HAIG, CHARLES. Congenital stationary night blindness without ophthalmoscopic or other abnormalities. *Trans. Amer. ophthalm. Soc.*, 1952, 50, 193-209.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(4), abs. 8488.)

3442. CHECOVICH, WILLIAM. Effect of distance on visual span of perception. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1954, 45, 1513-1514.—Studies of a group using distances of 20 feet and 16 inches showed no significant difference between near and far spans of perception.—(D. Shaad)

3443. CLAUSEN, JOHANNES. (Columbia U., New York.) Relationship between sensitivity to alternating electric stimulation of the eye (phosphene threshold) and state of adaptation. *Science*, 1954, 120, 776-777. —Abstract.

3444. COHN, ROBERT. Microelectrode recordings from the visual system of the cat. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, Suppl. 3, 75.—Abstract.

3445. COX, BRIAN J. Correlating visual and occupational efficiency. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1954, 45, 1463-1467; 1551-1557; 1633-1637; 1772-1775.—The literature is reviewed on the subjects of visual acuity, vernier acuity, color acuity, peripheral awareness, span of recognition, light and dark adaptation, scotopic vision, and stereoscopic awareness and acuity.—(D. Shaad)

3446. DASHIELL, JOHN F. A case of fatigue-induced monocular diplopia. *J. Eliash Mitchell sci. Soc.*, 1952, 68, 151.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(4), abs. 8490.)

3447. de GROOT, W. Photometry at low luminance levels. *Philips Tech. Rev.*, 1953, 15, 182-187.—A survey of the problems of low-level photometry is made, and includes a discussion of the differences in the photopic and scotopic luminosity functions, the definition of luminance, subjective brightness, and light sources applicable to luminance measurements.—(R. W. Burnham)

3448. DeLANGE, H. (N. V. Philips' Telecommunicatie Industrie, Hilversum, Nederland.) Experiments on flicker and some calculations of an electrical analogue of the foveal system. *Physica*, 1952, 18, 935-950.—Monocular flicker thresholds were determined for one observer with a 2° field at 10,100, and 1000 lux and for various brightness vs. time functions. When the "ripple" ratio of the stimulus versus the critical frequency f_c is plotted, average brightness being constant, "the points observed with various time functions fit into one smooth curve, which at low intensities is monotonous." The curves obtained suggest an explanation of the visual mechanism involved. An electrical analogue is described which includes a low-pass filter, a feed-back circuit and a non-linear element. The physical stimulus may be transformed into a number of impulses with this system.—(R. W. Burnham)

3449. di GIORGIO, A. M., & GIULIO, L. Comportamento delle rifrazione oculare nell'eccitamento termico e galvanico del labirinto. (Changes in the refractive power of the eye following thermic and galvanic stimulation of the labyrinth. *Arch. Fisiol.*, 1953, 52(3), 217-241.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(11), abs. 29831.)

3450. DODT, E. Cone electroretinography by flicker. *Nature, Lond.*, 1951, 166, 738.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(12), abs. 32095.)

3451. DOHERTY, B. A., & GERACI, M. J. Comparative phoric measurements. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1954, 45, 1479-1481.—In measuring phorias at the near point with reduced Snellen chart it was found that there were significant differences in the measurements obtained depending on which eye was used for fixation.—(D. Shaad)

3452. FAURE, J., CHABOT, J., & DUTERTRE, F. De l'étude des potentiels rétinien; perspectives physiologiques; applications cliniques. (The study of retinal potentials; physiological perspectives; clinical applications.) *Rev. neurol.*, 1952, 88, 103-104.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(9), abs. 25220.)

3453. FOGES, GEORGE, & SCHUBERT, GUSTAV. The masking mechanism of the human eye. *Ophthalmologica*, 1954, 128, 30-45.—The conception of a 5 wave band receptor pattern connected to a 4 colour primary mechanism which is transformed into a trichromatic secondary pattern by contrast masking is in entire agreement with psychophysical and electrophysiological evidence. The application of this new conception to colorimetry reveals that the latter is an oversimplification and cannot possibly lead to more than approximations, which are far from close, if there is a great amount of blue in the picture. The reasons for this are: firstly, that the three wavelength ranges on which colorimetry is based have been chosen arbitrarily as equal and secondly, that the human eye leaves one spectral overlap, the one from green into blue unmasked, while colorimetry assumes no overlap whatever between the ranges. French and German summaries. 24 references.—(S. Renshaw)

3454. FRENCH, ROBERT STANTON. Identification of dot patterns from memory as a function of complexity. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-21, 5 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 22-26, (see 28: 8398).

3455. FRENCH, ROBERT STANTON. Pattern recognition of visual noise. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-22, 5 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 27-31, (see 28: 8399).

3456. FRIEDMAN, NATHAN. Comments on visual diagnosis. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1954, 45, 1159-1161.—Several tests for ocular motility and accommodation are outlined.—(D. Shaad)

3457. GLYNN, ALAN J. (U. Louvain, Belgium.) Apparent transparency and the tunnel effect. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 125-139.—A study of the relationship between the "screen effect" and the "tunnel effect" to Rosenbach's case of apparent transparency. Results of 19 experiments indicate

only two stimulus conditions shared by all three—"... the system of stimulation must be such that the common separation line between the figure and the screen appears to belong exclusively to the latter... and... the visible parts of the figure must lack adequate closure and demand a completion to appear as closed forms." Both the "tunnel effect" and the apparent transparency require "... a narrow screen with movement of the figure on either side of it." Points of differences were studied and are enumerated.—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

3458. GRAFF, TH. Die Akkommodation beim Sehen durch das Nahbrillenglas. (Accommodation in vision through spectacles remedial for myopia.) *Klin. Mbl. Augenheilk.*, 1952, 121, 205-215.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(11), abs. 29833.)

3459. GRAHAM, C. H., & HSIA, YUN. (Columbia U., New York.) Luminosity curves for normal and dichromatic subjects including a case of unilateral color blindness. *Science*, 1954, 120, 780.—Abstract.

3460. HALL, K. R. L., & EARLE, A. E. (U. Bristol, Eng.) A further study of the pendulum phenomenon. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 112-124.—Additional conditions under which a previously described apparent pendulum movement in visual perception will occur were studied. "Altering the axis of display to vertical significantly reduces the frequency of pendular-movement perception;... altering the position of the metronome from behind to the side of the visual display, gives results almost identical with those where the metronome was inaudible, but, when the metronome is illuminated in this position, all forms of movement perception are reduced, and no pendular movement is reported."—(M. J. Wayner Jr.)

3461. HANSEN, A. K. "After-image transfer test" in anomalous retinal correspondence. *A.M.A. Arch. Ophthal.*, 1954, 52, 369-374.—18 subjects with anomalous retinal correspondence, 12 subjects with exophoria, and 12 orthophoric subjects were examined by the "after-image transfer test" as described by Jaffe. No relationship was found between the ability of a subject to "transfer" the after-image to the unexposed eye and the status of retinal correspondence.—(S. Renshaw)

3462. HARDY, LeGRAND H., RAND, GERTRUDE, & RITTLER, M. CATHERINE. The H-R-R polychromatic plates. II. Comparison of qualitative and quantitative classifications by H-R-R and other tests. *A.M.A. Arch. Ophthal.*, 1954, 52, 353-367.—The H-R-R plates were found to compare favorably as to classification and extent of color defects with results from the Nagel anomaloscope, the Ishihara test and with Farnsworth's Dichotomous test.—(S. Renshaw)

3463. HARTLINE, H. K., & RATLIFF, FLOYD. (Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York.) Spatial summation of inhibitory influences in the eye of *Limulus*. *Science*, 1954, 120, 781.—Abstract.

3464. HOWARTH, C. L. (U. Oxford, Eng.) Strength duration curves for electrical stimulation of the human eye. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 47-61.—Baumgardt's earlier report of a minimum at about 30 msec. in the strength-duration curve was confirmed but the existence of a slow inhibitory process in the visual system was not. Effects of brief (7

msec.) and long (75 msec.) conditioning stimuli on the threshold indicate that the strength-duration curve is due to an interaction of independent "on" and "off" processes which summate when separated by 30 msec. and are mutually inhibitory at 70 msec. Additional studies show that the site of stimulation is the retina. 43 references.—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

3465. IKEDA, HISAKO, & OBONAI, TORAO. (Tokyo Bunrika U., Japan.) *Zukei zankō no sūryōteki bunseki III; jiko hōwa no mondai*. (Quantitative analysis of figural after-effects III; on self-satiation.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 24, 179-192.—On examining experimentally the displacement effect, it is concluded that Köhler's "self-satiation" is the same phenomenon as Gibson's "adaptation". Self-satiation is explained as a phenomenon in which the intensively satiated area appears smaller than its objective size. It is distinguished from the after-effect in that self-satiation appears during the initial phase of development while the after-effect appears during the final declining phase of the exciting process. The authors contend that Köhler failed to distinguish between these two phenomena. In Japanese with tables, charts and summary in English.—(A. M. Niyekawa)

3466. IVANOFF, ALEXANDRE, & BOURDY, CLOTILDE. *Au sujet de l'existence d'une convergence binoculaire nocturne*. (The existence of a nocturnal binocular convergence.) *C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1954, 238, 1537-1539.—Data are presented for seven observers to show that binocular convergence in scotopic vision tends toward a limiting value as luminance is decreased from 10^{-2} to 10^{-4} nits. "This phenomenon could explain the existence of 'nocturnal presbyopia,' which would be actually a lack of convergence such as that in 'nocturnal myopia,' which would be due to an increase in the convergence of the crystalline lens following nocturnal binocular convergence."—(R. W. Burnham)

3467. JONAS, HANS. The nobility of sight. *Phil. phenomol. Res.*, 1954, 14, 507-519.—Classical philosophy has always recognized sight as the most excellent of the senses and yet the philosophers have not explained why sight qualifies for this honor. The present discussion attempts to show that there are grounds for believing in the superiority of sight. The author asserts that vision has in fact pointed the way for the development of the mind.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

3468. JONES, E. E., & BRUNER, J. S. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Expectancy in apparent visual movement. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 157-165.—"We have cited and briefly described four experiments in which the relationship of stimulus context to postulated general expectancies was shown to be an important source of variation." "Our object in reporting the present experiments has been to underline the importance of such cognitive variables as expectancy in the determination of speed, extent, path, and consistency of apparent movement."—(L. E. Thune)

3469. KANIZSA, GAETANO. (Milano U., Italy.) *Il gradiente marginale come fattore dell'aspetto fenomenico dei colori*. (The marginal gradient as factor of the phenomenal aspect of colors.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1954, 15, 251-264.—The traditional theory of colors in terms of quality, brightness and saturation does not account for characteristic "modalities of appearance." We perceive pure chromatic qualities. The "modality of appearance" is a function not only of basic variables of the physical stimulation

but also of microstructure and marginal gradients. The function of the marginal gradients is demonstrated through colored discs differing only in contour appearance. A uniform marginal gradient results in a passage from surface color to aperture, or film color. Theoretical interpretation of these phenomena is also given.—(A. Manoil)

3470. KANIZSA, GAETANO. (Milano U., Italy.) Alcune osservazioni sull'effetto Musatti. (Observations on the Musatti effect.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1954, 15, 265-271.—Simultaneous contrast is replaced by chromatic and brightness equality when the "inducing" surface is "dispersed" into the "inducted" surface through lines, small discs or fragments (Musatti effect). The author presents a demonstration of this effect and shows how the difference in perception varies with the attitude of the subject in terms of film color and object color. A paradoxical phenomenon occurs when equality and contrast are presented for comparison.—(A. Manoil)

3471. LANDIS, CARNEY. (Columbia U., New York.) Temporal and intensity limits of the flicker-fusion threshold. *Science*, 1954, 120, 783.—Abstract.

3472. LONG, EUGENE R., HENNEMAN, RICHARD H., & REID, L. STARLING. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) Theoretical considerations and exploratory investigation of "set" as response restriction. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1953, No. 53-311, iv, 24 p.—An initial exploratory experiment called for the manipulation of 3 variables in a complex perceptual task requiring the subjects to locate and identify single distorted geometrical figures which had been added to a 64-cell square matrix already containing 16 other distorted geometrical figures as "clutter". The variables were: (1) type of setting or response limitation (i. e., areal, or figural cuing); (2) degree of setting or restriction; and (3) type and position in the behavior sequence of the response limited. The results indicated that setting information designed to restrict locating responses significantly aided stimulus location, while both location, and identification response restriction contributed to increased accuracy of identification.

3473. LONG, EUGENE R., & LEE, WILLIAM A. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) The influence of specific stimulus cuing on location responses. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1953, No. 53-314, iv, 14 p.—The present experiment sought to learn whether and under what conditions stimulus location would be benefitted by providing the observer with setting cues relative to the shape or contour of the critical stimulus figure to be detected, without any spatial location cuing. The obtained results indicate that figural contour cuing alone can increase the accuracy of stimulus location, but only under very limited conditions, specifically, (1) only when the setting information is given before stimulus presentation, (2) when both stimulus and confusion figures are undistorted, and (3) when the degree of response restriction produced by the setting cues is very specific, possibly limited to a single figure.

3474. MANAS, LEO, & SHULMAN, PAUL. Variation in the accommodative-convergence accommodation (ACA) ratio upon periodic retesting. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1954, 31, 385-397.—Statistical evidence is presented which indicates that the ratio is a variable and that its fluctuation is about the same in amount as that in the phoria at far and near.—(D. Shaad)

3475. MEISNER, G. Untersuchungen zu der Frage: Gibt es ein Aubert-Förstersches Phänomen und sind Röhrengesichtsfelder funktionell oder organisch bedingt? (Investigations about the question: Is there an Aubert-Förster phenomenon and are tube-like visual fields due to functional or organic changes?) *Klin. Mbl. Augenheilk.*, 1952, 121, 582-586.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(1), abs. 886.)

3476. MICHAELS, DAVID D. The nature of visual adaptation. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1954, 45, 1287-1270.—Part 6 of a series reviewing the physiology and measurement of adaptation.—(D. Shaad)

3477. MUELLER, C. G., & WILCOX, L. R. (Columbia U., New York.) Probability of seeing functions for near-instantaneous thresholds. *Science*, 1954, 120, 786.—Abstract.

3478. OGLE, KENNETH N. Basis of stereoscopic vision. *A.M.A. Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1954, 52, 197-210.—There are two aspects of stereoscopic depth perception: (1) a true quantitative, or obligatory, sense of depth that necessitates the simultaneous stimulation of horizontally associated disparate retinal elements, and (2) a vaguer qualitative, or facultative, percept of depth, also arising from disparate images. This provides the individual with an experience only of "farther" or "nearer" than the point of fixation; this perception appears to be empirical in nature. The obligatory, or true, stereopsis, because of the limitation imposed through the necessity of stimuli falling on horizontally associated disparate retinal points, implies a physiologic and neuroanatomic basis. 17 references.—(S. Renshaw)

3479. PIAGET, JEAN, & STETTLER-von ALBERTINI, BARBARA. (U. Geneva, Switzerland.) Observations sur la perception des bonnes formes chez l'enfant par actualisation des lignes virtuelles. (Observations on the perception of "good Gestalten" in the child through realization of virtual lines.) *Arch. Psychol., Genève*, 1954, 34, 203-242.—A study was made of "good Gestalten" as perceived by children of 4-10 years and adults, with the technique of interlaced, torn or interrupted figures. In small children lines are seen as gaps in the figure. Later they are reconstructed by a trial and error method. Finally they are perceived as necessary elements of the figure. In the final coercive perception of actual lines a "secondary good Gestalt" becomes a perceptive outline allowing an immediate reading of the figure in question.—(G. E. Bird)

3480. PIAGET, JEAN; MAIRE, FERDINAND, & PRIVAT, FRANÇOIS. (U. Geneva, Switzerland.) La résistance des bonnes formes à l'illusion de Müller-Lyer. (The resistance of "good Gestalten" to the Müller-Lyer illusion.) *Arch. Psychol., Genève*, 1954, 34, 155-201.—This illusion combined with certain geometric figures was employed to measure the resistance of the Gestalt square at different ages. Also measurements were made by the illusion with one part below the other and with the differential threshold of the square with its base enlarged. The "primary good Gestalten" existing below the age of 7 are relatively elastic and non-resistant. The "secondary good Gestalten," when secondary effects are added due to perceptive activity, become more resistant.—(G. E. Bird)

3481. POPOV, NICOLAS A., & POPOV, CATHERINE. Contribution à l'étude des fonctions corticales

chez l'homme, par la méthode des réflexes conditionnés électrocorticaux. Action de l'alcool sur les images consécutives et leur conditionnement. (Contribution to the study of cortical functions in man, by the method of electrocortical conditioned reflexes. Action of alcohol on after-images and their conditioning.) *C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1953, 237, 930-932.—Ingestion of alcohol increased the latency and reduced the frequency of conditioned visual after-images. It is said that direct action of the eye has been excluded by this technique since the alcohol affected conditioned visual after-images which were provoked by the sound in the absence of visual stimulation.—(R. W. Burnham)

3482. RIOPELLE, ARTHUR J., & COPELAN, ELTON L. (Emory U., Atlanta, Ga.) Discrimination reversal to a sign. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 143-145.—"Five rhesus monkeys were trained to perform discrimination reversals contingent upon a change in color of the tray bearing the stimulus objects from green to yellow. After they became proficient at this task, the monkeys were tested on new problems involving new color sequences. This generalized response was readily acquired. The results are related to discrimination reversal and to conditional-discrimination learning."—(J. Arbit)

3483. SAUCER, RAYFORD T. (VA Hosp., Gulfport, Miss.) Processes of motion perception. *Science*, 1954, 120, 806-807.—"Perception of Omega is the perception of a dynamic signal stating that 'something has moved' from X to Y. It is entirely distinct from the organization of neural elements which transduce the static physical characteristics of the stimulus object. The supraordinate process combines the two organizations into a new item of intelligence: the moving object is an object in the spatial field."

3484. SCHUBERT, GUSTAVE. (U. Vienna, Austria.) Coriolis-nystagmus. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 257-259.—Nystagmus is introduced by Coriolis accelerations, produced by bending or raising the head during rotation in a chair at a constant angular velocity. Nystagmus is measured in a reported experiment by an electronystagmogram, recorded during rotation, without visual stimulation. Objective evidence is presented to relate sensations of tilting as well as symptoms of nausea experienced during Coriolis accelerations to excitation of the semicircular canal system.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

3485. SCHWARTING, BLAND H. Testing infants' vision; an apparatus for estimating the visual acuity of infants and young children. *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1954, 38, 714-715.—A device is described in which a metronome is used to carry wands of various widths which are observed in a dark room against an illuminated background at one meter; it is possible to test young infants (3 months).—(D. Shaad)

3486. SHEER, DANIEL E. How to study vision: a review of some different approaches. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1954, 31, 426-434.—A brief historical review of psychological studies of vision is presented.—(D. Shaad)

3487. SLOAN, LOUISE L. & ALTMAN, ADELAIDE. Factors involved in several tests of binocular depth perception. *A.M.A. Arch. Ophthal.*, 1954, 52, 524-543.—The findings of the present study support the view that unocular clues may play a significant role in tests of binocular depth perception. Some subjects,

for example, had significantly higher thresholds on the standard Stereopter than on a modified test in which there were no misleading unocular size clues, and some with good scores on the Howard-Dolman test made poor scores on a stereoscopic test in which size and disparity clues were not in accord. The tests investigated in this study agreed in from 79 to 92% of the cases in their classification of subjects as having either good or poor depth perception. 34 references.—(S. Renshaw)

3488. SMITH, DONALD E. P. & HOCHBERG, JULIAN E. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The effect of "punishment" (electric shock) on figure-ground perception. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 83-87.—The contested "autism" effect was tested with solid figures, with electrical shock as "punishment." With 20 S's a significant difference favoring non-shocked figures was obtained. A second experiment with 10 S's indicated that with the proper set the identification of both phases of a reversible figure-ground configuration can be increased, suggesting explanations which do not invoke prerecognition processes such as "subception."—(R. W. Husband)

3489. SPRAGG, S. D. S., & WULFECK, JOSEPH W. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) Visual performance as a function of the brightness of an immediately preceding visual task. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1953, No. 52-285, v, 16 p.—This study was undertaken to determine how visual performance at low photopic brightness levels is affected by the brightness of an immediately preceding visual task. 2 visual tasks were employed. Results of both the near-to-far and the far-to-near experiments showed that, within the brightness ranges used, performance on a visual task was related to the brightness of that task but bore no general relation to the brightness of the immediately preceding visual task. Comparison of these results with earlier studies suggested that the critical 0.02 foot-lambert level of dial brightness previously found for this task can safely be exceeded by one, and possibly two, log units of brightness without impairing performance of a second, low photopic brightness task.

3490. TOWE, A. L. (U. Washington, Seattle.) A study of figural equivalence in the pigeon. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 283-287.—Visual discrimination tests show that "the extent of transfer of an acquired discriminatory response to visual figures is as great (or greater) in the pigeon as in the mammalian forms that have been studied." Alterations in absolute brightness, figure-ground brightness reversal, absolute size alterations, and reduction in completeness of figure in general do not influence accuracy of discrimination.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3491. van den BRINK, G., & BOUMAN, M. A. (National Defense Research Council, Research Unit for Perception, Kampweg 3, Soesterberg, Netherlands.) Variation of integrative actions in the retinal system: an adaptational phenomenon. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 44, 616-620.—"The interaction of subliminal effects arising in the retina from two stimuli presented at adjustable time and distance apart from each other is studied (with the aid of measurements of frequencies of seeing) for each stimulus separately and for the combined flash. The chance for successful interaction as a function of time and distance between the stimuli is deduced quantitatively. Experiments refer to red and green flashes on red and green adapting fields, in peripheral and foveal vision. Ex-

cept for integrate capacity in space in the fovea, a considerable decrease in these capacities is demonstrated for higher levels of adapting brightness. The amplitude of variation in sensitivity during adaptation is estimated."—(F. Ratliff)

3492. WALD, GEORGE. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) On the mechanism of the visual threshold and visual adaptation. *Science*, 1954, 119, 887-892.—The following hypothesis is proposed to account for the data on the visual threshold and adaptation: "The threshold of a dark-adapted rod depends upon its entire content of rhodopsin. The rod, however, is a compartmental structure, which can undergo, compartment by compartment, a stepwise response. Each compartment contains a considerable quantity of rhodopsin, any molecule of which, on absorbing a quantum of light, discharges the compartment." (B. R. Fisher)

3493. WERNER, HEINZ, & WAPNER, S. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) Studies in physiognomic perception: I. Effect of configurational dynamics and meaning-induced sets on the position of the apparent median plane. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 51-65.—Two experiments were carried out to demonstrate that visual directional dynamics exists as a behaviorally measurable event. Directional dynamics to the left or to the right of a figure has been shown to have a significant effect on spatial localization as measured by the position of the apparent median plane (straight-ahead); the apparent median plane shifts opposite the direction of the dynamics. The authors say that the study also shows how meaning, induced by instruction, can be treated experimentally and interpreted within an organismic theory, viz., the sensory-tonic field theory of perception.—(R. W. Husband)

3494. WERTHEIMER, MICHAEL, & WERTHEIMER, NANCY. (Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn.) A metabolic interpretation of individual differences in figural aftereffects. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 279-280.—Arguing that Kohler's physiological model for figural aftereffects in perception implies that individual differences in this regard are due to individual differences in metabolic efficiency, the authors set forth six experimental deductions. Preliminary tests confirm, essentially, all but one of these.—(E. G. Aiken)

3495. WHEELER, MAYNARD C., Strabismus, review of the literature. *A.M.A. Arch. Ophthal.*, 1954, 52, 134-162.—The most significant publications to appear during 1953 on strabismus were reviewed. 81 references.—(S. Renshaw)

3496. ZEIDNER, JOSEPH. (Catholic U. America, Washington, D.C.) An analysis of visual acuity forms during dark adaptation to various low brightness levels. Washington, D.C.: Catholic University of America Press, 1954. 78 p. \$1.00.—This research was designed to determine the form of acuity threshold curves during dark adaptation to various low brightness levels and to determine the influence of variation of certain experimental factors on the form of the functions; and to describe individual differences in seeing acuity targets during dark adaptation in relation to visual abilities. Initial acuity thresholds were found to be high, becoming lower with decreasing negative slope. These functions were independent of criterion of acuity threshold, but varied as a function of testing luminance. Reliability of acuity measures did not decrease at lower testing luminances. 4 factors

extracted from a 35 variable matrix, accounted for 80% of the common-factor variance.—(S. B. Sells)

(See also abstracts 3269, 3363, 3381, 3663, 3688, 3737, 4304, 4569, 4791, 4808, 4821)

Audition

3497. BACHEM, A. (U. Illinois Coll. Med., Chicago.) Time factors in relative and absolute pitch determination. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 751-753.—Frequency discrimination thresholds were obtained in which the variable tone was separated from the reference tone by from one second to a week. A wide range of pure tones (100 to 10,000 cps) were employed. Data were obtained on ten subjects and are presented for two groups of two subjects. Each group demonstrated excellent pitch discrimination but one group also demonstrated absolute pitch. The outstanding difference between the two groups of subjects is the lack of deterioration of discrimination with time for the absolute pitch subjects for frequencies below 4,000 cps. All subjects show marked deterioration of discrimination with time for frequencies above 5000 cps.—(I. Pollack)

3498. BURKHARD, MAHLON D., & CORLISS, EDITH L. R. (National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.) The response of earphones in ears and couplers. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 679-685.—In an attempt to improve standards for audiometry, the Sound Section of the National Bureau of Standards has been engaged in research on factors influencing the response of earphones on real human ears and in artificial couplers. Under-cushion pressure measurements demonstrate wide individual by individual differences with contemporary (high sensitivity) earphones. While couplers yield more repeatable measurements than human ears, there are substantial differences in the responses of ears and couplers. The authors recommend the employment of constant pressure source earphones whose pressure output would be substantially unaffected by differences in acoustic load.—(I. Pollack)

3499. DOERFLER, LEO G., & MCCLURE, CATHERINE T. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) The measurement of hearing loss in adults by galvanic skin response. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 184-189.—In a study of 30 subjects, the authors conclude that the 1,000-cycle threshold of hearing for adults with conductive hearing loss can be determined in an objective manner by improved instrumentation and proper experimental design in the use of the galvanic skin response without subjective decisions or manual presentations.—(M. F. Palmer)

3500. EGAN, JAMES P., CARTERETTE, EDWARD C., & THWING, EDWARD J. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Some factors affecting multi-channel listening. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 774-782.—Stimulus factors which influence the ability to choose one message from two simultaneously presented aural messages were examined. Utilizing both threshold and articulation tests, the authors examined the effectiveness of frequency filtering, of spatial separation, and of intensity weighting of both the desired message and of the interfering message. Any operation making the interfering message less intelligible (and less confusable) resulted in improvement in reception of the desired message. Likewise, a limited range of operations which made

the desired message less intelligible (but also less confusable with the interfering message) resulted in improvement in message reception.—(I. Pollack)

3501. FRAISSE, PAUL, & OLÉRON, GENEVIÈVE. La structuration intensive des rythmes. (The intensive structure of rhythms.) *Année psychol.*, 1954, 54, 35-52.—The perception of rhythm arises with the organization in groups of successive discrete stimuli. Various investigators agree that groups fall into 2, 3, or 4 intervals, modified by intensity. Accent tends to be placed on the first or the last element of the group. The interval that separates an accented from an unaccented beat is relatively longer—so also with successive groups. The most intense sound in an isochronous series normally determines the end of the grouping.—(G. E. Bird)

3502. GOTO, SHUJI; YAMAMOTO, KAORU, & NISHIKAWA, HIROMU. (Nagoya U., Japan.) Electric phenomena of the auditory organ. *Nagoya J. med. Sci.*, 1952, 15, 91-95.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(2), abs. 3322.)

3503. HEBB, D. O., HEATH, E. S., & STUART, E. A. (McGill U., Montreal, P. Q., Can.) Experimental deafness. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 152-156.—Six college subjects were put into a situation to determine the generalized effects of a sharp loss in the auditory sphere alone. The experiment was conducted over a three-day weekend. Ears were stuffed with cotton. Subjects were instructed to keep a diary. Specific effects such as persistent magnification of bone-conducted sound and inability to speak with normal volume were reported. Nonspecific effects reported dealt with (1) motivation and, (2) emotion and attitude. Marked individual differences were found here.—(E. D. Lawson)

3504. MEYER, MAX F. (3939 Loquat, Miami 33, Fla.) Observation of the Tartini pitch produced by $\sin 11x + \sin 15x$ and $\sin 11x + 2 \sin 15x$. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 759-761.—"The result of experiments with sinusoidal airwaves is that the ratio 11: 15 makes the Tartini pitch 7 clearly audible, while neither a summation tone pitch nor a difference tone pitch nor any kind of aural harmonic is audible."—(Author)

3505. MEYER, MAX F. (3939 Loquat, Miami 33, Fla.) Tartini versus Helmholtz judged by modern sensory observation. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 761-764.—The author examines statements of observations made by Tartini in 1753, which were contradicted later by Helmholtz. The author strongly sides with Tartini.—(I. Pollack)

3506. POGGENDORF, DIETRICH. Die Absoluten Hörschwellen des Zwergwelses (*Amiurus nebulosus*) und Beiträge zur Physik des Weberschen Apparates der Ostariophysen. (The absolute auditory thresholds of the common catfish (*Amiurus nebulosus*) and contributions to the physics of the Weberian apparatus in the Ostariophysida.) *Z. vergl. Physiol.*, 1952, 34, 222-257.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(9), abs. 25223.)

3507. RHINE, L. E. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) The relation of experience to associated event in spontaneous ESP. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1953, 17, 187-200.—From a large collection of spontaneous "psychic" experiences, the writer selected a group of 279 cases of auditory hallucinations in which the individ-

uals had heard their names called. These cases were analyzed from the point of view of the kinds of "remote" objective events apparently connected with the experience of hearing oneself called. The events were found to represent a wide range of physical situations and the results emphasized the role of the percipient rather than the event itself in the production of the call hallucination.—(J. G. Pratt)

3508. RICHMOND, JULIUS B., GROSSMAN, HERBERT J., & LUSTMAN, SEYMOUR L. A hearing test for newborn infants. *Pediatrics*, 1953, 11, 634-638.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(1), abs. 1149.)

3509. SATALOFF, JOSEPH. Acoustic trauma in children. *Ann. Otol., etc., St. Louis*, 1952, 61, 107-111.—Three children, ages 9, 16, and 12, were found to have nerve type deafness similar to military trauma, due to exposure to cap pistols or fire crackers. The author urges more careful screening techniques and prevention.—(J. C. G. Loring)

3510. SCHUHKNECHT, HAROLD F., & SUTTON, SAMUEL. Hearing losses after experimental lesions in basal coil of cochlea. *Arch. Otolaryngol.*, 1953, 58, 129-142.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(1), abs. 891.)

3511. SENTURIA, BENJAMIN H. The influence of airplane noise on auditory thresholds. *Ann. Otol., etc., St. Louis*, 1953, 62, 331-349.—Pure tone auditory thresholds were obtained on 100 enlisted trainees who had no recent exposure to airplane noise. 18.9% of re-examined ears showed elevation of threshold of 15 decibels or more at one or more of the 9 frequencies tested. Elevations were most often at 2896, 4096, and 5792 cps. The general noise level was 110 decibels. After basic training, 64 of the original 100 were studied, 2 to 8 hours after completion of flights. General noise level was 114 db. 19.5% of the ears showed threshold elevations of 15 db. or more. The observations following advanced training were made on 54 of the original 100. 40 subjects had freedom from noise of 24 hrs. or more, 14 had 1 hr. to 8 hrs. rest. The 14 subjects showed striking widespread loss, whereas the 40 subjects showed recovery. It is concluded that there are temporary losses which can be completely recovered following 24 hours freedom from noise.—(J. C. G. Loring)

3512. STEWART, KENNETH C. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Some basic considerations in applying the GSR technique to the measurement of auditory sensitivity. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 174-183.—Galvanic skin responses to acoustic stimuli can be discriminated from other stimuli with an extraordinarily high degree of significance.—(M. F. Palmer)

3513. TASAKI, I., DAVIS, H., & ELDREDGE, D. H. (Central Inst. for Deaf, St. Louis, Mo.) Exploration of cochlear potentials in guinea pig with a microelectrode. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 765-773.—By means of microelectrodes, the authors performed a functional electrical mapping of the ac microphonic and dc potentials of the cochlea. Changes in phase of both the ac and dc potentials are correlated with individual structures of the cochlea. By means of system mapping, the source of the ac microphonic, and perhaps the dc endolymphatic, potentials is ascribed to the hair-bearing end of the hair cells.—(I. Pollack)

3514. WEBSTER, J. C., & SCHUBERT, E. D. (U. S. Navy Electronics Lab., San Diego, Calif.) Pitch shifts accompanying certain auditory threshold shifts. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 754-758.—The change in apparent pitch of a pure tone when exposed to wide and narrow bands of noise was examined. In general, the apparent pitch shifted away from a region of hearing loss to a region of no, or less hearing loss. However, upward shifts in pitch were considerably more marked than downward shifts. Clinical subjects with marked high frequency losses demonstrated large downward shifts in apparent pitch in the damaged ear.—(I. Pollack)

3515. WEVER, ERNEST GLEN (Princeton U., N. J.), LAWRENCE, MERLE, & von BÉKÉSY, GEORG. A note on recent developments in auditory theory. *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci., Wash.*, 1954, 40, 508-512.—Békésy's observations of the vibration of the basilar membrane are not questioned by a recent note by Wever, Lawrence & Rahm, (see 29: 925) in which a "traveling wave" theory was discounted. The earlier article merely eliminated the BM as the path for the energy causing the vibration, suggesting that the cochlear fluid is the path.—(M. M. Berkun)

(See also abstracts 3397, 3525, 3530, 3540, 3552, 3683)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

3516. ADAMS, JACK A. Effect of experimentally induced muscular tension on psychomotor performance. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 127-130.—Ss in each of three experimental groups kept either 10, 20, or 30 lbs. suspended by pressing stirrups to the floor throughout an initial practice session using the Two-Hand Matching test. Following rest an additional session was given without the induced muscular tension. Comparisons were made with a control group which practiced without weights in both sessions. No differences were found between the experimental groups and control group at any stage of training nor support for the hypothesis that tension would be detrimental to high-ability Ss and beneficial for low-ability Ss.—(J. Arbit)

3517. ANDERSON, NORMAN H., GRANT, DAVID A., & NYSTROM, CHARLES O. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Performance on a repetitive key pressing task as a function of the spatial positioning of the stimulus and response components. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-76, iv, 15 p.—The principal results of this experiment designed to investigate the efficiency in performing a key-pressing task as a function of the spatial position of the stimulus and response components were as follows: (1) The optimal arrangement was obtained when both units were in front of the S. (2) Response times were 15% to 35% greater when the stimulus and response units were on opposite sides of the S (15% greater with the self paced procedure, 35% greater with the automatic paced procedure). These increases are small in contrast with increase in response time as great as 100% obtained in the previous experiments of this series where the effects of interfering with the natural angular and linear stimulus-response correspondences were investigated.

3518. BASSETT, M., & ASHBY, W. ROSS. (Barnwood House, Gloucester, Eng.) The effect of electroconvulsive therapy on the psycho-galvanic response. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 632-642.—The effect is small with habituation marked. Some patients who are about to recover show an increased response, whether recovery follows ECT or is spontaneous.—(W. L. Wilkins)

3519. BEECHER, WILLIAM J. (Chicago (Ill.) Natural History Museum.) On Coriolis force and bird navigation. *Sci. Mon., N. Y.*, 1954, 79, 27-31.—Further elucidations of the theory of bird navigation by detection of Coriolis force, in response to recent criticisms.—(B. R. Fisher)

3520. BEIGEL, HUGO G. The meaning of coital postures. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1953, 6, 136-143.

3521. BERGLER, EDMUND. Smoking and its infantile precursors. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1953, 6, 214-220.

3522. BERNHARD, H. Endocrinology and sexual irregularities. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1952, 6, 73-76.

3523. BILODEAU, EDWARD A. Accuracy of response as a function of target width. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-29, 7 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 201-207, (see 29: 2129).

3524. BILODEAU, EDWARD A., & BILODEAU, INA McD. The contribution of component activities to the total psychomotor task. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-26, 10 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 37-46, (see 28: 8464).

3525. BLACK, JOHN W. (Ohio St. U., Columbus.) Systematic research in experimental phonetics; 2. Signal reception: Intelligibility and side-tone. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 140-145.—Review of recent research in signal reception shows that a great deal of progress has been made in the study of intelligibility and of delayed side-tone but that this information does not yet meet the needs of teachers, speech correctionists, engineers, and other groups who would limit their activities to established facts.—(M. F. Palmer)

3526. BREIDER, C. M. Communication in fish. *ONR Res. Rev.*, 1954, Nov., 18-23.—The sensory systems of fish are outlined as a preface to questions concerning their group behavior in schools. Vision is of prime importance in schooling. It is suggested that the maintenance of distance in schools may be based upon an echo-ranging process.—(C. M. Louttit)

3527. BÜHLER, KARL. (1127 Sweetzer Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.) Menschliche Fernorientierung; eine psychophysische Analyse an zwei Beispielen. (Human distance orientation; a psychophysical analysis of two examples.) *Ab. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 242-258.—Just as bees do, Columbus and Lindbergh steered by "dead reckoning" based on information of direction and distance covered, without recourse to astronomical fixes. Columbus refused to take an astronomer with him, and Lindbergh did not take a sextant with him because of weight limitations. Both Lindbergh and Columbus appear to have been especially gifted in the use of personal "cognitive maps" for their unusually accurate orientation over such great distances. Reference is made to additional work by the writer on the distance orientations of bees and flies.—(E. W. Eng)

3528. CHINN, HERMAN I., STRICKLAND, BENJAMIN A., WALTRIP, OLIVER H., & McGEARY, JOSEPH D. (USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph Fld, Tex.) Prevention of airsickness during training flights. *U. S. Armed Forces Med. J.*, 1953, 4, 1609-1612.—"A mixture of 25 mg. of benadryl and 0.35 mg. of scopolamine hydrobromide gave good protection against motion sickness both with and without the addition of 5 mg. of dextrodrine sulfate. No significant differences in prophylaxis between the two groups of subjects were detected.... The side effects were slight. The significance of adding an analeptic drug to combat sedative effects of motion sickness preventives is discussed."—(G. H. Crampton)

3529. COMREY, ANDREW L., & DESKIN, GERALD. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Group manual dexterity in women. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 178-180.—To determine the extent to which group performance could be predicted from knowledge of the performance of the group's members, 60 pairs of university women were first given six individual trials on a modified Purdue Pegboard task, and then six trials in which the members of the pair worked together. For each pair, the 'high' and 'low' scorer (on the individual trials) was identified, and correlations were calculated between the 'high' score, the 'low' score, the difference score, and the score for the pair on the second set of trials. These results are compared with previous results from men students. "The most important fact which emerges... is that a surprisingly small proportion of the total variance on the group-performance task can be predicted... [from the individual-performance scores] ..."—(P. Ash)

3530. CURTIS, JAMES F. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Systematic research in experimental phonetics: 3. The case for dynamic analysis in acoustic phonetics. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 147-157.—Data from recent studies in phonetics seems to assign a much more important significant role to the transitional variations resulting from the interactions of consecutive sounds than has previously been assumed. It is doubtful whether speech can be objectively quantified into dependent units.—(M. F. Palmer)

3531. ELLIS, ALBERT; DOORBAR, RUTH R.; GUZE, HENRY, & CLARK, LEMON. A study of sexual preferences: preliminary report. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1952, 6, 87-88.

3532. ERGENE, SAADET. Homochromie Farbanpassung bei Oedipoda-Larven. (Homochromatic color adjustment in Oedipoda larvae.) *Z. vergl. Physiol.*, 1952, 34, 163-165.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(9), abs. 25460.)

3533. ERGENE, SAADET. Spielt das Auge beim Homochromen Farbwechsel von Acrida Turrita eine Rolle? (Has the eye a role in the homochromatic color change of A. turrita?) *Z. vergl. Physiol.*, 1952, 34, 159-162.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(9), abs. 25459.)

3534. FAIRBANKS, GRANT. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Systematic research in experimental phonetics: 1. A theory of the speech mechanism as a servosystem. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 133-139.—Discussion of speech as a servosystem. A theoretical model of a servospeaking system is presented to

demonstrate a possible control for talking.—(M. F. Palmer)

3535. FORGUS, RONALD HENRY. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) The effect of early perceptual learning on the behavioral organization of adult rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 331-336.—Male hooded rats were reared under one of three conditions: (a) in a complex visual-proprioceptive environment, (b) visual-low proprioceptive environment, and (c) homogeneous visual-proprioceptive environment. Using an elevated maze, a form-discrimination task and a modified Maier reasoning situation, it was found that "early experience and learning is an important determinant of the emotionality and cognitive ability of adult rats."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3536. GINSBURG, BENSON E., & FULLER, JOHN L. (U. Chicago, Ill.) A comparison of chemical and mechanical alterations of seizure patterns in mice. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 344-348.—Pre-treatment with glutamic acid lowers susceptibility of DBA/1 weanling-age mice to sound-induced convulsive seizures, the effect being greater in males than in females. Different susceptibility is seen for interrupted stimulation than for continuous, susceptibility being lowered in the former. Glutamic acid treatment combined with periodic stimulation lowers incidence no more than does glutamic acid with continuous exposure in males, but in females the seizure risk is lowered in an additive fashion.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3537. GRANT, FAYE W., & SMITH, RAYMOND F. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Psycho-motor performance related to vitamin intake. *J. Amer. Diet. Ass.*, 1952, 28, 1046-1049.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(9), abs. 24746.)

3538. GUZE, HENRY, & GUZE, VIVIAN. Relationships of estrogens and androgens to certain aspects of sexual behavior: a review. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1952, 6, 91-106.—(112-item bibliography.)

3539. HEMINGWAY, ALLAN; FORGRAVE, PAUL, & BIRZIS, LUCY. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Nervous control of shivering; a shivering suppressor mechanism of the brain stem. *USAF, Arctic area med. Lab.*, 1953, Proj. No. 22-1301-0009, (Rep. No. 1), 25 p.—Electrical stimulation of certain points within the hypothalamus of shivering cats under pentobarbital anesthesia causes a sudden termination of shivering. The anatomical region within the brain stem from which this suppressor effect can be evoked has been mapped using the Horsley-Clarke stereotaxic apparatus, and the region extends throughout the hypothalamus and midbrain. The most sensitive region for shivering suppression, without the complication of movement, is the preoptic region of the hypothalamus. It is proposed that the suppressor effect is a mechanism for suppression of shivering when the musculature is needed for skeletal movement. 20 references.

3540. HUGGINS, W. H. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) A note on autocorrelation analysis of speech sounds. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 790-792.—"By separating a speech wave into its temporal and structural factors, it is possible to reveal concisely and explicitly how the vocal cavity characteristics and the periodicity of the laryngeal excitation enter into the autocorrelation function of the speech wave. This representation provides a simple explanation for the differences between the conventional

spectrogram and the correlatogram, such as the marked sensitivity of the latter to variations in pitch and other nonphonemic qualities of the voice. A scheme for using cross correlation to avoid the quadratic suppression of weaker components in the autocorrelation function is suggested."—(Author)

3541. JACKSON, C. V. (U. Oxford, Eng.) The influence of previous movement and posture on subsequent posture. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 72-78.—Results on 21 subjects confirmed earlier work that a previous posture affects subsequent posture—postural persistence. There is "... a tendency for the arm to be judged horizontal when in fact above the horizon, no matter which posture has been previously adopted—a 'constant upwards effect'... direction of previous movement affects subsequent posture. After movement, an overshooting effect adds to a 'constant upwards effect'."—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

3542. JAMPOLSKY, PIERRE. A propos des tests moteurs: quelques remarques et essais méthodologiques. (Concerning motor tests: some remarks and methodological experiments.) *Année psychol.*, 1954, 54, 111-114.—Psycho-motor tests are either developmental scales or aptitude tests, the latter being essentially tests of speed; the former indicating motor development, with the idea of determining motor age. Both are necessary to characterize certain types and indicate different levels of development.—(G. E. Bird)

3543. KING, JOHN A., & GURNEY, NANCY L. (R. B. Jackson Memorial Lab., Bar Harbor, Me.) Effect of early social experience on adult aggressive behavior in C57BL/10 mice. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 326-330.—Mice raised individually were significantly less aggressive as adults than were mice raised with other males or females. There were no significant differences between males raised with other males or with females. Alternative hypotheses to account for these results are presented.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3544. KLINE, MILTON V., & GUZE, HENRY. (Long Island U., New York.) The alteration of oral temperature through hypnotic techniques: I. pilot experimentation. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 233-237.—Applying a variety of suggestions, an attempt was made to lower oral temperature by hypnotic means. Results indicate that only negligible and unreliable changes can be produced by direct temperature change suggestions, but that a sharp change can be affected by an hypnotically produced hallucination experience in which the subject would expect to undergo a sharp temperature change. Appropriate behavioral changes occurred to all suggestions, even though oral temperature remained unchanged.—(E. G. Aiken)

3545. MATTHEWS, G. V. T. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) Navigation in the Manx Shearwater. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1953, 30, 370-396.—Studies on the Manx Shearwater were carried out to test navigational ability in wild birds. With sunny conditions, strong homeward orientation was displayed by birds released at points unknown to them. Disorientation was produced by overcast, as in pigeons.—(B. Weiss)

3546. MATTHEWS, G. V. T. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) The orientation of untrained pigeons: a dichotomy in the homing process. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1953, 30, 268-276.—Experiments carried out with untrained birds of

varying ages suggest that the homing process is compounded of factors, one innate and one learned. The innate factor is orientation accuracy, which shows no significant improvement with training. The process of return, on the other hand, seems to be governed by factors developed by individual experience.—(B. Weiss)

3547. MATTHEWS, G. V. T. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) Sun navigation in home pigeons. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1953, 30, 243-267.—A series of experiments were performed to test the hypothesis that homing pigeons navigate by means of the sun. Bicoordinate navigation was demonstrated only under sunny conditions; when skies were overcast, orientation broke down and the birds scattered at random. These and several ancillary results are held to support the sun-navigation hypothesis.—(B. Weiss)

3548. MOURAD, Y. (Cairo U., Egypt.) (Sexuality biologically and integratively viewed.) *Egypt. Yearb. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 9-28.—Sexuality has a much broader meaning than reproduction. It includes all the social and psychological factors that lead to reproduction. A person who deviates from the social and psychological norms of his group may possibly lose his capacity to reproduce. In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)

3549. NEDOMA, KAREL. Male sex disorders and androgenic hormones. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1953, 6, 232-235.

3550. NIEMINEVA, KALEVI. A study of factors influencing fertility of prostitutes. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1952, 6, 77-83.

3551. PAVLOV, B. V., & POVORINSKII, IU. A. K voprosu o vzaimodeistvii pervol i vtoroi signal'nykh sistem v somnambulicheskoi faze gipnoza. (On the interaction of the first and second signal systems in the somnambulistic phase of hypnosis.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deyateli*, 1953, 3(3), 381-391.—In investigating the interaction of the two signal systems in the hypnotized individual it is necessary to note whether the verbal stimuli proceed from the hypnotized subject or from some one else. In the second case there is to be observed either a weakening or a complete absence of specially developed conditioned motor reactions; in the first case their intensification. Conditioned motor reflexes in the hypnotic state are formed more quickly than in the wakeful state when verbal reinforcements are used which proceed from the hypnotized person. In the hypnotic as well as in the wakeful state the formation of positive and inhibitory conditioned connections in one signal system is accompanied by a like formation in the other.—(I. D. London)

3552. PETERSON, GORDON E. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Systematic research in experimental phonetics: 4. The evaluation of speech signals. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 158-168.—The constructs of linguistic theory pose a major challenge to those who would study speech processes. Is it possible to find within the central nervous system activities which correspond in their occurrences to the occurrences of phoneme and morpheme reception during the actual listening process? High intelligibility for certain prolonged synthetic vowels and very short vowels indicates the structuring importance of the higher formants on vowel specificity.—(M. F. Palmer)

3553. POLAND, R. G., HELSTROM, E. A., & DAVIS, R. T. Running speed of rats as a function of auditory stimuli. *Proc. S. Dakota Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 31, 177-181.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(4), abs. 8498.)

3554. PRATT, J. G. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) The homing problem in pigeons. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1953, 17, 34-60.—Research results which have shown that: (1) pigeons have a homing ability that functions independently of direction training; (2) birds rotated in drums on the outward journey start toward home as accurately as control birds not rotated; (3) birds carrying magnets attached to the wings home as well as birds with neutral weights; (4) while release point departures under overcast skies tend to be slow and randomly distributed, birds may show homing orientation after only 40 seconds of exposure to sunlight, tend to weaken previous hypotheses regarding the basis of homing. Experimental work with pigeons at Duke University is aimed at bringing the ESP hypothesis as applied to homing behavior to a crucial test. The results of the first long distance experiment at Duke gave homing evidence confirming other investigations.—(J. G. Pratt)

3555. RAND, AUSTIN L. (Chicago (Ill.) Nat. Hist. Museum.) Social feeding behavior of birds. *Fieldiana: Zool.*, 1954, 36(1), 71 p.—Behavior of groups of individuals of a single species in locating food, beating for food and securing items of food is illustrated by examples drawn from observation of numerous species and from published accounts. Associations of birds with other species in relation to feeding are discussed under the headings, casual associations, associations profitable because of the food driving or beating of one species, associations profitable through provision of food scraps, through parasites or flesh of one species, and robbery associations. The book closes with a discussion of flocking, guiding and foraging as related to food-gathering activity. 93-item bibliography.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3556. RASCH, PHILIP J. Relationship of arm strength, weight and length of speed of arm movement. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth phys. Educ.*, 1954, 25, 327-332.—"The speed of movement of segments of the arm of 25 Ss was measured and correlated with certain anthropometric measurements of the arm to determine the relationship of the strength, weight and length of these segments to the maximum speed of voluntary movement." No definite relationship could be established.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

3557. SCOTT, J. P., & CHARLES, MARGARET S. Genetic differences in the behavior of dogs: a case of magnification by thresholds and by habit formation. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 84, 175-188.—From standardized test observations on 134 puppies for activity rates, the authors report results for Basenjis, Beagles, Cocker Spaniels, and Wire-haired Terriers. They conclude "that hereditary differences in behavior of the higher animals tend to cause an individual to choose one of several alternate modes of behavior with greater frequency than others, this tendency becoming consistent with habit formation under certain situations."—(Z. Luria)

3558. SHORT, PHILIP L., & WALTER, W. GREY. (Burden Neurol. Inst., Bristol, Eng.) The relationship between physiological variables and stereognosis *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 6, 29-44.—Success or failure on a number of novel stereognostic tasks were

related to a number of physiological variables—respiration, speech sounds, muscle potentials, and EEG. Hand movements were recorded using a new electrostatic limb-position indicator. Results suggest that success in solving stereognostic problems depends largely upon the use of a consistent mode of mental imagery rather than upon which mode is used.—(R. J. Ellingson)

3559. SIEGMUND, P., & WOLF, M. Eine einfache Methode der Motilitätsmessung an Mäusen. (A simple method for measuring movements of mice.) *Arch. exp. Path. u. Pahrmak.*, 1952, 216, 323-326.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(7), abs. 16044.)

3560. SINGLETON, W. T. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) The change of movement timing with age. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 166-172.—"...the results of the two experiments suggest that the performance of older men on simple but somewhat unfamiliar perceptual motor skills, tends to be slower than that of younger men. This difference in over-all speed is not due to slower movements so much as to longer times spent at points where the movement direction must be altered."—(L. E. Thune)

3561. SLATER-HAMMEL, A. T. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Effect of blinking upon reaction-time measures. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth phys. Educ.*, 1954, 25, 338-343.—In an investigation of the possible effects of blinking upon reaction time measures a group of 25 male Ss were subjected to (1) "a comparison of blink-rate during a non-reaction time situation with the rate during a reaction-time situation," and (2) "determination of the incidence of blinking in relation to preparatory signal, response signal, and the subjects' response." The results indicate that frequency of blinking was markedly decreased during reaction time responses, with inhibition of blinking between the preparatory signal and the S's response. It appears that blinking has little effect on reaction time measures.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

3562. TRANKELL, ARNE. Vänsterhäntet hos barn i skolåldern. (Left-handedness in children of school age.) Helsingfors: Forum, 1950. 296 p. Kr. 12.—"This book is concerned with some of the most important theoretical aspects of handedness namely, its hereditary background and the correlation between left-handedness and other traits." After a survey of previous research on handedness the author discusses the need for more reliable test-methods for the diagnosis of left-handedness in its 2 important aspects: preferential hand-usage and relative dexterity. New tests consisting of a battery of manual activities to measure the actual tendency to use the left hand were developed and standardized. Statistically treated data based on a large population of Swedish school children and their parents are seen as verifying the Mendelian theory of inheritance. No significant correlations were found between left-handedness and I.Q., Rorschach variables, tests of memory, perseveration, suggestibility, motor-rhythms and apperception. English summary.—(L. Goldberger)

3563. VIAUD, GASTON. Recherches expérimentales sur le galvanotropisme des planaires. Sens cathodique du tropisme et anistropie électrique de planaria "(=Dugesia) Lugubris" O.Schm. (Experimental research in the galvanic tropism of the flat worm. The cathodic meaning of the tropism and the electric anistrophe of the planaria Dugesia Lugubris.) *Année psychol.*, 1954, 54, 1-33.—In the flat

worm there are two kinds of electric reaction: contraction and true galvanotropism, generally cathodic. The former has a threshold lower than the latter. The segments of the *Pianaria* and the isolated pharynx show reactions similar to those of the entire organism. There is evident relationship among the various reactions—physiological and psychological—the latter not being localizable. A primary tendency of the organism explains the law of greatest excitation.—(G. E. Bird)

3564. WEININGER, O., McCLELLAND, W. J., & ARIMA, R. K. (U. Toronto, Ont.) Gentling and weight gain in the albino rat. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 147-151.—Using 30 male albino rats, sorted into random into three groups, two hypotheses were tested: (1) whether rats gentled for 10 minutes a day for three weeks after weaning would show a significantly greater mean weight than comparable non-gentled and group-living rats; and (2) whether group-living rats would show a significantly greater mean weight than the non-gentled ones. Results show that gentled albino rats gain more weight on a free feeding diet than do non-gentled or group-living animals. No significant difference was found between the mean weights of the individually caged (non-gentled) and the group-living rats.—(E. D. Lawson)

3565. WENAR, CHARLES. (U. Illinois, Med. Coll., Chicago.) Reaction time as a function of manifest anxiety and stimulus intensity. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 335-340.—"The present study was designed to investigate the relative increase in drive of anxious and nonanxious individuals as a function of different intensities of stimulation... The results indicated that both an increase in manifest anxiety and an increase in stimulus intensity were effective in increasing the speed of reaction during training, and in raising the height of the temporal gradient of response strength; neither factor was effective in steepening the slope of the gradient." 17 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

(See also abstracts 3271, 3274, 3360, 3877, 4625, 4820)

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

3566. BASTIN, E. W., & GREEN, J. M. Some experiments in precognition. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1953, 17, 137-143.—The experimenters used themselves as subjects in an investigation testing their ability to identify the number that would be selected when a deck of 48 cards was shuffled and cut at random. Selecting the card and informing the subject of his success immediately after the response yielded a significant number of hits. Responses followed by a 15 minute delay gave only a chance result.—(J. G. Pratt)

3567. BERLYNE, D. E. (U. Aberdeen, Scotland.) A theory of human curiosity. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 180-191.—"Human 'epistemic curiosity', to be distinguished from the 'perceptual curiosity' that is found in lower animals as well as in human beings, is defined as a drive reducible by knowledge-rehearsal. An analysis of epistemic curiosity using a behavior-theory approach, is presented, its principal features being (1) an account of questions as 'thematic probes' which evoke drive-producing meaning-responses, and (2) the attribution to learned conflict of the curiosity aroused by strange, surpris-

ing or puzzling situations or questions."—(L. E. Thune)

3568. BURLOUD, ALBERT. (U. Rennes, France.) *Psychologie de la sensibilité*. (The psychology of feeling.) Paris: Armand Colin, 1954. 224 p. 250 Fr.—The author points out that all psychical life starts from internal factors, which, contrary to what phenomenologists claim, are unintentional. He is against all mechanistic theories which try to explain behavior as a result of stimulus. The main idea is that psychical life depends on an abstract and diffuse force. Conscience includes affective tendencies which are expressed through feelings. This mental dynamism of various psychological causes is revealed through subjective analysis. The major part of the book is devoted to the analytical qualitative study of the main components of affect. Thus psychology becomes a science of the "subject" as emphasized by the traditional French philosophy.—(V. Sanus)

3569. GOODSTEIN, LEONARD D. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Affective tone and visual recognition thresholds. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 443-444.—"These findings clearly confirm the results of those studies that have found no differences in recognition thresholds for stimulus words of purportedly differential affective value when the relative frequency of the stimulus words is controlled."—(L. N. Solomon)

3570. HOWES, DAVIS. On the interpretation of word frequency as a variable affecting speed of recognition. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 106-112.—"An interpretation of the inverse relationship between the duration threshold of a word and its frequency of occurrence is outlined. According to this interpretation, the frequency of a word in the Thorndike-Lorge tables serves as an estimate of the frequency with which college students would have used that word at the time the duration thresholds were measured if the measurements had not been made. The validity of this estimate is tested by three experiments based on a rank-correlation procedure. Additional experiments provide a check on the method. The results indicate a validity of about .75 for Ss used in the principal experiment on duration threshold. Some reasons for preferring the proposed interpretation to others that have been suggested are briefly mentioned."—(J. Arbit)

3571. LINTON, HARRIET B. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Autokinetic judgments as a measure of influence. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 454-466.—"It seems likely that in experiments using the autokinetic phenomenon to study suggestion the data reflect two different factors: (a) the actual perception of autokinetic movement, which is subject to variability, but is probably influenced little, if at all, by social suggestion, and (b) a judgment process, which can often be influenced by social suggestion. The type of measure which has been here suggested attempts to evaluate changes in the judgment process and to reduce the effect of perceptual changes on the measure used."—(L. N. Solomon)

3572. RHINE, L. E. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Subjective forms of spontaneous psi experiences. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1953, 17, 77-114.—"Approximately 1,000 cases of spontaneous 'psychic' experiences were analyzed to show the commonly recurring forms of the experiences. Four main types were found: (1) intuitive (a simple unreasoned impression

or hunch); (2) hallucinatory; (3) unrealistic dreaming (characterized by fantasy); (4) realistic dreaming (characterized by photographically realistic imagery). These forms are not unusual, but "each of the four commonly occur in mental activity having nothing to do with psi." Intuitive psi experiences are so much like those of ordinary intuitive experiences of everyday life that the two are difficult to distinguish. The forms very likely reflect the effect of individual personality differences in the outward expression of a basic unconscious psi function.—(J. G. Pratt)

3573. STEWART, DAVID A. The psychogenesis of empathy. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1954, 41, 218-228.—Identification and resistance (respect for the other) are conscious processes in empathy. Empathy is the psychological ground of personal identity and of communication. Empathy is grounded in good will and is the common ground of ethics and of personality theory.—(D. Prager)

(See also abstracts 3351, 3355)

Learning & Memory

3574. ABELSON, ROBERT P. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Critical comment on "Learning and the principle of inverse probability." *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 276-278.—This paper is a criticism of a recent one by David Bakan (see 28: 5591) in which the latter conveys the impression that the theorems of inverse probability are of widespread applicability to learning theory. Abelson contends that Bakan's learning theory is not a theory of the learning process in a given organism but it is a theory of the process of analyzing the learning process of an organism. The use of inverse probability in the context of learning theory is regarded as either a misrepresentation of learning theory or of inverse probability.—(E. G. Aiken)

3575. ADAMS, JACK A. Psychomotor performance as a function of intertrial rest interval. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 131-133.—"The Rotary Pursuit Test was used and 150 trials were given. Trial length was constant at 30 sec. and each group had one of the following intertrial intervals: 0, 5, 10, 20, or 30 sec. It was found that performance curves for all groups were negatively accelerated increasing functions. Rate of approach to the asymptote was positively related to length of intertrial interval. Asymptote level appeared to be a negatively accelerated increasing function of intertrial interval."—(J. Arbit)

3576. ADAMS, JACK A., & REYNOLDS, BRADLEY. Effect of shift in distribution of practice conditions following interpolated rest. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954 No. 54-27, 5 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 32-36, (see 28: 8512).

3577. AMMONS, ROBERT B., AMMONS, CAROL H., & MORGAN, ROSS L. (U. Louisville, Ky.) Movement analysis of the performance of a simple perceptual-motor task under various conditions. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-36, v, 19 p.—A study was made of changes in rotary pursuit performance due to duration of practice, introduction of rest periods, increased accuracy requirements, and increased rate requirements. Motion picture recordings were made, and all movements were classified into categories or types. An evaluation of the results indicated that they could be described simply in

terms of changes of the movements from maladaptive and inaccurate to adaptive and accurate. It was proposed that the less effortful the particular conditions of the task, the more nearly performance will approach the optimum, with the less-adaptive movements dropping out. Also, it was suggested that the more effortful erroneous movements drop out more rapidly than the less effortful ones.

3578. ARCHER, E. J., WYCKOFF, L. B., & BROWN, F. G. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Tracking performance as measured by time continuously on target. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-210, iv, 15 p.—It seems reasonable to suppose that the continuous-time-on-target method of analyzing tracking performance could provide a more useful method for evaluating the design of gunnery equipment since in this method frequencies of hits of given duration will be governed by man-machine periodicities. It was expected that as S became better practiced on this complex task the frequency of longer duration "hits" would decrease. If this method of analyzing tracking performance were continued until Ss became very well practiced, it might even be possible to differentiate between stages of practice in terms of the frequency of long duration hits after cumulative times-on-target had attained an asymptote.

3579. ASRATIAN, È. A. Otvet na kriticheskif stat'ì A. G. Ivanova-Smolenskogo. (Reply to A. G. Ivanov-Smolenskii's critical article.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Delatel'.*, 1953, 3(4), 636-648.—Asratian lashes out against Ivanov-Smolenskii's "style of criticism" and his exercise of scientific "monopoly" (see 29: 3251). Asratian presents his case under the following headings: (1) Have we borrowed from Guthrie his position on the conditioned reflex as a cortical synthesis of unconditioned reflexes? (2) On Prof. A. G. Ivanov-Smolenskii's criticism of our experimental data, (3) On [his] criticism of our theoretical position in essence. A series of fundamental questions are put to Ivanov-Smolenskii and "entirely exact and concrete answers" to them requested.—(I. D. London)

3580. BARCH, ABRAM M., & LEWIS, DON. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The effect of task difficulty and amount of practice on proactive transfer. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 134-142.—"Optimum order of practice on motor tasks of different difficulty, the effects of reversing one control on the occurrence of errors on the other control, and the relation between proactive effects and the amount of first-task practice were studied in a complex tracking task.... The results indicated that: (a) reversal of one control in a dual-control tracking situation resulted in a task as difficult or significantly more difficult than the reversal of both controls; (b) greater positive transfer was obtained from an easy to a more difficult task than between tasks of equal difficulty, and more positive transfer was obtained from an easy task to a very difficult one; (c) errors increased on an unmodified control whenever a shift in tasks occurred, with the increase being generally related to the amount of previous practice; (d) aside from (c) there were no consistent relationships between proactive effects and the amount of initial practice."—(J. Arbit)

3581. BATTIG, W. F., GREGG, LEE W., NAGEL, E. H., SMALL, ARNOLD M., JR., & BROGDEN, W. J. Tracking and frequency of target intermittence.

USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1954, No. 54-30, 6 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 309-314, (see 29: 3188).

3582. BOURKE, WILLIAM T. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) The effects of frontal lobe damage upon habit reversal in the white rat. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 277-282.—Following small (1-6 percent) lesions of the frontal cortex, rats were trained on a maze or brightness discrimination problem and on reversals following achievement of criteria. The results indicate no impairment in brightness discrimination or brightness discrimination reversal learning. On maze tasks, however, although there was no significant difference between groups in original learning, operated animals showed greater difficulty in habit reversal, a difficulty which was proportional to the difficulty of the maze task. 19 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3583. DUNCAN, CARL P., & UNDERWOOD, BEN-TON J. (Northwestern, U., Evanston, Ill.) Transfer of training after 10 days of practice with one task or with varied tasks. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-115, v, 24 p.—Transfer among perceptual-motor paired-associate tasks was studied as a function of constant and varied training conditions. Over 10 days of training, one group practiced the same task every day (constant conditions), while training was varied for 2 other groups. On the whole, varied training yielded superior transfer to constant training. However, this result was almost entirely due to the group trained with different tasks. These findings imply that training devices which provide a number of training task variations will yield greater initial transfer to operational equipment than training devices that provide only one training task, but even in those cases where superior transfer occurred after varied training, the duration of the superiority was at most 3 days.

3584. EHRENFREUND, DAVID. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.) Generalization of secondary reinforcement in discrimination learning. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 311-314.—Data from three experiments are presented to demonstrate "that in a visual discrimination problem in which the reward value of neutral stimuli is acquired during the course of learning, these secondary reinforcers show the effects of generalization."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3585. FOLEY, DANIEL P. (West Baden Coll., West Baden Springs, Ind.) An experimental analysis of the relationship between inhibition and learning set for logically related materials. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1954, 50, 261-267.—Jenkins and Postman's experimental design was used except that related nouns instead of random adjectives constituted the material. Continuation of the same set on new interpolated learning materials tended toward retroactive inhibition while a change of set with new interpolated learning materials tended toward retroactive facilitation, when both original and interpolated learning materials were logically related. The results have suggested that this reduction of the amount of retroactive inhibition was a function of S's comprehension of the relationship within the learning material.—(M. J. Stanford)

3586. HURWITZ, H. M. B. (Birkbeck Coll., London, Eng.) Response-duration of lever pressing in the rat. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 62-71.—Changes in the duration of lever pressing responses

in a Skinner-box during acquisition and experimental extinction and the bunching of responses during experimental extinction were studied. As learning progressed response-duration decreased and leveled off at 0.42 secs. During extinction response-duration increased—at a rate dependent upon secondary reward conditions. Preliminary results and problems of response-groupings during extinction are discussed.—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

3587. IVANOV-SMOLENSKII, A. G., et al. Otrezkoleti. (From the editorial board.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Difraktsii*, 1953, 3 (4), 649-654.—A detailed examination of Asratian's charges (see 29: 3579) against Ivanov-Smolenskii is made by the editorial board of the Pavlov Journal of Higher Nervous Activity. These are rejected.—(I. D. London)

3588. KAPLAN, SYLVAN J., GENTRY, GEORGE; MELCHING, WILLIAM H., & DELIT, MAURICE. Some effects of a lethal dose of X-radiation upon retention in monkeys. *USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. 21-3501-0003, (Rep. No. 8.), 10 p.—The experiment was designed to investigate the performance of rhesus monkeys on a multiple discrimination task involving 2 orders and 2 groupings of stimuli, both before and after exposure to a lethal dose of X-radiation. No statistically significant differences appeared in the discrimination performance of any of the groups in any phases prior to radiation. Following radiation, the experimental group performed at or above the .01 level as late as trial 11 of the 13 trials given. Moreover, the performance of each experimental subject was at or beyond the .01 level during the post-radiation period when all responses on all trials involved were combined. Principal behavioral deficits noted were increases in reaction times and failures to respond in the testing situation.

3589. KATCHER, ALLAN. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Some anthropomorphic comments on latent learning. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 89-95.—Objections are raised against imputing observations on human latent and incidental learning toward animal behavior, especially in view of reward and reinforcement complications.—(R. W. Husband)

3590. KELLER, FRED S. (Columbia U., New York.) Learning: reinforcement theory. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, 1954, ix, 37p. 85c.—This booklet is "a simple and brief introduction to the reinforcement theory of learning." 15 sections discuss in a non-technical style such topics as operant and respondent behavior and conditioning, reinforcers, extinction, generalization, discrimination, differentiation, and chaining.—(C. M. Louttit)

3591. LEVINE, MARVIN. Tracking performance as a function of exponential delay between control and display. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1953, No. 53-236, v, 15 p.—In 2 experiments a total of 12 subjects performed a compensatory tracking task with exponential delay inserted between the operator's control and the display. The amount of delay ranged from .015 to 2.700 seconds for each subject. It was found that time-on-target decreases with increasing delays. For delays greater than .150 seconds the decrease is linear with increasing delay; for delays less than .150 seconds the slope is steeper than it is for the rest of the function. These results suggest that decisions about the reduction of exponential delay in operational equipment should be based partly on the

range of the delay dimension under consideration. While for most of the dimension the skill will increase linearly with a decrease in the delay, the reduction of very short delays will yield a relatively greater increase in skill.

3592. MAHUT, HELEN. (McGill U., Montreal, P. Q., Can.) The effect of stimulus position on visual discrimination by the rat. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 130-138. — Ehrenfreund has demonstrated under certain experimental conditions that in the Lashley jumping apparatus only the bottom of the cards is seen at the early stages of learning. Further investigation of pattern-discrimination learning in the rat, using easy and difficult patterns, only partly confirmed Ehrenfreund's results. Whereas under certain conditions the bottom of the card is more readily learned than the top, this relative importance is a function of the difficulty of the patterns to be perceived. The relevance of these results to Ehrenfreund's criticism of the noncontinuity theory is briefly discussed. — (E. D. Lawson)

3593. MALMO, ROBERT B. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) Eccles' neurophysiological model of the conditioned reflex. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 125-129. — Eccles has made important contributions in neurophysiology. One of these is an important new electrophysiological method: the micro-electrode which can penetrate and record from a single cell. He has proposed a neurophysiological model of the conditioned reflex. "One part of his model, while in keeping with neurophysiological fact, did not appear to conform with what is known about behavior." A possible correction, based on Eccles' own experiments, is suggested. — (E. D. Lawson)

3594. MANDLER, GEORGE. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Response factors in human learning. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 235-244. — By means of a series of formal definitions and assumptions, the author attempts to develop a model for use with human learning and thinking problems, which emphasizes the importance of response factors. Specific problems to which the theory is applied are: stimulus differentiation, the relationship between overt and symbolic responses, and the transfer and overlearning of these responses. 30 references. — (E. G. Aiken)

3595. MINTURN, LEIGH. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) A test for sign-Gestalt expectancies under conditions of negative motivation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 98-100. — Twenty-six albino and hooded rats were allowed to wander through a modified T maze for 10-min. periods on each of ten successive days. The end boxes of the maze were differentiated in terms of shape, pattern of walls, and direction of floor grid. Following the training, the end boxes were removed to another room, and Ss were shocked in one of the boxes. They were then replaced at the start of the maze, and their behavior recorded. The results show no initial tendency to avoid the negative goal box. There is some tendency for Ss to turn back after entering the alley leading to the negative box, but this difference is not significant. The results are discussed in connection with the Seward and the Tolman and Gleyman experiments. — (J. Arbit)

3596. MORGAN, ROSS L., ECKSTRAND, GORDON A., ROCKWAY, MARTY R. (Aero Med. Lab., Wright-Patterson AFB, O.), & NEWTON, JOHN M. Verbally mediated transfer as a function of order of tasks.

3597. MOWRER, O. H. (U. Illinois, Urbana.)

Learning theory and identification: I. Introduction. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 84, 197-199. — The author introduces 4 papers in the symposium of 1951 on learning theory and identification sponsored by the Division of Abnormal and Social Psychology of APA. — (Z. Luria)

3598. NOBLE, CLYDE E. Amount set and the length-difficulty function for a self-paced perceptual-motor skill. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-19, 6 p. — Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 435-439, (see 28: 7168).

3599. OGAWA, SAIJI. (Tokyo U., Education, Japan.) Niwatori no kukan gakushū to ōkisa kōjōsei. (Spatial learning and size constancy in chickens.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 24, 239-244. — Chickens were found to acquire easily spatial learning provided a visual cue was present. When the cue, a nest box in this experiment, was removed, chickens showed random behavior. In another series of experiments, responses seemingly based on size constancy were noted. Such responses, however, seemed to occur in relation to the spatial learning acquired during the training. In Japanese with English summary. — (A. M. Niyekawa)

3600. PASTORE, NICHOLAS. (Queens Coll., Flushing, N. Y.) Spatial learning in the canary. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 288-289. — A canary learned to retrieve food from a suspended bin, otherwise inaccessible, by: (a) positioning a toy truck, (b) positioning a small box, and (c) hoisting a small box on a larger box, the position of which had been fixed beneath the bin. These results supply evidence for a perceptual interpretation of the canary's performance. — (L. I. O'Kelly)

3601. PERKINS, CHARLES C., & TILTON, JOHN R. (Kent State U., O.) Change in stimulus conditions as a determiner of "regression" in the rat. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 341-343. — Reversion from a more recently learned response to an earlier response may be elicited by non-noxious changes in the stimulus pattern at the choice point. Alternative hypotheses are discussed, the explanation in terms of differential generalization being favored. — (L. I. O'Kelly)

3602. POPOV, NICHOLAS A., & POPOV, CATHERINE. Contribution à l'étude des fonctions corticales chez l'homme par la méthode des réflexes conditionnés électrocorticaux. V. Deuxième système de signalisation. (Contribution to the study of human cortical functions by the method of conditioned electrocortical reflexes. V. Second signaling system.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1954, 238, 2116-2120. — Ex-

periments are described to show that the spoken words "light" and "shriek sound" may be substituted for unconditioned light stimuli and conditioned sound stimuli to produce unconditioned and conditioned visual after-images comparable to those produced by the light and sound stimuli themselves. Parallel effects are also found in EEG's recorded during the observations. These results are said to provide substantial evidence that a cortical mechanism mediates after-images as well as conditioned after-images with the retina playing no role.—(R. W. Burnham)

3603. PRAZDNIKOVA, N. V. Metodika issledovaniia dvigatel'no-pishchevykh uslovnykh refleksov u ryb. (Method of investigating conditioned motor-alimentary reflexes in fish.) *Zh. ryash. nervn. Delf-tg.*, 1953, 3 (3), 464-468. —An account and evaluation of a method for studying conditioned reflexes in fish. —(I. D. London)

3604. PRICE, HELEN G., & LEWIS, DON. Increased pronouncing behavior as a factor in serial learning. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-28, 8 p. —Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 95-100, (see 29: 481)

3605. REID, LYNE STARLING, & SLIVINSKE, ALEC J. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) A test for generalized secondary reinforcement during extinction under a different drive. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 306-310. —Following training on discrimination of hunger and thirst drive stimuli, albino rats were trained on a bar-pressing apparatus with secondary reinforcement from an auditory click and then extinguished with absence of primary drive but continued presentation of the auditory signal. Animals receiving discrimination pre-training gave more responses during extinction, but showed no evidence of generalization of secondary reinforcement. Experimental checks on the possibility that extended deprivation of the discrimination-trained animals influenced their extinction scores yielded no evidence of generalization of secondary reinforcement. —(L. I. O'Kelly)

3606. RICHARDSON, JOHN W. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Effects of neonatal anoxia on maze learning in rats. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1954, 96, 341-343. —Varying periods of anoxia were induced in neonatal rats. Later tests on maze problems revealed that the anoxic rats made more errors than control animals and showed reduced ability to transfer prior learning to new situations. There was no relationship between the duration of the anoxic period and the amount of deterioration in performance. —(B. A. Maher)

3607. RILEY, DONALD A. (U. California, Berkeley.) Further studies of reminiscence effects with variations in stimulus-response relationships. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 101-105. —Tested two hypotheses advanced to account for reminiscence effects in paired-associates learning situations. The hypothesis that these effects are a function of the number of pretest trials and not related to the presence of competing pretest tasks was not supported. The second hypothesis, that these effects were related to the presence of two sets of competing responses that S was required to practice to the same stimuli prior to the test interval, was also not confirmed. —(J. Arbit)

3608. RIOPELLE, A. J., FRANCISCO, E. W., & ADES, H. W. (Emory U., Ga.) Differential first-

trial procedures and discrimination learning performance. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 293-297. —Monkeys trained alike on all trials of an object-quality discrimination task save the first trial, showed performances to be influenced by the nature of the first-trial procedure. "The results showed that confirmation and subsequent reward of an initial preference leads immediately to consistently high test performances. Reversal of an initial response becomes increasingly proficient with extensive training.... These results were interpreted in terms of the immediate detection of stimulus differences, in terms of the significance of food reward for learning, and in terms of the importance of stimulus preferences in discrimination learning." —(L. I. O'Kelly)

3609. RITCHIE, MALCOLM L. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) The Skaggs-Robinson hypothesis as an artifact of response definition. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 267-270. —The similarity paradox in learning and recall is held to result from the analysis of the problem by Robinson. The latter, because he used an identical elements definition of similarity, confounded the variable with the use of two response definitions. "Maximum similarity between OL and IL may be the condition for either maximum facilitation or maximum interference, depending upon the criteria established by the experimenter for defining a correct response in RL." —(E. G. Aiken)

3610. ROSVOLD, H. ENGER, & PETERS, ROBERT H. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Reliability of the closed-field test for rats adapted for water-escape motivation. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 139-146. —Two experiments using the closed-field intelligence test for rats are reported. The first experiment determines the reliability of the water test over three successive repetitions without interpolated floor tests, and demonstrates the effect of practice on the rat's error and time scores. The second experiment tests two assumptions made in a previous paper: (1) the water test would be useful in discriminating electroshocked from normal rats; (2) increased motivation for food would not improve the rat's performance in the water test. —(E. D. Lawson)

3611. RUBENSTEIN, HERBERT (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.), & ABORN, MURRAY. Immediate recall as a function of degree of organization and length of study period. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 148-152. —It was found that (1) more information is recalled from material of lower degree of organization than from material of higher degree of organization; (2) the ratio of the information recalled from a pattern of higher degree of organization to the information recalled from a pattern of lower degree of organization is always less than the ratio of their rates of information; (3) the relationship between degree of organization and amount of information recalled is independent of length of study period for shorter periods; and (4) the amount of information recalled per unit of study time decreases as the length of study time increases. —(J. Arbit)

3612. SCHEIN, EDGAR H. The effect of reward on adult imitative behavior. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 389-395. —"A study was carried out to test the Miller and Dollard theory of imitation on adult human Ss. A significant number of Ss 'learned' to imitate a model when such imitation was rewarded, and the imitative response generalized to a similar but new situation where it was no longer rewarded." —(L. N. Solomon)

3613. SCHOENFELD, W. N., BERSH, P. J., & NOTTERMAN, J. M. Interaction of instrumental and autonomic responses in avoidance conditioning. *Science*, 1954, 120, 788.—Abstract.

3614. SCREVEN, C. G., & NUNIS, T. E. (U. Mississippi, University.) Response strength as a function of reduction in rate of subgoal reinforcement. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 323-325.—Using kindergarten children, and a task which involved continuous crank-turning for marble tokens, the effect of a change in speed of delivery of the marbles was investigated. Slowing the "fast-speed" group to a slower rate resulted in a faster rate of crank-turning not seen in a group that had received the marbles at a slow rate in the previous session. "This result was interpreted as suggesting an energizing effect of change in accustomed rate of subgoal reinforcement."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3615. SEWARD, JOHN P. Learning theory and identification: II. The role of punishment. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 84, 201-210.—Defining identification as "a generalized disposition to imitate the behavior of a model", Seward develops the propositions "that a liberal use of reward in the early stages will do much to induce the set to imitate.... Punishment introduced before such a set is established will probably prevent it altogether."—(Z. Luria)

3616. SLIVINSKE, ALEC J. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) The factors of task complexity and previous practice on a patterned component. *USAF, WADC, Tech. Rep.*, 1953, No. 53-313, iv, 21 p.—The present report covers a laboratory experiment attempting to relate independently the following variables to proficiency of performance in a complex task situation: (1) previous practice on a patterned component of the total task; (2) task complexity (defined as the number of discrimination-response units composing the task); and (3) intercomponent stimulus similarity. The results indicated that previous practice on the patterned component and task complexity were significantly and independently related to total task proficiency, the former tending to increase proficiency, the latter tending to reduce it. Stimulus similarity approached significance as a factor contributing to overall task proficiency.

3617. SMITH, KENDON. (Pennsylvania State U., State College.) Conditioning as an artifact. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 217-225.—This article is an attempt to extricate pure reinforcement theory from the difficulties which it encounters in explaining the basis of autonomic learning. The hypothesis defended is, "... that every 'conditioned visceral response' is in reality an artifact, an innate accompaniment of the skeletal responses inculcated by the conditioning process." Specific examples of the proposed process are given and an attempt made to anticipate and answer possible criticisms of the thesis. 49 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

3618. SMITH, MAURICE P., & BUCHANAN, GARTH. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) Acquisition of secondary reward by cues associated with shock reduction. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 123-126.—"This experiment confirms an implication of reinforcement learning theory that cues contiguous with pain reduction will acquire secondary reinforcement value. Rats trained with a black alley following shock made fewer errors and took fewer trials to reach a criterion in a black-white choice situation with black pos-

itive than rats trained with a white alley following shock. A tentative suggestion made from this study is that the excitation values of the reward cues are not closely related to the strength of fear at the time of testing."—(J. Arbit)

3619. SPENCE, KENNETH W. The relation of response latency and speed to the intervening variables and N in S-R theory. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 209-216.—Employing Hull's original theoretical model, "Principles of Behavior," the characteristic features of the speed of response evocation curve of learning are elaborated. This is accomplished by developing certain implications of Hull's postulates on excitatory potential, oscillatory inhibition, and the reaction threshold. By the use of an assumption relating speed of running to excitatory potential, it was possible to derive implications about measures of learning involving speed of response evocation and speed of running. Problems involved in testing the implications of the reasoning are discussed.—(E. G. Aiken)

3620. URIN, A. G., & ZENKEVICH, E. S. Pishchevol leikoitsitoz i uslovnyi leiskotitarnyj refleks "na vremia" priema pishchi. (Alimentary leucocytosis and the conditioned leucocytotic reflex "to the time" of food-intake.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Delsit.*, 1952, 2(5), 715-722.—"Alimentary leucocytosis" appears 30 minutes after the intake of food. If appointed time of eating is regularly maintained, an increase in the number of leucocytes appearing in the blood will be "conditioned to the time" of eating. The conditioned leucocytotic increase lasts for several days before extinction.—(I. D. London)

3621. WARREN, J. M. (U. Oregon, Eugene.) Perceptual dominance in discrimination learning by monkeys. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 290-292.—Following reduction of number of relevant cues in discrimination problems, 4 rhesus monkeys showed reduction of efficiency with subsequent re-attainment of adequate performance. Problems involving color differences were more easily discriminable than were those involving form and shape or form or shape separately. "The data indicated that, although perceptual dominance has some effect on discrimination learning by monkeys, monkeys, in contrast to rats, learn the significance of all relevant stimulus cues."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3622. WEINSTOCK, SOLOMON. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Resistance to extinction of a running response following partial reinforcement under widely spaced trials. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 318-322.—Groups of hooded rats were given one trial a day during acquisition training on a runway under varying conditions of partial reinforcement for 75 days. They were then given 20 days of extinction running. Group differences in extinction, the 100% reinforcement group being the most rapid, the 30% reinforcement group being the slowest to extinguish, were significant. The failure of the Hull-Sheffield hypothesis to account for this finding was discussed, and an alternative hypothesis was proposed.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3623. WEITZENHOFFER, ANDRÉ M. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The influence of hypnosis on the learning processes, some theoretical considerations: I. Retroactive inhibition. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 191-200.—A theoretical model to be used in analyzing the results of retroaction experiments

with hypnosis is presented. The model derives from Hull's theorizing, with special emphasis on the latter's concept of the gradient of stimulus generalization, in combination with a couple of new postulates by the author on the properties of stimuli under waking and hypnotic states. The model is shown to predict the reliable data in the field of hypnosis and retroaction as well as other data on hypnosis and the learning process.—(E. G. Aiken)

3624. WICKENS, DELOS D., & MILES, RAYMOND C. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Extinction changes during a series of reinforcement-extinction sessions. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 315-317.—The course of alternate days of conditioning and extinction in 9 male rats was studied. After an initial sharp increase in number of extinction responses the number declined until by the 12th day of extinction the number was low and constant.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3625. WODINSKY, JEROME; VARLEY, MARGARET A., & BITTERMAN, M. E. (U. Texas, Austin.) Situational determinants of the relative difficulty of simultaneous and successive discrimination. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 337-340.—Rats learned visual discriminations with the stimuli relatively separated or adjacent spatially, the first condition being designed to "facilitate the perceptual analysis of each pair of stimuli into components", and the second condition intended to "promote perception of each pair of stimuli as a whole (configuration)." Under the 'component' condition successive discrimination was more difficult than simultaneous in the two successive problems tested, whereas under the configurational condition simultaneous discrimination was more difficult in the first problem, the difference disappearing in the second.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3626. WYRWICKA, W. Badania nad odruchami warunkowymi analizatora ruchowego. (Experiments concerning the mechanism of conditioned motor reaction.) *Acta physiol. polon.*, 1952, 3, 39-62.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(9), ab. 25248.)

3627. YOUNG, PAUL THOMAS, & SHUFORD, E. H., JR. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Intensity, duration, and repetition of hedonic processes as related to acquisition of motives. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 298-305.—Latencies and running times of sated rats running to sugar solutions of varying concentrations were studied. In general, the approach speed was an increasing function of the concentration of the sucrose. When concentration of solution is shifted, approach time also changes, becoming faster to higher concentrations and slower to weaker concentrations. Duration of contact with the solution is positively related to approach speed, and rate of approach increases as a function of the number of previous contacts. The results are interpreted "by assuming that positive hedonic processes exist in the rat, that these hedonic processes organize approach motives, and that the strength of an acquired food-seeking drive is dependent upon the intensity, duration and number of repetitions of hedonic processes."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3628. ZEAMAN, D., DEANE, G., & WEGNER, N. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) Amplitude and latency characteristics of the conditioned heart response. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 235-250.—The problem is to demonstrate experimentally orderly changes in both latency and amplitude measures of the human heart rate during conditioning (shock) of that response. 17

S's were conditioned, and 11 were also tested in a pseudoconditioning control condition. UR took form of rapid and strong acceleration of heart rate with partial recovery during the shock. CR showed initial acceleration, with subsequent larger and stable deceleration. Amplitude increased with negative acceleration during 7 trials, then tended to adapt. Latencies fell with negative acceleration to an asymptote of approximately four seconds. Little or no evidence of pseudoconditioning.—(R. W. Husband)

(See also 3272, 3454, 3565, 3695, 3702, 3758, 3811)

Thinking & Imagination

3629. BADAWI, N. Y. (Teachers Institute, Port Said, Egypt.) (Functional analysis of predictive dreams.) *Egypt. Yearb. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 185-206.—Five steps in the analysis of predictive dreams are discussed. The analysis is in terms of the relationship of dream symbols to religion and mythology; to popular interpretations; to manifest and latent content; to the dream work and to the predictive value of the dream. The mechanisms involved in dream work are divided into categories which involve similarity, association and opposites. In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)

3630. BATES, JAMES. A model for the science of decision. *Phil. Sci.*, 1954, 21, 326-339.—"A decision-making process involves a decision-maker, an environment in which the decision-maker must operate, a set of actions available, and a set of goals to be accomplished. An optimal decision is made in terms of an operation which chooses a member of the set of actions and the importance of the goals. The model must include some measure of the efficiency of an action for a goal, a measure of the value or importance of the goal, and a measure of the adequacy or effectiveness of the operation." Tentative definitions of each measure are presented.—(H. Ruja)

3631. BERLYNE, D. E. (U. Aberdeen, Scotland.) Knowledge and stimulus-response psychology. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 245-254.—"An attempt is made to conceptualize knowledge in stimulus-response language. Knowledge, according to this analysis, consists of habits which mediate believed, designative symbols. It is suggested that symbol sequences or trains of thought are likely to have developed through six stages from the simplest response capacities to logical thought. Some of the phenomena that are familiar to investigators of thinking and perception are shown to be consonant with this account." 54 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

3632. BUYSSENS, ERIC. Speaking and thinking from the linguistic standpoint. *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 136-164.—Language is not meant to express thought, for the reason that thought cannot be expressed: the meaning of utterances is only an abstraction based on the resemblance between the assumed thoughts of different individuals who use the same utterances. Language is a type of social behavior. One is aware of the discrepancy between thought and meaning, implying a comparison of thought and meaning; consequently we do not think in words. French summary.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

3633. COHEN, JOHN. Thought and language. *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 111-124.—The study of young children and of pathological thought shows the closest relation between language and thought, while a study of

language sources seems to favor relative autonomy. Thought quality improves with some delay before formulation. French summary.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

3634. de GROOT, A. D. Kantiekeningen bij de theorie van Selz. (Marginal notes concerning the theory of Selz.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 114-146.—The rebuttal of the criticisms offered by Van Pareren (see 27: 7645) against the thought-theories of Selz and de Groot. The method of "closed theory" in the psychology of thought is discussed in connection with the problem of experimental and theoretical approach. The terminological problem of the subconscious and the conscious aspects of thinking is stressed. Finally, the importance of the frame of reference offered by the theory of Selz is discussed. 26 references.—(R. Houwink)

3635. EISENBUD, JULE. Behavioral correspondences to normally unpredictable future events. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23, 355-369.—"The cases presented in this paper have only limited value. They do not 'prove' that normally unpredictable events occurring after a dream can be used as 'residues' for a dream just as appropriately as events happening before a dream. But when we have independent evidence that this sort of thing can be demonstrated to take place under stringent laboratory conditions, to say nothing of the steadily accumulating evidence (imperfect as it may be in individual instances) from other sources—evidence which now has to be viewed from a fresh slant—we have sufficient warrant for assuming that chronologically extraordinary, 'paranormal' dream correspondences may in fact occur." 42 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

3636. ELIASBERG, WLADIMIR G. Speaking and thinking. *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 93-110.—The creative procedures of thought, practical life orientation as well as behavior, are possible without words. Generalizations, particularly by analogy, require words. French summary.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

3637. FATTU, NICHOLAS A.; MECH, EDMUND, & KAPOS, ERVIN. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Some statistical relationships between selected response dimensions and problem-solving proficiency. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 68 (6), No. 377, 23 p.—The behavior of good problem solvers versus that of poor problem solvers is the subject of this experimental investigation. Subjects were 49 adults. As a result of the study the authors found that: (a) "time may be a dubious criterion of problem solving proficiency;" (b) a strong inverse relationship between magnitude of error and problem-solving proficiency; (c) "correlation coefficients between group patterns increase as a function of number of trials" and (d) "the Miller-Frick Index indicates that the poor problem solvers are consistently more stereotyped in their problem-solving behavior than the good problem-solvers."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

3638. FISHER, CHARLES. Dreams and perception: the role of preconscious and primary modes of perception in dream formation. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 389-445.—In more than 30 experiments, Poetzel's chief findings on dream formation following tachistoscopic presentation of pictures were confirmed. The preconscious visual percepts appear not to be available to free association. The experimental dreams were transference dreams. The preconscious visual process is related to that found in visual agnosias, eidetic imagery, and alcoholic hallucinosis.

Dream distortion may occur in close temporal relation to perception. Perception develops in levels or stages. The dream cannot create a new visual structure any more than it can create a new speech. 31 references.—(D. Prager)

3639. FRENCH, ROBERT STANTON. The effect of instruction on the length-difficulty relationship for a task involving sequential dependency. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 89-97.—"Data were obtained for problems 4-, 6-, 8-, and 10-units in length, both with and without instruction in the principles underlying solution of the problems.... It was found that when no specific instruction was given, the 6-, 8-, and 10-unit problems were of approximately equal difficulty, while the 4-unit problem was significantly less difficult. With instruction in underlying principles, on the other hand, the 4-, 6-, and 8-unit problems were found to be of approximately equal difficulty, while the 10-unit problem was now relatively more difficult. In addition to the shift in relative difficulty, the detailed instructions were effective in reducing error scores generally for all of the conditions."—(J. Arbit)

3640. GOLDSTEIN, KURT. Bemerkungen zum Problem "Sprechen und Denken" auf Grund Hirnpathologischer Erfahrungen. (Observations on "speech and thought" in the light of findings in brain pathology.) *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 175-196.—Language has a positive significance. It enriches the behavior of man, and like thinking, brings the individual and his world to a higher form of development. It renders possible a higher form of self-realization different from that of animals. This can be seen in the change of personality in individuals suffering from damage to the brain cortex. English summary.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

3641. GRANT, DAVID A., & COST, JAMES R. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Continuities and discontinuities in conceptual behavior in a card sorting problem. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1954, 50, 237-244.—This was a further investigation of the functional relationship between the degree of reinforcement of individual correct responses in the ease with which the S can shift his mode of response in a multiple solution card-sorting problem, the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test. The results of this experiment were in agreement with that of Grant and Berg, that the greater the number of confirming trials the more superior is the subject's performance, and also in line with Harlow's "learning set," who postulated continuity in the early learning, with some indication of discontinuity in the later performance.—(M. J. Stanford)

3642. GRUHLE, HANS W. Sprechen und Denken. (Speech and thought.) *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 197-204.—Thinking is the bringing into relationship of objects really visible, but not actually present, for animals are known to have imaginative power and associations to a certain degree. If thinking is exclusively the bringing into relationship of the abstract, that is the invisible, the idea of meaningful animal expression is no longer so convincing. The thesis of Goldstein-Gelb that aphasia always leads to a destruction of the functions of thinking is not necessarily true. Speaking does not constitute nor serve thinking. One might however say that thinking creates language. English summary.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

3643. HADFIELD, J. A. Dreams and nightmares. London & Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1954. xi, 244 p. 65¢.—The volume, psychoanalytically oriented, is

composed of 4 parts: (1) historical survey with major emphasis upon Freud and Jung; (2) the author's biological theory ("the function of the dream is the solution of a problem"); (3) nightmares (1 chapter); (4) special topics dealing with dreams in relation to the neuroses and to psychical research.—(L. A. Pennington)

3644. HULBECK, CHARLES R. Psychoanalytical thoughts on creativity. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1953, 13, 84-86.—Abstract.

3645. JØRGENSEN, JØRGEN. Some remarks concerning thinking and talking. *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 125-135.—All problem solving processes are comprised by "thinking." Some problems can be solved by mere manipulation of real things, others only by imagining or intending changes. The latter presupposes the use of symbols. In abstract thinking symbols from natural or artificial languages seem to be necessary. It is doubtful whether linguistic symbols form necessary parts of the more concrete thinking of animals or small children or primitive people, other mental phenomena of various kinds presumably being able to serve as symbols for the objects contained in the problem situation. French summary.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

3646. KAINZ, FRIEDRICH. Vorformen des Denkens. (Pre-forms of thought.) *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 81-92.—New answers to the problem of the relation between thought and speech can no longer be found by means of epistemological and logical speculations. Thinking and speaking are not identical; they are two separate performances of the human mind. There is, however, a close relationship between them as regards their evolution and function. Thought independent of language is possible only in the form of primary stages and even those can be attained by civilized man only because he possesses a brain trained through language and enabling him by its capacity to dismiss language for short periods and think along lines of object structures. English summary.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

3647. LINN, LOUIS. Color in dreams. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 462-465.—Colors appearing in dreams are, by and large, to be traced to specific experiences in the outer world rather than to preexisting color elements present constitutionally within the physiological apparatus of vision.—(D. Prager)

3648. MOORE, OMAR K., & ANDERSON, SCARVIA B. (Naval Res. Lab., Washington, D.C.) Modern logic and tasks for experiments on problem solving behavior. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 151-160.—The calculus of propositions has been adapted for use as a source of tasks for human problem solving experiments. This approach is distinguished from other logical applications, such as axioms, explications, and tests of soundness. The authors list eight reasons why calculus tasks are efficacious for experiments in higher order problem solving. 26 references.—(R. W. Husband)

3649. MOURSY, E. M. KH. (Ibrahim U., Cairo, Egypt.) (The hierarchical organization of cognitive levels.) *Egypt. Yearb. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 163-184.—A translation of the article by the author published in the *British Journal of Psychology, Statistics Section*, November, 1952. (See 27: 6416) In Arabic.

3650. NARUSE, GOSAKU, & OBONAI, TORAO. (Tokyo U. Education, Japan.) Gosaiminsei genkaku jōtai ni okeru shinzo no bunkai to yugo II: shinzo gōsei no mekanizumu. (Decomposition and fusion of mental images in a post-hypnotic hallucinatory state II: mechanism of image composing activity.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 24, 203-217.—The experimental procedure is similar to Part I, (see 27: 7036). Parts of a whole or incomplete figures with concrete meanings were presented during hypnotic trance. The reproduction of these figures in a post-hypnotic hallucinatory state did not show a tendency towards a meaningful whole. Rather, the parts of a whole showed independence from one another: they appeared overlapping, or they tended to form a distorted, complex figure instead of a "good gestalt". The effect of "meaning" of the figures on reproduction was found to depend on the depth of trance. Tables, illustrations and summary in English.—(A. M. Niyekawa)

3651. PETERS, HENRY N. (VA Hosp., North Little Rock, Ark.) Supraordinality of associations and mirror-tracing ability. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1954, 50, 245-248.—Earlier investigations by the same author led to the conclusion that maladjusted individuals gave more supraordinate associations than adjusted persons and that there exists a positive relationship between morbid abstracting and difficulty at mirror-tracing. The present study with two non-patient and one patient group gave support to the predicted positive relationship between tendency toward supraordinate associations and difficulty at mirror-tracing in regard to the former but not to the latter group.—(M. J. Stanford)

3652. PIAGET, JEAN. Le langage et la pensée du point de vue génétique. (Language and thought from the genetic point of view.) *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 51-60.—Speech and thought have a common source in the symbolic function, which serves to distinguish between the significant and the signified. The concrete operations of classes and relationships are coordinations between actions before they can be transposed into verbal form. It is not speech which is the cause of their formation, but without speech these operations would remain individual, at the level of succession. English summary.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

3653. RÉVÉSZ, GÉZA. Denken und Sprechen. (Thought and speech.) *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 3-50.—According to the monistic theory, thought and speech are a one-and-indivisible function. The dualistic theory, however, assumes both mental activities to possess a fundamental independence of each other. The explanation as to why both extreme conceptions have failed to attract followers is to be found in the fact, that up to a certain point, both of them are correct. The basic problem: is speech possible without thought, and, is thought possible without speech. To the first, experience points emphatically to speech being existentially dependent on the thought function. Thought, including wordless thought, presupposes without any exception the function of speech. English and French summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

3654. VAN DER WAERDEN, B. L. Denken ohne Sprache. (Thought without speech.) *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 165-174.—In geometry, mental pictures are not essential. This can be extended to abstract logical thinking. The logical relations between assertions and the rules of deduction are clear to the mind without words. This is true as well for practical thinking.

Words and formulas are a great help in mathematical thinking, but are not indispensable. The Greeks had no formulas, and even the most abstract notions of modern mathematics may be defined without formulas. English summary.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

3655. WEINBERG, JOHN R. *Die Dynamik des schöpferischen Akts.* (The dynamics of creative acts.) Göttingen: Verlag für Psychologie, Hogrefe, 1954. 148 p.—There are two orders within any creative act, a rational homogenous, established order, and a new comparatively irrational, dissonant, heterogeneous order. Upon the conflict and resolution of that conflict between the two orders depends our grasp of reality. The conflict and its resolution are instantaneous, fleeting phenomena, which tend to keep in balance. Man's highest achievements come through this balance. A weakening of the irrational leads to "fossilization" of individuals, generations, and cultures. An abundance of the irrational leads to various forms of psychasthenia, youthful destruction, and even war. Resolution of these conflicts comes about through processes named "stereotypical effect," "condensation and discharge" and "condensation through contrast."—(E. Q. Miller)

(See also abstracts 3746, 4007, 4158)

Intelligence

3656. AHMED, MOHAMED ABDEL-SALAM. (Ibrahim U., Cairo, Egypt.) Mental manipulation. *Egypt. Yearb. Pachol.*, 1954, 1, 23-88.—A factorial analysis study demonstrating that spatial visualization and mental manipulation are independent abilities. Hence tests involving movement no longer necessarily involve manipulation. Factorial analysis has shown that "manipulation is not restricted to the domain of spatial media, but is involved in other different media whenever the problem or the situation requires manipulation (reorganization or rearrangement) of the problem in order that the inherent relationships may be discovered or a relationship found. The author tentatively describes this ability as if it consisted of mental flexibility which is involved in the process of mentally reorganizing the elements of a problem or situation. 52 references.—(L. H. Melikian)

3657. ANASTASI, ANNE. (Fordham U., New York.) Tested intelligence and family size; methodological and interpretive problems. *Eugen. Quart.*, 1954, 1, 155-160.—Correlations between intelligence test scores and family size run invariably negative and cluster in the 20's or low 30's. Data on the relationship between parental intelligence and number of offspring are less frequent. Causal factors may be inherited structural factors, psychological differences in the environment, and size of family itself. Follow-up studies indicate a rise in test scores with an improvement in educational conditions. Selective factors such as selective migration, incomplete families, parental age, use of different tests, and the operation of group factors in tests, may produce spurious results. Appropriate experimental design would help to separate the many interrelated variables. 32 references.—(G. C. Schwesinger)

3658. MATTE, I., et al. (U. Chile, Santiago.) Correlación entre somatotipos de Sheldon y test de Wechsler. (Correlation between Sheldon somatotypes and the Wechsler test.) *Rev. Psiquiat.*, Santiago, 1951,

15(1-2), 34-55.—The Wechsler-Bellevue Test was given to a group of 150 students whose somatotypes had been previously determined using the anthropometric method developed by Sheldon. The correlation between results of test and somatotypes was established. Two zones of maximum accomplishment in the test were found: one for endomorphy from 2 to 3 with ectomorphy from 4 to 5, and another for endomorphy from 4.5 to 5.5 with ectomorphy 3, respectively. Also, two zones of minimal accomplishment in the test were found: one for endomorphy around 3 with ectomorphy 2, and another for endomorphy 5 with ectomorphy 4. It was observed that mesomorphy did not influence in a significant way in the determination of these phenomena. 19 references.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

3659. SALEH, A. ZAKI. (Ibrahim U. Cairo, Egypt.) Relation between mental abilities and temperamental traits. *Egypt. Yearb. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 97-118.—The results of an experiment designed to explore the relation between mental abilities and temperamental traits suggests that some kind of relation between cognitive and temperamental traits exists. No final conclusions could be drawn because of the size of the sample of 48, and the limited number of tests used. A new method for rotation of centroid factors suggested by F. B. El-Sayed was used.—(L. H. Melikian)

3660. SPIKER, CHARLES C., & McCANDLESS, BOYD R. (Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, Iowa City.) The concept of intelligence and the philosophy of science. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 255-266.—A number of the basic principles of neo-behaviorism, derived largely from the work of the logical positivists and scientific empiricists, are applied to the conceptual and research problems faced by the investigator of intelligence. Problems so treated are: the organization of intelligence, the heredity-environment issue, and the validity of intelligence tests.—(E. G. Aiken)

3661. WIEGERSMA, S. Enkele observaties over de invloed van milieufactoren op de ontwikkeling van de intelligentie. (Some remarks on the influence of environment on the development of intelligence.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 311-326.—A study of the development of intelligence in a rural area with low intelligence level, in which predominant group-fixations are found. Language development was found to be retarded which is hypothetically brought into relation with the social-psychological and socio-economical characteristics of the group.—(R. H. Houwink)

(See also abstracts 3708, 4716)

Personality

3662. ADAMS, DONALD K. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) *The anatomy of personality.* New York: Doubleday, 1954. vii, 44 p. 85¢.—The author attempts to develop a perspective for the study of personality from the contributions of field theory. One of the big problems which confronts him is how to harmonize the dynamic properties of personality implied by field theory and the static and stable characteristics inherent in its structure as indicated by the title. He does not give a complete answer to this question but provides some guideposts. Concepts are defined and some statements made about personality.

In order to maintain a provisional status for them, however, they are offered as propositions rather than postulates until they can be proved. With this tentative structuring of the approach, the author invites the student of personality to develop it further or work out a better one. 28 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

3663. BECKER, WESLEY C. (Stanford U., Calif.) Perceptual rigidity as measured by aniseikonic lenses. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 419-422.—"The general hypothesis that the time delay and degree of distortion with aniseikonic lenses are meaningfully related to other measures of perceptual and personality rigidity is supported by the data."—(L. N. Solomon)

3664. BERNBERG, RAYMOND E. (Los Angeles State Coll., Calif.) Personality correlates of social conformity. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 148-149.—A group of 89 female social welfare case workers were administered the Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey and a social conformity scale developed by the author. The latter comprised 37 items utilizing the direction of perception technique of attitude measurement. For the selected sample, the relationship between the two scales appeared to be limited to a correlation of .47 between the social conformity scale and the Objectivity scale of the GZ.—(P. Ash)

3665. BRAND, HOWARD. (Comp.) (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) The study of personality: a book of readings. New York: Wiley, 1954. xvi, 581 p. \$6.00.—Brand in an introductory chapter reviews and evaluates definitions of personality which he classifies into individual-behavior, general-behavior, and functional which combines the first two. (50 references.) The remainder of the book consists of reprints (with introductory comments by the compiler) of 30 articles grouped under headings of theory, methods, and problems.—(C. M. Louttit)

3666. CARTER, DON C. (Utah State Agri. Coll., Logan.) The influence of family relations and family experiences on personality. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 212-215.—"The California Test of Personality was selected as an objective measure of the child's feelings about himself as a person... The study was limited... to a narrow range of family experiences... and... relationships..." Conclusion: "one's personality is more the result of the totality of his experiences than of isolated segments."—(M. M. Gillett)

3667. de MONTMOLLIN, GENEVIÈVE. Vers une nouvelle théorie de la personnalité. (Concerning a new theory of personality.) *Année psychol.*, 1954, 54, 123-137.—An adequate theory of personality should be a theory of total behavior. Also, all the theories of behavior should be theories of personality. Various illustrations and types are presented from different investigators, biological, neurophysiological and factorial. Each model comprehends total behavior explained by a special type of expression.—(G. E. Bird)

3668. De SAUVAGE NOLTING, W. J. J. Over menselijke relaties. (On human relations.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 341-363.—An analysis of human relations, based on the theory of Jung. Four aspects of personality are distinguished: masculine and feminine aspects, both occurring in conscious as

well as in subconscious form. Various sexual, narcissistic and sublimated contact forms are discussed.—(R. H. Houwink)

3669. EL-MAGHRABI, S. (Growth and the crisis of the healthy personality.) *Egypt. Yearb. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 247-266.—A summary presentation of Erikson's approach to socialization and personality taken from Kluftkohn, Murray and Schneider, "Personality in nature, society, and culture." In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)

3670. EYSENCK, H. J. (U. London, Eng.) Zur Theorie der Persönlichkeitmessung. (On the theory of personality measurement.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 87-101.—In Part I of a proposed series of papers the author states as his working hypothesis that personality can be studied objectively and measured scientifically. He defines the essentials of exact personality measurement, considers the advantages of unidimensional tests, and discusses the differences and similarities between American and European approaches to personality theory and research.—(H. P. David)

3671. HARDING, CHARLES F., III. A plea for an anthropological approach to the study of personality. *Hum. Organization*, 1953, 12(3), 13-16.—Defining personality of an individual as his characteristic responses to other persons, the author recommends study of a person in a social context because of its directness in dealing with relevant variables, as contrasted with data from test and clinical interview where the relations of symbol to behavior are nebulously undemonstrable.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

3672. JANSSEN, OTTO. Zum Problem des Unterbewusstseins und der sinnhaften Automatismen. (The problem of the subconscious and meaningful automatic actions.) *ib. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 283-296.—The unconscious automatic writing or spelling of messages at the same time the subject's consciousness is otherwise occupied demonstrates the presence of subconscious personality centers. As in cases of multiple personality, one or more "secondary" personalities may be simultaneously or successively active along with the primary consciousness.—(E. W. Eng)

3673. KUHN, MANFORD H., & McPARTLAND, THOMAS S. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) An empirical investigation of self-attitudes. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1954, 19, 68-76.—268 students were administered a "Who am I?" test, and the free-response answers were subjected to a content analysis, resulting in a dichotomous categorization (positional and qualitative). The behavior tested for correlation with locus scores from test was that of differential religious affiliation. Salience of religious reference in self-conception was measured by the rank of such reference in the 20 answers requested. Analysis of variance showed salience scores related to religious affiliation beyond 1% level. Independent tests supported the hypothesis of the relationship between salience in self-conception and social importance of group membership.—(H. L. Sheppard)

3674. LELE, T. P. Personality. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, Baroda, 1954, 12, 15-22.—Some of the definitions of personality are discussed. A common factor is deduced from them that personality is the expression of behavior. Behavior may be studied in two different ways, as if it were an isolated, discrete

phenomena and as one expression of the whole organism. "... knowledge obtained by the second approach is more valid and more useful."—(D. Lebo)

3675. SCHEIER, IVAN H. (HRRC, Washington, D. C.) An evaluation of rigidity factors. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 157-163.—Test battery of cognitive rigidity, mental ability, and motor speed tests was administered to 100 S's. Seven centroid factors were extracted and rotated. "A major conclusion of this study must be that cognitive rigidity tests are factorially complex, and do not determine a distinguishable cognitive rigidity factor of their own. Cognitive rigidity tests are apparently very largely tests of reasoning and other clearly recognizable mental abilities. Where overlearned motor or cognitive operations are concerned, the ability to perform an operation backwards (or in an unusual way) seems most closely related to the ability to perform the same class of operation in a normal manner."—(E. D. Lawson)

3676. SCHNECK, JEROME M. The divided personality: a case study aided by hypnosis. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 220-232.—A case history of memory loss in two extensive but connected periods is reported in which the memory functions and personality divisions were integrated with the aid of hypnotic procedures. The case material is related to the author's concept of the divided personality.—(E. G. Aiken)

3677. SINHA, SHASHILATA. Frustration as a determinant of level of aspiration. *J. Educ. & Psychol., Baroda*, 1954, 12, 10-14.—Frustration is described as one of the major factors influencing the level of aspiration. The effect of frustration on the level of aspiration varies with the individual's capacity to tolerate frustration. "... a realistic person sets his level of aspiration always near his achievement level."—(D. Lebo)

3678. TORRANCE, PAUL. (HRRL Det. 3, 3904th Composite Wing, Camp Carson, Colo.) Rationalizations about test performance as a function of self-concepts. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 39, 211-217.—"Entering college freshmen gave self-estimates of their scholastic ability and achievement before and after taking a battery of tests. On both occasions they were permitted to 'rationalize' their performance. Being asked to give self-estimates constitutes a threat to some individuals and brings into play mechanisms to protect the self. These threatened individuals are restricted in their field of perception and do not perceive their world realistically," and they are "difficult to counsel because they recognize no problem and are ultimately eliminated from college as a result of some hierarchy of administratively imposed limits."—(J. C. Franklin)

(See also abstracts 3250, 3263, 3340, 3405, 4214)

Aesthetics

3679. ALVES GARCIA, J. A doença e a obra de dois pontífices do impressionismo. (Sickness and work of two great impressionists.) *J. brasil Psiquiat.*, 1954, 3, 183-198.—The pathological development and artistic work of Vincent Van Gogh and Paul Gauguin are related and described in terms of each other. Impressionism is viewed as a sign of the

crisis of western culture. He attempts to differentiate certain esthetic productions as normal, ideological, idealistic from pathological art forms. The author believes that the analysis presented of the works and life of Van Gogh and Gauguin can be instructive to the understanding of modern art.—(G. S. Wieder)

3680. ARNHEIM, RUDOLF. (Sarah Lawrence Coll., Bronxville, N. Y.) *Art and visual perception: a psychology of the creative eye*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1954. xii, 408 p. \$10.00.—"It is the purpose of this book to discuss some of the virtues of vision and thereby to help refresh and direct them... vision is not a mechanical recording of elements but the grouping of significant structural patterns." The author examines art from the aspect of visual perception as dealt with by Gestalt theory. In 10 chapters he deals with balance, shape, form, growth, space, light, color, movement, tension, and expression. Painting and sculpture are the major art forms used but music, acting, dance, and cinema are often referred to. Children's art forms the major subject of the chapter on growth. 326-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3681. BRITTON, J. N. (U. London, Eng.) Evidence of improvement in poetic judgment. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 196-206.—"A battery of eight short poems by modern writers and seven counterfeit 'poems,' prepared for the occasion, was presented to 221 raters, 18 of whom were accounted experts. The eight true poems represented four categories based upon two bipolar factors... namely, simple and complex poetry; and poetry of restrained and abandoned feelings." "The experts were found to show a significant preference for true poems... for restrained poems and either for complex poems... or for simple poems.... The whole sample of 221 raters showed no discrimination whatever in favour of true poems as a class, but were significantly influenced by all four of the bipolar categories." A retest revealed a significant convergence of preference upon the true poems.—(L. E. Thune)

3682. BURNS, WAYNE. (U. Washington, Seattle.) His mother's son: the emotional development of Charles Reade. *Lit. & Psychol.*, 1954, 4(3), 31-47.—The effect of his father's attitudes, and more particularly his mother's continuing solicitude, is analysed as the major influence in the emotional development of Reade who was considered a "Victorian eccentric".—(C. M. Louttit)

3683. CORSO, JOHN F. (Pennsylvania State U., State College.) Unison tuning of musical instruments. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 746-750.—Trained musicians attempted to tune their instruments to each of five reference sound sources. These reference sources varied in their harmonic structure from a sine wave oscillator to a piano. Two methods of tuning were employed: simultaneous presentation of reference source and instrument (which would allow beats), and successive presentation of source and instrument. Significant differences were not observed as a function of type of reference source or of method of tuning. This result suggests that musicians probably tune their instruments on the basis of apparent pitch rather than upon beat phenomena.—(I. Pollack)

3684. d'ANNIBALE BRAGA, LEONILDA. Sobre a prova de aptidão musical KD. (On the KD Music Tests.) *Arch. brasil. Psicotécnica*, 1952, 4(4), 61-

65.—The use of the KD Music Tests by the Department of Musical Aptitude of the I.S.O.P. is supplemented by (1) a short questionnaire on the musical background and interests of the person, (2) his classification as a musician-type through the inspection of his tests-profile, (3) a table of raw scores and percentiles for the first 8 tests.—(E. C. Florence)

3685. FELDMAN, A. BRONSON. (1610 Nedro Ave., Philadelphia 41, Pa.) Othello in reality. *Amer. Imago*, 1954, 11, 147-179.—On the basis of evidence previously presented (see 28: 2294), it is assumed that the author of "Othello" was Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford. Facts from the life of de Vere are offered to give some insight into the unconscious that generated the play. It is concluded that the play was de Vere's apology for having failed as a statesman and soldier. 36 references.—(W. A. Varvel)

3686. GALE, ROBERT L. (U. Mississippi, University.) Freudian imagery in James's fiction. *Amer. Imago*, 1954, 11, 181-190.—Images in Henry James's fiction "which are Freudian and are also the focus of sexually charged situations in the plots have been grouped and examined. It has been seen that they often contribute to an understanding of the interplay between James's men and women.... Many indicate that James was probably unaware, especially during the first half of his literary career, of much of the sexual import of his language."—(W. A. Varvel)

3687. GARMA, ANGEL. The Indoamerican winged or feathered serpent, the step coil and the Greek meander: the unconscious meaning of serpentine ornamentation. *Amer. Imago*, 1954, 11, 113-145.—Ornamentation "based on serpentine figures, composed of curved or broken lines either with or without prolongation," symbolically represents the male genitalia. Anal excremental symbolism is also involved. 14 plates provide examples of such ornamentation.—(W. A. Varvel)

3688. HUNGERLAND, H. An analysis of some determinants in the perception of works of art. *J. Aesthet.*, 1954, 12, 450-456.—Basing his argument on the need-perception researches of Bruner and others, Hungerland attempts to explain why two well-known critics disagreed so markedly in their interpretations of Cézanne. It is held that ego-involvements will affect art perceptions most where the materials are relatively unstructured.—(P. R. Farnsworth)

3689. PÉTIN, MONIQUE. La psychologie appliquée au domaine des beaux-arts. (Applied psychology in the realm of the fine arts.) *Année psychol.*, 1954, 54, 157-164.—Music, the plastic arts and poetry are discussed. Factorial analysis indicates a general aesthetic factor and a bipolar or technical factor in the appreciation of any of the fine arts. The general factor is a metaphysical problem. On the whole the girls excelled the boys in poetic sense. Standardized tests were used throughout this investigation.—(G. E. Bird)

3690. SEYPPEL, JOACHIM H. (Southeastern Louisiana Coll., Hammond.) The animal theme and totemism in Franz Kafka. *Lit. & Psychol.*, 1954, 4(4), 49-65.—Franz Kafka used animal themes frequently in the form of human transformation to an animal, identification with animals, and animals as symbols. The author interprets Kafka's preoccupation with animals as a resultant of his inferiority and guilt feelings which in turn are related to a psycho-

analytic interpretation of his intra-family relations.—(C. M. Louttit)

3691. STEINBERG, STANLEY, & WEISS, JOSEPH. The art of Edward Munch and its function in his mental life. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23, 409-423.—The authors analyze the paintings of Edward Munch in terms of the psychodynamics of his personality prior to and following a psychotic break down. Four of Munch's paintings are presented in black and white.—(L. N. Solomon)

3692. STERBA, EDITHA, & STERBA, RICHARD. Beethoven and his nephew. New York: Pantheon, 1954. 351 p. \$5.00.—Avoiding evaluations and uninfluenced by his works, an attempt has been made to penetrate directly to the psychological drives which are found in Beethoven's human relationships, particularly the most important of them, his relationship to his nephew. The thesis is developed that the polarity between the male and female principle which he vainly sought to reconcile in his conduct was the incentive for his work as well as its sublimation. In fact, it motivated the integration of these opposed forces in the perfect works of art that he created.—(N. H. Pronko)

3693. VLES, S. J. Henri de Toulouse Lautrec-Monfa; een psycho-analytische beschouwing over de kunstenaar en zijn werk. (Lautrec; a psychoanalytic evaluation of the artist and his work.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1954, 6, 23/24, 3-60.—A psychoanalytic evaluation of some of the artist's outstanding problems, based on earlier biographies, his handwriting and an interpretation of some of his works. Emphasis is placed on Lautrec's peculiar family structure, his physical deformity in which accident proneness might have played a role, his sado-masochistic drive dynamics and his passive-feminine orientation. The paper is accompanied by many illustrations.—(P. W. Pruyser)

(See also abstracts 3736, 3743)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

3694. ADAMA van SCHELTEMA, FREDERIK. Die geistige Wiederholung: der Weg des Einzelnen und seiner Ahnen. (2d auf.) (Recapitulation of mental development: the course of the individual and that of his forebears.) (2d ed.) Berne, Switzerland: Francke, 1954. 317 p. S.Fr. 16.80.—In the course of his development each individual passes through the developmental stages of his forebears. The biogenetic law (ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny) is used by the author as a model for his psychogenetic law. His thesis is that the individual development of modern man—from infancy to maturity—is closely paralleled by the cultural development from prehistoric times to our present day. The theme is elaborated and documented by references to artistic expressions in the child and early man.—(H. H. Strupp)

3695. BARYSHEVA, L. M. Nekotorye osobennosti razvitiia i stanovleniia vyschel nervnoi deitstvlosti v ontogenese nizshikh obez'yan. (Several features of the development and stabilization of higher nervous activity in the ontogenesis of lower monkeys.) *Zh. vysch. nerv. Deyat.*, 1953, 3(2), 267-278.—The conditioned alimentary reflex in baby monkeys may be formed after 3 to 12 combinations of the indifferent

and unconditioned stimulus, stabilizing after 7 to 50 combinations. Differentiations may be attained after 2 to 36 combinations, stabilizing after 23 to 109 or more combinations. "Conversion of a positive conditioned stimulus into an inhibitory proceeds significantly more slowly than conversion of an inhibitory stimulus into a positive (with alimentary unconditioned reinforcement)." —(I. D. London)

3696. GEDDA, LUIGI. (Mendel Institute, Rome, Italy.) Twin studies. *Eugen. Quart.*, 1954, 1, 171-175. — Twinning is a biological phenomenon which is interesting for its frequency, its causes, the manner in which it occurs, its characteristics, its anomalies. The twin research method contributes to population studies in respect to somatic and psychological characteristics, being especially helpful in the discovery and confirmation of the hereditary nature of diseases, and susceptibilities to diseases; their expression and their variability. Also it can contribute to an improvement of nosological classification of different symptom complexes. A complete program should include a twin registry, indexing, clinics, study sections in college, and social-recreational measures drawing twins together. —(G. C. Schwesinger)

Childhood & Adolescence

3697. ALBRECHT, RUTH. (Alabama Polytechnic Inst., Auburn.) The parental responsibilities of grandparents. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 201-204. — Older grandparents are not likely to have full responsibility for grandchildren and great-grandchildren and there is no evidence . . . in this study to indicate they covet it. —(M. M. Gillett)

3698. AMMAR, HAMED. (Ibrahim U., Cairo, Egypt.) Growing up in an Egyptian village. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1954. (New York: Grove Press.) xvi, 316 p. \$6.00. — Silwa, an Egyptian village in the province of Aswan, the southern border province of upper Egypt, is the subject of this sociological inquiry. Emphases in the study are placed on the social organization of the village, social changes affecting its organization, and the socialization process as it relates to the informal and formal education of the children from birth to maturity. 223-item bibliography. —(R. M. Frumkin)

3699. ANDRÉ-THOMAS. Ontogénèse de la vie psycho-affective et de la douleur. (Ontogenesis of the affective life and of pain.) *Encéphale*, 1954, 43, 289-311. — Observations made by the author and others on the reactions of the infant to pain are described and the relationship between pain and the affective life in the infant and preschool child is discussed. —(A. L. Benton)

3700. AUSUBEL, DAVID P. (U. Illinois, Urbana.), SCHIFF, HERBERT M., & ZELENY, MARJORIE P. "Real-life" measures of academic and vocational aspiration in adolescents: relation to laboratory measures and to adjustment. *Child Developm.*, 1953, 24, 155-168. — A lack of relationship is found between "real-life" and laboratory measures of aspiration. This is attributed to the relatively greater ego-involvement in the real-life measures. Measures of vocational aspiration were not significantly related to adjustment level, and more anxious boys showed higher academic aspiration. 31 references. —(L. S. Baker)

3701. BACHMANN, EDUARD. Das Einzelkind in Familie und Schule. (The only child in the family and in school.) *Heilpädag. Werkbl.*, 1954, 23, 156-159. — The problems of the only child result from an abnormal amount of attention and are similar to those of children given excessive attention because of illness, etc. However, more careful supervision of the only child is not an invariable result, since frequently the parents who try to avoid the trouble of several children are not even willing to make sacrifices for one. The author's investigation does not show any increase in cleanliness, punctuality or adequate nourishment among only children as a group, but claims to find an increase in absences from school, discipline problems and difficulties in concentrating. —(D. F. Mindlin)

3702. BAKER, WINIFRED A. Longitudinal study of the effect of experience in the Character Research Project on the learning of concepts. *Union Coll. Stud. Character Res.*, 1954, 1(4), 27-32. — 30 children were taught the Character Research lesson, "Becoming a part of the family team." 3 groups of 10 children each were formed on the basis of experience with lessons. Group I had no experience, Group II had two years experience, Group III had four years experience. The 30 reports were ranked from most to least understanding and application of attitude. There is a tendency shown for experienced children to understand and apply the "family team" idea more than those who had less experience, although the difference was not statistically significant. —(W. A. Koppe)

3703. BENNETT, EDWARD M., & JOHANNSEN, DOROTHEA E. (Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.) Some psychodynamic aspects of felt parental alliance in young children. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 463-464. — "No attempt is made to generalize this projective alliance beyond the possibility that it reflects some form of felt alliance on the part of the child. It is the relationship of this felt alliance to other factors that is presented here, as a research finding needing further, more direct, study for any real generalization." —(L. N. Solomon)

3704. BOGACHENKO, L. S. O vliyanií shkol'nogo dnia na uslovnye sviazi pervol i vtorol signal'nykh sistem i na vzaimootnoshenija etikh sistem. (On the influence of the school day on conditioned connections of the first and second signal systems and on the interrelations of these systems.) *Zh. vysash. nervn. Defatel'*, 1953, 3(2), 203-214. — An account of the characteristics of verbal and nonverbal conditioned reflexes of 11 to 12 year old children during the course of the school day is given. The discussion of the experimental results is handled in terms of Pavlovian theory. —(I. D. London)

3705. BOON, A. A. Aspekte des Kinderspiels. (Aspects of children's play.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 217-227. — This extensive discussion covers many aspects of children's play and there are discussed specific illustrative cases as well as literature on the subject and the various cultures where play has a common meaning. Many authorities in the field are cited and their contributions are mentioned. —(W. Schwarz)

3706. BRODBECK, ARTHUR J. (Boston U., Mass.) Learning theory and identification: IV. Oedipal motivation as a determinant of conscious development. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 84, 219-227. — Studying a group of boys and girls, aged 10-14, by

means of a questionnaire study, the author arrives at the conclusions that "the girl conscience is sex-typed at the youngest age level (10) but not thereafter . . . that conscience for the boy is sex-typed at the youngest age level (10) but becomes increasingly negatively sex-typed thereafter." Fathers influence sons more than daughters at all age levels. The author concludes that these observed patterns are not explicable by Oedipal influences alone.—(Z. Luria)

3707. CASTLE, MARGARET. (U. Liverpool, Eng.) Institution and non-institution children at school: the effect of social stresses on their relationships. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 349-366.—The focus of the investigation was upon the relations between students (9-11.6 years) some of whom lived in an institution and others at home. The difficulties of their groupings in respect of in-group vs. out-group were related to the interplay of home and institutional life and the traditions associated with poverty. An analogy between the natural mothers and House Mothers is drawn in terms of the threat to their status introduced by changing social conditions.—(R. A. Littman)

3708. CATALANO, FRANK L., & McCARTHY, DOROTHEA. (Fordham U., New York.) Infant speech as a possible predictor of later intelligence. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 203-209.—This is a pilot investigation to explore the feasibility of using certain measure of infant speech in the prediction of later intellectual status. Recordings had been made on 23 institutionalized children between 6 and 18 months, and Stanford-Binetts were given to them aged 36-54 months, range being 57 to 102. All correlations were positive, for example + .45 between IQ and number of different kinds of consonants recorded during infancy. 26 references.—(R. W. Husband)

3709. CHILD, IRVIN L. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Socialization. In Lindzey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), II, 655-692.—Socialization is defined broadly as the "process by which an individual, born with behavioral potentialities of enormously wide range, is led to develop actual behavior which is confined . . ." to the narrower range of what is acceptable for him by the group standards. The literature is reviewed with this definition as a basis with the major sections being devoted to: (1) variables in the socialization of specific systems of behavior—oral, excretory, sexual, aggressive, dependence, and achievement; (2) general variables in socialization—age, continuity, consistency, techniques, and socializing agent status. 3-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3710. DASHKOVSKAIA, V. S. *Pervye uslovnye reaktsii u novorozhdennykh detei v norme i pri nekotorykh patologicheskikh sostoianniyakh.* (First conditioned reactions in newly born children in the normal state and in certain pathological states.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Diletel'*, 1953, 3 (2), 247-256.—Conditioned reactions to sound, in the form of sucking or winking movements, may be clearly obtained in healthy babies 7 to 10 days after birth. Conditioned reactions are formed somewhat later in babies suffering from birth injuries or from hypotrophy.—(I. D. London)

3711. DEBESSE, M. (Strasbourg U., France.) *La psychologie de l'adolescence.* (Psychology of adolescence.) *Scientia*, 1954, 89, 161-165.—"The psychological study of the personality of adolescents has the advantage of avoiding the danger of a frequent sche-

matisation which tends to reduce the latter stage of growth to the phenomena of puberty and society. It shows the importance of a positive development of the self which is manifested in all domains, and the necessity of taking account of understanding the personal history at various levels. It emphasizes the role of tensions and of conflicts, of the genesis of narcissism and of the sentiment of communality which is the very heart of the personality development of youth."—(N. De Palma)

3712. DENO, EVELYN. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Self-identification among adolescent boys. *Child Developm.*, 1953, 24, 269-273.—Of 40 adolescent boys who attempted to identify nude, rear-view photographs of themselves, 37.5% were successful. More success in identifying others and more frequent identification by others were achieved by those who correctly identified themselves. The findings are interpreted as giving "but slight support to the generalization that the boy with the most admired physique tends to be socially favored." The strongly "masculine" physique, V-shaped symmetry, was most admired.—(L. S. Baker)

3713. DESCOMBEY, J., & ROQUEBRUNE, G. *L'enfant caractériel parmi ses frères et soeurs.* (Childhood personality and sibling relationships.) *Enfance*, 1953, 6, 329-368.—The problem was to discover if there were any relationships between the problems which children brought to the clinic and their situation among their siblings. Children with IQ's below 90 and those with neurological disorders were excluded. Three main hypotheses are presented: (1) The birth order of the problem child seems to have a clear influence on his behavior. (2) The oldest in a family of 2 or 3 children seems to be in an unfavorable position. The sex of the child immediately preceding or following the problem child has some bearing on the latter's troubles. (3) The results suggest that certain age differences exist which are more conducive to the production of difficulties between brothers and sisters.—(L. A. Wauck)

3714. DJUKIĆ, S. *Evolucija pojedinih delova tela i lica u dečjem crtežu ljudske figure.* (Evolution of certain parts of human body and face in children's drawings.) *Savremena škola*, 1953, 8, 450-458.—The author studied the evolution of representing parts of human body (eye, ear, mouth, hand, leg) in about 900 drawings drawn by partly male and partly female children ranging from 3-10 years of age. The drawings were classified according to the children's age, sex and place of residence. Conclusions: (1) Every part of the body or face evolves in their drawings independently of other parts; the stage of evolution in representing one organ often does not correspond to the evolution stage in representing of other organs. (2) The children draw various parts of human body in very many ways. The author refutes some points of view of foreign authors who interpret specific features from children's drawings.—(B. Petz)

3715. DOTY, R. S., & STETTNER, J. Growth toward attitude objectives in a summer camp as indicated by two sociometric devices. *Union Coll. Stud. Character Res.*, 1954, 1, 79-100.—Attempts were made to bring about positive change in the character of boys attending a summer camp. Boys were asked to choose the best athlete, leader, and friend. They were also asked to match individuals with "Who Would" statements related to three attitudes. The results indicate that attitude objectives were approved

by the boys, that teaching had some effect, that boys chosen as leaders were also chosen to exemplify traits, that choices in both the Who Would and the sociogram gave rise to very similar or very different clusters of traits depending on the basis for the sociometric choice, and finally that athletics probably are less important in camp character development than previously believed.—(W. A. Koppe)

3716. ELLIS, ALBERT. Recent studies on the sex and love relations of young girls: a résumé. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1953, 6, 161-163.

3717. ENGLISH, HORACE B. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Chapters in child psychology. Lahore, Pakistan: University Book Agency. 1952. ii, 262 p. Rs. 4.—The basic structure of the book is developed in his textbook in child psychology for elementary school teachers. This book covers in a non-technical language such topics as discipline; authority in conflict situations; emotions; motivation in childhood; influencing children's motives and the psychology of physical development.—(A. H. Alawi)

3718. GÜGLER, ALOIS. Das Einzelkind in der Pflegefamilie; eine Analyse der Gefahrenmomente. (The only child in the foster family; analysis of the danger points.) *Heilpädag. Werkbl.*, 1954, 23, 159-187.—Any foster child is likely to be more vulnerable emotionally than children living with their own family. In addition to this and the usual problems of an only child, the only child in a foster family may have inadequate heredity and may be taken in by a family with motives which will not guarantee a healthy type of guidance. The dangers of foster parents who are single, too old or psychologically abnormal are emphasized. In many cases it is the great anxiety and insecurity of the foster parents in handling the child which is harmful. Anxiety about losing the child usually expresses itself in overprotection, over-dependence, idolizing and exposure to experiences unsuitable for the child's age.—(D. F. Mindlin)

3719. HANDFORD, NORAH PRUDENCE. Mothers of adolescent girls. *Smith Coll. Stud. Soc. Wk.*, 1954, 24(3), 9-34.—Studies the difference between the mothers of a group of abnormal and of a group of normal adolescent girls. The following qualities marked the abnormal group and were absent in the normal one: (1) the mothers pushed their daughters to fit parental plans rather than allowing daughters to develop as free individuals, (2) the mother-daughter relationships were neurotically over-binding, (3) the mothers were not frank with their daughters but were ever presenting a front, (4) the relationships between parents were strained, and (5) the parents were anxiety ridden.—(G. Elias)

3720. HARRIS, DALE B. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Why an interdisciplinary society for research in child development? *Child Developm.*, 1953, 24, 249-255.—Various approaches to child development are outlined, and the author urges that along with progress in behavior theory and research along its lines, more adequate and rigorous observation be carried on before making a laboratory attempt to deal with hypotheses. He calls for wider awareness on the part of each of the disciplines concerned with child development so that a greater sharing takes place.—(L. S. Baker)

3721. HEATHERS, GLEN. (Fels Res. Inst., Antioch, O.) Emotional dependence and independence in a

physical threat situation. *Child Developm.*, 1953, 24, 169-179.—Emotional dependence and independence were measured using the Walk-the-Plank Test, in which dependence is shown by the child's accepting a helping hand while walking. While two-thirds of the subjects accepted the hand on the first trial and about one-third on each of the succeeding trials, a significant number shifted to independence on the second trial. Younger children accepted help twice as often as older ones.—(L. S. Baker)

3722. HOEFLIN, RUTH. Child rearing practices and child care resources used by Ohio farm families with preschool children. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 84, 271-297.—Parents of 100 children in rural Ohio were interviewed in an open-ended interview to ascertain attitudes and practices on child rearing. Sources of information on this subject were probed. Relatives and friends, printed material and past experience appeared, in that order, to be the major sources. The author attempts to relate sources of information and socio-economic level. 41 references.—(Z. Luria)

3723. KASATKIN, N. I., MIRZOIANTS, N. S., & KHOKHITVA, A. P. Ob orientirovchnykh uslovnykh refleksakh u detey pervogo goda zhizni. (On conditioned orientive reflexes of children in the first year of life.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deyatel'*, 1953, 3(2), 192-202.—Orientive reflexes, conditioned to sound, can be developed in infants. Unstable conditioned orientive reflexes may be formed by 2 1/2 months. From 5 to 7 months these conditioned reflexes are developed after only a few combinations. Extinction proceeds rapidly with lack of reinforcement.—(I. D. London)

3724. KEISLAR, EVAN R. (U. California, Los Angeles.) A distinction between social acceptance and prestige among adolescents. *Child Developm.*, 1953, 24, 275-283.—The hypothesis offered that there is a distinction between social acceptance and prestige and that these 2 traits show different degrees of association with other traits such as friendliness, sociability, school marks and school effort, and the number of times chosen as a friend and a classroom companion on a sociometric scale. Social acceptance was found to be more closely associated with the number of times chosen, though not always significantly, while "prestige" was significantly more closely associated at the .01 level for each comparison with school marks, "trying in school" and similar variables.—(L. S. Baker)

3725. KENT (ENG.) PAEDIATRIC SOCIETY. A study in the epidemiology of health. Bexleyheath, Kent, Eng.: The Health Department, 1954. xv, 88 p. 10s. 6d.—This study, published with the aid of a grant from the Eugenics Society, is an investigation into the incidence and causation of health among 10-11 year old school children in the Borough of Bexley, Kent, England, a dormitory town of 89,000 of whom 1,064 were studied (one age group). Mental and physical tests were applied, personality was studied, and family data obtained. Health, like disease, may have its specific and predisposing causes and should be systematically studied if true promotion is to be obtained.—(G. C. Schwesinger)

3726. KLEITMAN, NATHANIEL, & ENGELMANN, THEODORE G. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Sleep characteristics of infants. *J. appl. Physiol.*, 1953, 6, 269-282.—(See *Biol. Abstr.* 1954, 28(7), abs. 16165.)

3727. KRASNOGORSKI, N. I. O tipovykh osobennostikh vysashel' nervnoi deiatel'nosti detei. (On typological features of higher nervous activity in children.) *Zh. vysash. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1953, 3(2), 169-183. — Type of higher nervous activity is not foreordained, but may undergo modification through training, nutrition, endocrine activity, etc. Children should not be informed of their type of higher nervous activity, a practice which is harmful. Data on conditioned motor and secretory reflexes are adduced. — (L. D. London)

3728. KURZ, KARL. Zeitbedingte Hemmnisse auf dem "Wege zur Entfaltung der jugendlichen Persönlichkeit". (Obstacles in "the development of the personality of the child" caused by contemporary influences.) In Institut für Jugendkunde, Bremen, *Wege zur Entfaltung der jugendlichen Persönlichkeit*, n.d., 42, 48-61. — In order to understand the specific problems of post-war youth, the following question must be answered: "Under what specific impressions, as compared with earlier and future generations, has our youth grown up?" A detailed statistical survey to investigate post-war conditions in the Free City of Bremen was carried out in the summer of 1947. The results indicate that obstacles interfering with optimal personality development seem to reside in the following areas: changes in parental status; changes in father's vocational status; housing; nutrition; clothing; general conditions of war refugee children; general conditions of "one-room dwellers." — (E. Schwerin)

3729. LAUGHLIN, FRANCES. The peer status of sixth and seventh grade children. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1954. x, 65 p. \$2.62. — Treatment of data obtained from sociometric instruments, questionnaires, and school records for 1251 Port Arthur, Texas, 6th & 7th grade children led to the conclusion that the children admire in themselves and others the traits of friendliness, likeableness, goodlookingness, cheerfulness and enthusiasm but not talkativeness and restlessness. Mental ability and academic achievement correlated much lower with group social acceptance than did desirable personality traits. Implications of the findings for teachers are included. — (H. K. Moore)

3730. LEBOVICI, S., & DIATKINE, R. Étude des fantasmes chez l'enfant. (Study of children's fantasies.) *Rev. franc. Psychanal.*, 1954, 18, 108-155. — The author presents (1) a historic study of the evolution of the concept of fantasy in psychoanalytic theory; (2) some concrete facts that can be derived from clinical experience; (3) a theoretical survey of hypotheses in actual work. Discussion p. 155-159. — (G. Rubin-Rabson)

3731. LÉON, ANTOINE. Quelques aspects de l'apprentissage du métier chez l'adolescent. (Some aspects of learning a trade by the adolescent.) *Année psychol.*, 1954, 54, 139-156. — Some of the topics discussed are preparation for vocational selection, various means of selection, training, including the part played by psychologists and teachers, lack of adaptation to learning, examinations, living conditions, and the psychology of the young worker. 37-item bibliography. — (G. E. Bird)

3732. LEONARD, CHARLES. Tension areas in the adolescent. *Counseling*, 1954, 6(12), 1-4. — After presenting some of the problems faced by YMCA

counselors, such as in-service training and the limitations of the worker, Dr. Leonard talks about the "tension areas" of adolescents: their "perplexities," "trigger" emotions, and needs. — (F. Costin)

3733. LEVI, SERGIO. Problemi psico-patologici della adolescenza. (Psychopathological problems of adolescence.) *Infanzia anomale*, 1953, 24, 294-305. — Meanings and problems typical of the adolescent phase of development are discussed. But from this unstable period may also spring pathologic conditions such as intellectual disturbances, mental illnesses, character disturbances, and disturbances of sexual nature. Parents and teachers are called upon to fulfill their task to see the adolescent through this delicate stage of his life. — (M. J. Stanford)

3734. LEVITT, EUGENE E. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Studies in intolerance of ambiguity: I. The decision-location test with grade school children. *Child Developm.*, 1953, 24, 263-268. — Children who are "relatively intolerant" of ambiguity, measured by the Decision-Location Test (DLT), and a test of misconceptions, (M), show a "premature perceptual closure" and a greater belief in misconceptions. "Results do not bear out the hypothesis that the 'intolerant-of-ambiguity' factor of the ethnocentric child underlies the tendency to accept disbelief." The DLT and M scales are concluded to be measures of intolerance of ambiguity. In elementary school children, this trait seems to be associated with ethnocentrism. — (L. S. Baker)

3735. LIGON, ERNEST M. (Union Coll., Schenectady, N. Y.) An outline of the conceptual history of the Union College Character Research Project 1935-1953. *Union Coll. [Stud.] Character Res.*, 1953, HI-1 to HI-27. — The Project developed in four stages: Stage 1, the philosophy of Jesus was framed in modern psychological concepts; Stage 2, the attempt to discover the primary principles of the nature of character development; Stage 3, a curriculum was developed to teach character traits to Sunday School children; Stage 4, the present stage of measuring progress in teaching and exploring new research areas. The Project has grown on the assumptions that (1) each finding is an insight for further research, (2) the Christian hypothesis draws out man's highest potential, (3) significant achievement goes beyond mere need satisfaction, (4) character traits are meaningful only as integrated in personality, (5) the learner, not the teacher, has the determining role in character education, (6) the home is the central institution in character research, and (7) character can be developed by use of the scientific method using laymen as co-scientists. 25 references. — (W. A. Koppe)

3736. LOWENFELD, VIKTOR. Your child and his art; a guide for parents. New York: Macmillan, 1954. xiv, 186 p. \$6.50. — An effort is made to answer typical questions asked by parents about their children's art work, relating creative activity to the happiness and mental-emotional adjustment of the child. Chapters cover such subjects as importance of creativity, praise and criticism, asking questions, working with the child, problems at various age levels, specific reactions at different ages, the gifted child, and vocational possibilities in art. — (V. Johnson)

3737. McELROY, W. A. (U. Sydney, Australia.) A sex difference in preferences for shapes. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 209-216. — "This paper reports the existence of a sex difference in preferences for

shapes as shown by the results of an aesthetics test carried out with Scottish school children. The sex difference was predicted from a possible corollary of psychoanalytic theory Some alternative hypotheses, however, can be advanced to account for the results obtained." —(L. E. Thune)

3738. McLANE, EDWIN D., O'BRIEN, MARY A., & WEMPLE, SALLY ANN. A comparison of the effectiveness of the teaching-learning process in groups participating and not participating in the Character Research Project. *Union Coll. Stud. Character Res.*, 1954, 1(7), 63-78. —A sample of 170 CRP Junior High students and 136 non-CRP Junior High students of church schools were asked to complete an opinion questionnaire composed of 100 test statements related to social adjustment. Subjects rated extent to which they agreed and thought they ought to agree with each statement. CRP students rated both scales significantly higher than those who were not in the program. 85% of the top-scoring CRP students and 59% of non-CRP students indicated regular or occasional discussions of religious matters at home. —(W. A. Koppe)

3739. MAINLAND, D., & MAINLAND, RUTH B. Evaluation of the skeletal age method of estimating children's development. II. Variable errors in the assessment of Roentgenograms. *Pediatrics*, 1954, 13, 165-173. —Variable error in skeletal age assessment of hand RGs by a single observer was studied on 1,124 readings of 326 films from 233 subjects between 16 months and 17 years. No significant difference was associated with the atlas (Todd or Greulich-Pyle), the age of the child, sex, differences between skeletal age and CA, differences between children, differences between RGs of the same child, or speed of assessment of the RGs. Some statistical and methodological problems are discussed. —(M. C. Templin)

3740. MARTIN, WILLIAM E. (U. Illinois, Urbana). Learning theory and identification: III. The development of values in children. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 84, 211-217. —The author discusses the development of identification of values and views the process as involving, first, the learning of behavior by imitation and reinforcement and, second, the definition of values reached inductively from observation of behavior. "Identity of values . . . is a result of identity in behavior, so acquired." —(Z. Luria)

3741. MORSE, MERVYN M. I. The effectiveness of individual classroom adaptations in bringing about attitude growth in class groups. II. Some factors which relate to the three categories of attitude growth: significant growth, ordinary growth, and no growth. *Union Coll. Stud. Character Res.*, 1953, 1, 1-15. —I. 24 church school kindergarten children were instructed in 2 lesson series of the Character Research Project curriculum for 26 weeks, one meeting per week. The lesson was specially adapted to one-half to one-third of the children in each class, the experimental group, but not to the control group who met with them. No difference in attitude growth was demonstrated. II. Thirteen acceptable classroom practices were related to the categories, significant growth in attitude, ordinary growth, and no growth. Factors related positively with degree of attitude growth were home use of lesson and home adaptation of lesson. —(W. A. Koppe)

3742. MÜLLER, PHILIPPE. Le cadre théorique de la psychologie de l'enfant. (The theoretical frame

for a child psychology.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, 13, 199-210. —The diversity and extent of present-day child psychology make it desirable to find a reference frame in order to enable the field to be compressed into a reasonable space for a textbook for educators. Well suited for this purpose seems to be Havighurst's concept of the developmental task. Thus childhood is conceived as a sequence of tasks where the satisfactory accomplishment of one leads to a facilitation of the next task, while fixation on lack of success in a particular task may put in doubt the stability of the adult. 18 references. English and German summaries. —(K. F. Muenzinger)

3743. MÜLLER-SUUR, HEMMO. (U. Göttingen, Germany.) Max und Moritz unmoralisch? Der Humor von Wilhelm Busch und die kindliche Psyche. (Are Max and Moritz amoral? The humor of Wilhelm Busch and the child's psyche.) *Crianca portug.*, 1952-53, 12, 207-213. —Wilhelm Busch's illustrated stories of Max and Moritz did not adversely affect the moral development of children observed by the author. "The reason is that the drawings of these stories appeal more to the aesthetic sensitiveness of children than to their moral sense." Children were stimulated to view their environment with a sense of humor and moral attitudes tended to develop by learning to discriminate between good and bad environmental activities. English and French summaries. —(H. P. David)

3744. NOLTENIUS, ELISABETH. Der Kinderarzt als Erzieher. (The pediatrician in the role of educator.) In *Institut für Jugendkunde, Bremen, Wege zur Entfaltung der jugendlichen Persönlichkeit*, n.d., 42, 3-11. —Since we are now recognizing the importance of environmental factors for the emotional and physical growth of the child, it is our responsibility to impart this knowledge to the parents and the schools, so that they may gain this awareness also. A balanced diet, adequate medical care, comfortable housing, but above all stability and well-planned recreation and non-competitive games are stressed. Exciting radio programs and movies should be avoided. —(E. Schwerin)

3745. O'BRIEN, MARY A., ELDER, RACHEL A., PUTNAM, POLLY, & SEWELL, MIRIAM R. Developing creativity in children's use of imagination: nursery, ages two and three. *Union Coll. Stud. Character Res.*, 1954, 1(5), 33-42. —99 nursery age children from a wide variety of churches were taught four lessons emphasizing imaginative exploration, dramatic play, reinterpretation of experience, and enjoyment of group imaginative play. Checklists were filled out by the parents before and after the lesson series which asked whether the child had materials available to express his imagination, whether he used these materials, and whether he enjoyed the activities involved. Results indicate that significant gains in dramatic materials were accompanied with significant gains in enjoyment of these activities. Significant gains in enjoyment of art, music, and language materials did not necessarily accompany increased use of materials. —(W. A. Koppe)

3746. O'BRIEN, MARY A., SIBLEY, LEONARD A., JR., LIGON, ERNEST M., et al. Developing creativity in children's use of imagination: Theoretical statement. *Union Coll. Stud. Character Res.*, 1953, 1(3), 17-26. —Creative imagination is defined as the mental process of manipulating the environment which results in the production of new ideas, patterns, or

relationships which contribute to the development of human personality toward its highest potential. It is hypothesized that (1) everyone possesses imaginative potential, (2) a rich and varied background of experience fosters the development of creative imagination, (3) the adequate development of creative imagination demands skills of expression, (4) an atmosphere of acceptance and appreciation fosters creative imagination, and (5) a creative imagination can be an important factor in making personality more powerful. Tests of these hypotheses are being developed at each age level and for different lessons of the Character Research curriculum. —(W. A. Koppe)

3747. OHIRA, KATSUMA. (Kanazawa U., Japan.) *Sōseiji o mochitai chinō, kokugo gakuryoku oyobi shintaiteki seijukudo ni kansuru kenkyū.* (A study on the degree of physical maturity, intelligence and proficiency in the Japanese language in twins.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 24, 218-225. —Using 50 pairs of twins, correlations were made among three variables—physical maturity, intelligence, and proficiency in the Japanese language—in order to determine the degree of resemblance between the pairs. The heredity-environment ratio was computed using the formula of Lenz, Gottschaldt and Wilde. The results showed a strong hereditary influence on all the three variables as well as on the concurrence of any two of them. The author suggests a hereditary factor, which he calls "the degree of general maturation," to be responsible for both mental and physical development. In Japanese with English summary. —(A. M. Niyskawa)

3748. OVERTON, GRACE SLOAN. *Living with parents.* Nashville, Tenn.: Broadman Press, 1954. v, 138 p. \$1.50. —Tension between teen agers and their parents can be reduced by the awareness of the needs of both parties. The adolescent strives for recognition of his uniqueness and independence. The parents wish to set some necessary limits and not to be hurt or ignored in any planning. Discussion of problems by the parents and their children would resolve many of them. The author orients the book around such topics as: dating; choice of a career; marriage; sex; home-making; and religion. —(I. M. Steisel)

3749. PIAGET, JEAN. *The construction of reality in the child.* New York: Basic Books, 1954. xiii, 386 p. \$6.00. —This book, based chiefly on extensive observations of Piaget's own children, is a systematic consideration of the growth of mental functioning. It records the child's development "in the perception and representation of the world." Chapters deal with the growth of object concept, the stages in the organization of the spatial and temporal fields, the elaboration of the universe, and the development of the concept of causality. The child has difficulty in the transition from "sensorimotor intelligence" to conceptual thought and must again overcome the "spontaneous egocentrism" already mastered at the more primitive sensorimotor level. —(W. E. Galt)

3750. REDL, FRITZ. *Child study in a new setting.* *Children.*, 1954, 1, 15-20. —The author discusses the efforts being made at the Clinical Center of the National Institute of Health to understand the human mind as it is reflected in the emotional disturbances of children. Research goals are chosen which seem reachable and widely applicable for problems on which they currently are working. Both are discussed and analyzed. —(S. M. Amatora)

3751. RENNICK, VERLE G., GRUPE, JANE E., REICH, EMMY LU, & SEWELL, MIRIAM R. Exploratory study of rating procedures used to analyze material received on parents' reports. *Union Coll. Stud. Character Res.*, 1954, 1, 101-124. —Parents descriptive reports of their children's growth in specific character attitudes were rated and ranked by professional staff members. Their rankings and ratings were found to be reliable but rankings were more reliable than ratings. Sources of rating difficulties were explored and further study suggested. —(W. A. Koppe)

3752. SCHMID, PAUL. (Neue Schule, Zürich, Switzerland.) *Über die Stellung des Kindes in der Geschwisterreihe.* (About the position of the child in the series of siblings.) *Heilpädag. Werkbl.*, 1954, 23, 149-156. —The great significance which the position of the child in the family may assume is pointed up. The article discusses particularly the problems which may arise as a result of being the youngest or the oldest child. The former, if treated too leniently, may show not only spoilt behavior but spoilt relationships to the other siblings. Feelings of inferiority are also frequently fostered in the youngest child who is unable to compete with his older siblings. The most serious problem of the oldest child is real or imagined neglect in favor of the younger children. —(D. F. Mindlin)

3753. SEELEY, JOHN R. (Community Services, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.) *The Forest Hill Village project. Understanding the Child*, 1954, 23, 104-110. —This is a combined service-training-research program, financed largely by the Canadian government and supported by other agencies. Services provided include a clinic, counseling teams, "human relations classes," and an adult education program. Training is supplied selected teachers, school administrators, and members of the clinic team. The 5 research enterprises that were undertaken are briefly described. —(W. Coleman)

3754. SETCHKO, PENELOPE SAYRE. Readability of Character Research Project lessons. *Union Coll. Stud. Character Res.*, 1954, 1, 125-135. —Twelve character research project lessons were rated on the Flesch scales for reading ease and human interest. The mean reading ease scores varied from 78 for nursery lessons to 64 for senior high lessons. The mean human interest scores varied from 42 at the nursery level to 38 at the senior high level. The relation between the Flesch scores and parents' ratings of lesson effectiveness was negligible. —(W. A. Koppe)

3755. STEINWACHS, FR. (U. Tübingen, Germany.) *Die Psychomotorik der Konstitutionstypen bei handwerklichen Arbeiten Jugendlicher.* (Psychomotor aspects of constitutional types as observed in the manual work of adolescents.) *Criança portug.*, 1952-53, 12, 257-285. —A film analysis was made of the spontaneous movement and working habits of 20 primary school subjects, 10 and 12 years old, and selected according to constitutional and psychological type. Categories for comparison are described and results reported. It is concluded that "constitutional types seem especially adequate for fundamental psychomotor research, since we are dealing with combined functional anatomic, muscular, neurological, and psychologic cycles." 41 references. —(H. P. David)

3756. STENDLER, CELIA BURNS (U. Illinois, Urbana.) The learning of certain secondary drives by Parisian and American middle class children. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 195-200.—"This paper will be a report on certain differences in child-rearing practices...as they are the expressions of certain drives which exist in the culture...Independence...Responsibility...Sociability...Our socialization process may be producing undue conformity...the French system may be producing undue individualism with resulting disunity."—(M. M. Gillet)

3757. STÖCKLE, OTTO. (Apologetisches Inst., Zürich, Switzerland.) Die kinderreiche Familie in ihrer sozialpädagogischen Bedeutung. (The family with many children and its significance for social education.) *Heilpädag. Werkbl.*, 1954, 23, 144-149.—The main thesis of the article is an attack on the idea of limiting the size of the family for the good of the child. Since the family offers the first social experience and training for the child, a minimum of 3 and preferably more siblings are regarded as optimal by the author. He describes the most important functions of siblings as opportunities for group identification, taking care of each other, defending the family honor, and a chance to live relatively independently from the adults. While the possibility of overtaxing the physical and emotional strength of the parents in a very large family is recognized, he feels that an upper limit to family size does not begin until there are 6 children.—(D. F. Mindlin)

3758. STRUTSOVSKAIÀ, A. L. Opyt obrazovanija uslovnoj fagotatarnoj reakcii u detej. (An experiment in the formation of a conditioned phagocytic reaction in children.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Delitel'*, 1953, 3(2), 238-246.—Clinical experiments on children demonstrate the possibility of conditioning the phagocytic activity of the leucocytes of the blood. The conditioned stimulus used was a physiological solution; the unconditioned stimulus gammaglobulin. This demonstrates the "predominant role of the nervous system in the immunological, protective mechanisms of the organism and poses the basic question of a critical review of therapeutic approaches on the basis of Pavlovian nervism."—(I. D. London)

3759. TEMPLIN, MILDRED C. The development of speech and language in children. In Symposium on speech problems of school children. Chicago, Ill.: National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 1953, p. 1-11.—Emphasis is placed on the value of understanding the development of articulatory skills. This is especially important to the classroom teacher since if she understands the development of articulatory skills she will be better able to make referrals to the speech therapist. A study made at the University of Missouri in which articulation tests were administered to eight hundred and fifty children with defective speech showed that the sounds most often deviate were those American English sounds most difficult to produce, use and combine.—(J. E. Casey)

3760. TONDOW, MURRAY. (Kern County (Calif.) Schs.) Oral and written language of children. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 5, 170-175.—The language behavior of 6941 boys and girls (3048 of the children contributing both types) in grades 4, 5 and 6, in formal, semi-formal, and informal situations, was recorded. Comparisons by sex, by grade level, and by type of social situation are reported with respect to the "level of language" as measured by Flesch's read-

ing ease formula, and with respect to "usage" as reflected in grammatical errors, colloquialisms, errors in mechanics or punctuation, and total number of errors.—(T. E. Newland)

3761. TRESSELT, MARGARET E. (New York U.) The adolescent becomes a social person. *J. soc. Hyg.*, 1954, 40, 130-134.—This is a description of the changes from preadolescent somewhat passive social life at home into more active contacts of school and social life when the adolescent frees himself from his parents and achieves "heterosexuality." There are differences between the sexes in interests and demands at different stages, in ideals and expectations through courtship to marriage.—(M. M. Gillet)

3762. U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU. Research relating to children: an inventory of studies in progress reported November 1, 1952-May 31, 1954. Washington: U. S. Children's Bureau, 1954. iii, 195 p. (Clearing House for Research on Child Life, Bull. II, Suppl. 2).—Descriptions of research concerning children reported during the period covered arranged under classes: pregnancy and newborn, growth and development, mental health and emotional disorders, physical health and disease, education and social, economic, and cultural factors. (See 29: 632.)—(C. M. Louttit)

3763. VIGMAN, FRED K. Sexual precocity of young girls in the United States. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1952, 6, 89-90.

3764. von STOCKERT, F. G. Erziehungsschwierigkeiten im Rahmen der biologischen Entwicklungsphasen. (Educational problems and phases of biological development.) *Criança portug.*, 1952-53, 12, 287-295.—Behavioral changes are believed to correspond to various phases of physical development, from early childhood to school age to puberty. Psychological and educational problems associated with disturbances in physical maturation are described and discussed. English and French summaries.—(H. P. David)

3765. ZELIGS, ROSE. (14284 Dickens St., Sherman Oaks, Calif.) Races and nationalities most and least liked by children. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 1-14.—Evidence supporting data found by means of the Zeligs' Intergroup Attitude Test was obtained by the use of personal interviews and by ranking and listing most-liked and least-liked races and nationalities. The second world war influenced intergroup attitudes in causing children to favor allies regardless of other factors such as similarity of color and culture which had previously determined their attitudes.—(M. Murphy)

(See also abstracts 3401, 3422, 3485, 3508, 3938, 3955, 4463, 4650)

Maturity & Old Age

3766. CLOW, HOLLIS E., & ALLEN, EDWARD B. (New York Hosp., White Plains.) Psychiatric aspects of mental competency in the aging. *J. Amer. Geriat. Soc.*, 1953, 1, 30-38.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(2), abs. 3683.)

3767. COWDRY, E. V. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Ageing: a world problem. *Scientia*, 1954, 89, 114-121.—"As nations advance people live longer and the percentage of older ones increases while education spreads to a larger percentage of young people."

Consequently the middle aged begin to feel economically responsible for their seniors and their juniors. Another trend conspicuous in the United States is increase in the percentage of women who now outnumber men, live longer, and have the potentiality of greater power—a condition to be expected elsewhere in due course.... Since much can be learned by analysing the problems faced by each country, the names and addresses of key personnel of the International Association of Gerontology in several parts of the world are given." English summary.—(N. De Palma)

3768. FEUER, SAMUEL G. A realistic approach to rehabilitation in geriatrics. *J. Amer. geriat. Soc.*, 1953, 1, 840-844.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(5), abst. 11204.)

3769. KIRCHNER, WAYNE K., & DUNNETTE, MARVIN D., (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Survey of union policy toward older workers. *J. personnn. Admin. industr. Relat.*, 1954, 1, 156-158.—A survey of 18 local labor unions in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area showed that "unions have not placed emphasis on procedure designed to foster more efficient utilization of older employees on the job." None of the unions have a counseling program for the psychological problems of retirement, an area which seems to be neglected.—(H. Silverman)

3770. LAZARSFELD, SOPHIE, & KADE, ASYA. L' "age critique" est-il un age critique? (Is the "critical age" a critical age?) *Psyché, Paris*, 1954, 9, 152-163.—Prevalent cultural ideas contributing to fear of menopause are examined. It is not necessary to view menopause as a disaster, but merely as one of several critical periods in the life span. Nervous disorders occurring during this period are held to be manifestations of underlying disorders already present before menopause. Illustrative case material is presented.—(F. Orr)

3771. MCFARLAND, ROSS A. (Harvard Sch. Public Health, Boston, Mass.) Psycho-physiological problems of aging in air transport pilots. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 210-220.—A discussion is presented of a number of relations between age and factors considered important in the determination of air transport flying efficiency. Data are presented to support the argument that aging does not result in losses in such functions as reactions under stress, hearing, vision under low illumination, and motor skill and speed, under air transport operating conditions, to the extent that they would be dangerous. Short-term remembering and problem-solving are considered as factors which are and should be considered as important in periodic flight checks of the older transport pilot.—18 references.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

3772. MASON, EVELYN P. (Washington U. Sch. Med., Seattle.) Some factors in self-judgments. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 336-340.—"To evaluate the relationship of living conditions, economic status and age to self-judgments three groups were studied. An aged, indigent, institutionalized group was compared to an aged independent group of middle class status. As a control along the age dimension, a non-institutionalized group of young adults of low-economic status was studied. Self-judgments were measured by the Self-Concept Questionnaire and the W.A.Y. technique. Results showed that the aged institutionalized group views self-worth more negatively than the aged independent group, and this group is more negative in its views than the young adult group.—(L. B. Heathers)

3773. MORIARTY, JOHN D. Psychiatric problems in aging, with reference to aero medicine. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 221-226.—"Psychiatric problems of aging involve... not only the chronological age but also the mental and the physiologic age and particularly the emotional age... the composite picture reflects the functional age of the individual and must be considered in the framework of reference of the particular job that he is required to do.... psychiatric problems of aging involve... more than the chronological and even the physiologic age.... Management as well as the pilots has a large stake in providing a suitable transition for the older pilots to jobs requiring judgment, maturity, and experience but less active participation in arduous flying chores."—(J. M. Vanderplas)

3774. ALLPORT, GORDON W. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The historical background of modern social psychology. In *Lindsey, G., Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), I, 3-56.—The first textbooks in social psychology were published in 1908 but there is much in the previous centuries, especially the nineteenth, which indicates consideration of social psychological problems. These the author reviews. Comte is the important figure in formulating social psychology (under a different name) as a speciality. Sections are devoted to concepts of hedonism, egoism, irrationalism and rationalism, sympathy, imitation, and suggestion, the crowd, the group mind. Units of analysis and the objective method, and text books in social psychology form 3 final sections. Bibliography of text books in social psychology; 6-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3775. ANCONA, LEONARDO. La psicologia sociale negli Stati Uniti D'America. (Social psychology in U.S.A.) *Pubn. Univ. Catt. S. Curore, Contrib. Lab. Psicol.*, 1954, 45 (Ser. 17), 154 p.—This book has two parts (development of social psychology, and present day social psychology in the U.S.A.). The first part of 7 chapters traces social psychology from 1908 to the present. The second part has 4 chapters which treat (1) the search for a theory; (2) persistence of the dichotomy: psychological vs. sociological approach; (3) one or two social psychologies; (4) the social psychology of tomorrow. A summary chapter is translated into English. 232-item bibliography.—(A. Manoil)

3776. BAKIS, EDWARD. (Sterling Coll., Kans.) The so-called DP-apathy in Germany's DP camps. *Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 55, 62-86.—Based on personal experiences and observations as well as a questionnaire the article describes one of the most salient reactions of the Baltic displaced persons, the so-called DP-apathy. Some of the symptoms seemed to be quite reasonable reactions to an unusual environment: concentration of all energies toward a single goal: emigration, living on a limited supply of energy, desire to reach beyond the limitations of time and space, changes of interests because of a sudden change of development. On the other hand DP-apathy was a genuine maladjustment showing cumulative effects of repeatedly interrupted tasks and inner development, results of cutting off one's past and future, a crisis in philosophy of living, conflicts and ambivalent feelings, vanishing sense of being a personality, life in an unbelievable, dreamlike world.—(E. Bakis)

3777. BASS, BERNARD M. (Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge.) The leaderless group discussion. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 465-492.—In this comprehensive review the leaderless group discussion (LGD) is considered from the point of view of its usefulness as an instrument for assessing leadership potential rather than as a means for studying leadership development. Basically, in an LGD examiners observe and rate examinee performance, where a group of examinees is instructed to engage in a temporarily fixed discussion and no examinee is designated as a leader. The review includes a history of the LGD, an enumeration of the professions and occupations to which it has been applied, a description of the technique, and considerations of its reliability and validity. 72-item bibliography.—(R. Perloff)

3778. BLAU, PETER M. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N.Y.) Patterns of interaction among a group of officials in a government agency. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 337-346.—In a situation where they were not supposed to discuss their activities with one another, the informal relations among a group of federal agents was studied. With status defined as the number of contacts received from other agents it was found that competence was associated with high status and feelings of security and freedom to offer suggestions and take initiative.—(R. A. Littman)

3779. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Group behavior and groupality. *Soc. Soc. Res.*, 1954, 38, 401-403.—After discussing ten distinct universals contained in group behavior, the author in addition describes nine more unique aspects of group behavior. He uses the term groupality to refer to all characteristics of a group, both group structure including stratification and group behavior. He includes the dynamic processes of group action and all observable expressions of these processes. He includes the forms of organization within which the processes function and which they may modify and change.—(S. M. Amatora)

3780. BOSSARD, JAMES H. S. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Experiment in intergroup relations—a ten-year summary. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 32, 217-221.—Description and analysis of the Philadelphia Discussion Group, which over 10 years has involved 50 face-to-face meetings of a "group of persons of markedly diverse viewpoint, for . . . frank discussion of current issues."—(B. R. Fisher)

3781. BOTT, ELIZABETH. (Tavistock Institute, London, Eng.) The concept of class as a reference group. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 259-285.—In the course of a more general study of familial relationships parents were queried concerning the social class they thought they belonged to, what criteria they used in defining classes in general, what aspirations they had for themselves and their children, how they viewed social mobility and how they viewed changes in class structure generally. The major feature of their results was the great diversity of views held about class by different people as well as the intra-individual variation. The various versions are considered in terms of reference groups and classified into several categories. 20 references.—(R. A. Littman)

3782. BRESSLER, MARVIN (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.), & WESTOFF, CHARLES F. Leadership and social change: the reactions of a special group to industrialization and population influx. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 32, 235-243.—"The major focus of this

study was the assessment of the adjustive potential of a leadership group facing social change as reflected by its attitudes towards various aspects of rapid industrialization, urbanization, and population increase in Lower Bucks County," Pa. Despite very limited data, predictions of leadership behavior on the basis of existing attitudes are made; the predictions are being tested in follow-up studies.—(B. R. Fisher)

3783. BROWN, DONALD R., & ADAMS, JOE. (Bryn Mawr Coll., Pa.) Word frequency and the measurement of value areas. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 427-430.—"Six forms of a value-area test were constructed after the general pattern of the Allport-Vernon to test the Solomon-Howes hypothesis that Allport-Vernon scores could be explained as a function of the log frequency of the answer choices. Each form favored frequency-wise one of the six Spranger value areas. One hundred twenty-one women . . . were tested in six groups; each group received one form of our test and the Allport-Vernon-Lindsey test. . . . The test of the Solomon-Howes frequency hypothesis failed to show consistent changes in scores on the given value area favored for each group. . . ."—(L. N. Solomon)

3784. BRUNER, JEROME S., & TAGIURI, RENATO. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The perception of people. In Lindsey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), II, 634-654.—"Three areas of inquiry have been passed in review: (a) the judgment of emotions from facial and other forms of expression, (b) the judgment of personality characteristics from various external signs, and (c) the formation of impressions of other personalities. A prudent conclusion would be that work in all of these areas is still very much in its infancy, and that growth in each is to some extent hampered by serious problems of experimental method and design." 4-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3785. CORDER, ROBERT FLOYD. A factorial approach to anti-democratic attitudes. *Purdue Univ. Stud. higher Educ.*, 1954, No. 82, 42 p.—The centroid method of factor analysis is used to analyze data from the 33rd Purdue Opinion Panel which polled 9,000 students from 44 high schools in 27 states. Questionnaire items measured authoritarian ideology, in-group glorification, and submissiveness to authority figures. Eight common factors emerged, two of which accounted for 67% of the matrix variance. For Factor I, social discrimination, an analysis of variance showed significant relationships to personal data variables of geographic region and rural-urban residence. Factor II, a combination of authoritarianism and ethnocentrism, was significantly related to rural-urban residence, religious preference, and mother's education. 63-item bibliography.—(A. E. Kuenzli)

3786. DAVIS, F. JAMES. (Coll. Wooster, O.) Conceptions of official leader roles in the Air Force. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 32, 253-257.—Data (whose limitations are considered briefly) from 2 Air Force installations lead to rejection of the hypothesis that agreement between official leader and his followers on conceptions of official leader roles is associated with morale and other indices of follower adjustment.—(B. R. Fisher)

3787. DEUTSCH, MORTON. (New York U.) Field theory in social psychology. In Lindsey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), I, 181-222.—The theoretical position of Kurt Lewin and his associates

is described and related to problems of social psychology. The three major sections discuss "Lewin's 'way of thinking' about theory in psychology," the basic concepts of field theory in individual psychology, and finally action research and group dynamics. 4-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3788. FARBER, MAURICE L. Some hypotheses on the psychology of travel. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1954, 41, 267-271.—Travel involves glamor, social prestige, rejection of mother-land or fatherland, lifting of inhibitions, sexual freedom, and attenuation of oedipal anxieties. Events are perceived, seen, and heard differently by different travellers according to their neuroses. One remembers only material favorable to one's ideology. Travel motives differ for different people.—(D. Prager)

3789. FIEDLER, FRED E. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Assumed similarity measures as predictors of team effectiveness. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 381-388.—"The present investigations test the hypothesis that group effectiveness is related to the interpersonal perceptions which members of the group have toward one another. Interpersonal perceptions were measured by correlating identical questionnaires which subjects were instructed to fill out (a) describing themselves, (b) predicting the responses of their preferred co-worker, and (c) predicting the responses of their rejected co-worker." The assumed similarity score of the team's most preferred work companion was found to be negatively correlated with a criterion of team effectiveness.—(L. N. Solomon)

3790. FIEDLER, FRED E. The influence of leader-keyman relations on combat crew effectiveness. Urbana, Ill.: Group Effectiveness Research Laboratory, University of Illinois, 1954. 33 p. (Tech. Rep. No. 4, Contract N6-ori-07135).—Sociometry and interpersonal perception tests of Assumed Similarity (AS) were employed to study the relationship between the formal leader's interpersonal perception and the operating efficiency of B-29 Bomber and Army Tank crews. AS scores "correlate negatively with criteria in crews of specified sociometric structure." The "psychological distance between accepted leaders and keymen... is related to effective team work." 19-item bibliography.—(R. Tyson)

3791. FLUGEL, J. C. Humor and laughter. In Lindsey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), II, 709-734.—Research and theories of humor and laughter are reviewed. Writings on these problems are classified as having a feeling, conative, or cognitive aspect to each of which one section is devoted. The final section deals with social factors and individual differences in humor. 2-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3792. GERARD, HAROLD B. The anchorage of opinions in face-to-face groups. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 313-325.—Two hypotheses drawn from reference group theory are tested: (1) the more attractive a group to a person the more will he refer a belief or opinion to that group; (2) the greater the amount of agreement he finds in a group the greater will be his degree of subjective validity. Judgments concerning a case-study were requested from experimental subjects who were treated in several ways. In general high-attraction groups differed from low-attraction groups in accordance with the hypotheses.—(R. A. Littman)

3793. GIBB, CECIL A. (Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H.) Leadership. In Lindsey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), II, 877-930.—Leader may be defined by position held, as focus of group behavior, as sociometric choice, as exercising influence on syntality, and as one engaging in leadership behavior. The major sections discuss: leader behavior, group factors in leadership, psychodynamics of leader-follower relation, types of leadership, succession of leaders, and theory of leadership. 3-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3794. GILCHRIST, J. C., LUDEMAN, J. F., & LYSAK, WILLIAM. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Values as determinants of word-recognition thresholds. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 423-426.—"Some effects of word value and emotional context upon word-recognition thresholds have been investigated using high- and low-prejudice Ss to define the meaning of the context values. In general, it was found that (a) both positive and negative values lowered word-recognition thresholds in comparison with neutral value, and (b) emotionally loaded contexts have the effect of raising the thresholds of both positively and negatively valued words while lowering that of neutral words."—(L. N. Solomon)

3795. GLASS, D. V. (U. London, Eng.) Social stratification and social mobility. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1954, 6, 12-25.—The author reviews papers delivered at the ISA Congress in 1953. Nearly fifty papers are discussed, the majority of which do not come from the United States.—(H. A. Grace)

3796. GOLDBERG, SOLOMON C. (Walter Reed Army Med. Cent., Washington, D. C.) Three situational determinants of conformity to social norms. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 325-329.—"The present study has been concerned with the determinants of conformity to group norms. The variables under investigation were: (a) the extent of initial disagreement between the individual's and the group's opinion (known as 'distance'); (b) the number of occasions the individual was exposed to the group norm (known as 'exposures'); and (c) the size of the group In general, greater distance makes for greater conformity Conformity occurs within the first few exposures to the group norm."—(L. N. Solomon)

3797. GREER, F. LOYAL. (Inst. Res. Hum. Rel., Philadelphia, Pa.), GALANTER, EUGENE H., & NORDHE, PETER G. Interpersonal knowledge and individual and group effectiveness. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 411-414.—"Measures of discrepancy between an objective group preference hierarchy structure of members and an individual estimate of this preference hierarchy structure were obtained for members of infantry rifle squads who had scored high and low on a criterion field problem." It was found that the appointed leaders, popular individuals, and members of effective groups were better able to estimate the preference hierarchy structure than were non-leaders, less popular individuals, and members of ineffective groups.—(L. N. Solomon)

3798. GROSSACK, MARTIN M. (Philander Smith Coll., Little Rock, Ark.) Some effects of cooperation and competition upon small group behavior. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 341-348.—"From previous research on cooperation, competition, and studies of small groups, an attempt was made to formulate hypotheses that would integrate theoretical approaches to both areas of investigation.... The

results of the experiment [presented] permit the following conclusions: 1. Cooperation may be considered a determinant of group cohesiveness.... 2. Cooperation may be considered a determinant of instrumental communications." —(L. N. Solomon)

3799. GUETZKOW, HAROLD (Carnegie Inst. Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.), & GYR, JOHN. An analysis of conflict in decision-making groups. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 367-382. —"This study explores some aspects of the operation [of conflict] in the small, face-to-face, decision making group. The analysis is intended to clarify, to a degree, the conditions under which the participants in a conference terminate their deliberations in consensus or disagreement." The results of observations by three investigators suggested several different kinds of conflict were to be observed. Consensus varied depending upon whether "substantive" or "affective" conflict was the case; the conditions associated with consensus in each kind of conflict group are outlined. —(R. A. Littman)

3800. HALL, CALVIN S. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.), & LINDZEY, GARDNER. Psychoanalytic theory and its applications in the social sciences. In Lindzey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), I, 143-180. —The authors present a précis of Freudian psychoanalytic theory and briefly review the applications of this theory in anthropology, sociology, and social psychology. The review of Freudian theory has major sections: Energy, libido, and cathexis; Subdivision of personality (id, ego, super-ego); Mental qualities (conscious, preconscious, and unconscious); Instincts (life and death); Anxiety; Defenses of the ego; Character formation; Social psychology (Freudian). 5-page bibliography. —(C. M. Louttit)

3801. HALPIN, ANDREW W. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Current conceptual trends in small group study: social psychology. *Autonomous Groups Bull.*, 1951-52, 7(2-3), 4-17. —This selective review of recent literature on small group study suggests that the resurgent interest in this area has been stimulated by three sets of consideration: theoretical, methodological, and practical. A distinction is made between organized, experimentally-created, and autonomous groups. There is an appreciable risk in extrapolating inferences from any one of these three types of groups to the other two. The increasing interpenetration of theory and practice is discussed. 62 references. —(A. W. Halpin)

3802. HAMBURG, CARL H. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) Critical note on "culture" and "learning-theory." *Phil. Sci.*, 1954, 21, 344-347. —The definition of culture by O. K. Moore and D. J. Lewis (see 27: 6859) as "the class of values of the variable y such that x learns y from z and x is not identical with z " is too broad since "something more is designated by it [culture] than simply 'any item that can be learned by x from z .'" A cultural trait is not only an outcome of social learning but must also be related to comprehension, internalization, and rule-learning. Some forms of learning may be "counter-cultural" or "a-cultural." —(H. Ruja)

3803. HEBB, D. O. (McGill U., Toronto.), & THOMPSON, W. R. The social significance of animal studies. In Lindzey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), I, 532-561. —The authors indicate that they are not reviewing the literature on social behavior in subhuman animals, rather their aim is to

consider "the subhuman-animal data which relate to the problems, methods, and theories of human social psychology." Considerable attention is devoted to motivation and emotion in animals, especially primates. The major sections are: Social phenomena among insects, Levels of communication and cooperation, Analysis of social attitudes, and Conditions of fear and hostility. In a final section there is presented a "theoretical approach to human nature and society," central concepts of which are that "the mammal seeks excitement when things are dull" and "emotional susceptibility increases with intellectual capacity." 3-page bibliography. —(C. M. Louttit)

3804. HERBST, P. G. (Tavistock Inst. Hum. Relat., London, Eng.) The analysis of social flow systems. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 327-336. —The entrance and exit of members of a social system is subjected to a formal analysis for the sub-units of the system. A number of equations and theorems describing the rate of movement of sub-unit members under various limitations are presented. It is suggested that the activity of an open system can be represented, in all cases, by some closed system. Also, that "A satisfactory diagnosis [of some malfunctioning] can only be made on the basis of the specific interdependence structure of the system." —(R. A. Littman)

3805. KELLEY, HAROLD H. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.), & THIBAUT, JOHN W. Experimental studies of group problem solving and process. In Lindzey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), II, 735-785. —The authors critically review and summarize the "literature on the experimental investigation of problem solving by small groups." Attention is directed to the communication process and interaction involved in group problem solving rather than to the dynamics and structure of groups. Major sections include individual vs. group problem solving; theories of unique factors in group solutions; specific factors in group solutions; and trends in research. 4-page bibliography. —(C. M. Louttit)

3806. KELMAN, HERBERT C. (Ed.) (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) The relevance of social research for war prevention: a symposium. *J. hum. Relat.*, 1954, 2(3), 7-22. —Presented originally at the 1953 meetings of the Eastern Psychological Association, this symposium has the avowed purpose of countering the view that little can be accomplished by social research aimed at war prevention. In his preface, the editor specifies the focal problem of "... whether and how social research can make a contribution to the prevention of war." The 3 papers included are: (1) "Why do social scientists neglect the study of war prevention?" by S. Stansfeld Sargent; (2) "Some activities of the Harvard Research Center in Creative Altruism." by Pitirim A. Sorokin; and (3) "Social research and war prevention." by Donald V. McGranahan. —(E. P. Hollander)

3807. KLUCKHOHN, FLORENCE ROCKWOOD. American women and American values. In Bryson, L., *Facing the future's risks...* New York: Harper, 1953. p. 175-199. —A sociological survey reveals the changing role of women in America. It is predicted that as long as America persists in its high evaluation of action and individualism, women will strive for full participation "in the spheres of activity which best express them." —(P. E. Lichtenstein)

3808. KONOPKA, GISELA. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Resistance and hostility in group members.

Group, 1953, 16(1), 3-10.—A group work agency generally presents its members with situations which produce frustrations in young people that may result in the expression of hostility. Some of these situations are those requiring the member to share the worker with others and those in which demands are made upon a group member to participate and to make decisions. The professional worker handles these situations competently to the degree to which he has developed professional knowledge, skill and attitudes. —(D. D. Raylessberg)

3809. KRESHAN, DAYA. (U. Delhi, India.) Social change—an attempt at a study in conflicting patterns of social action. *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1954, 14, 567-573.—Social action is valuational action seeking consciously for the perpetuation of existing values or for a value change in a new direction. When persons are regarded simply as things to be manipulated there is a temptation to convert others to one's own value system regardless of the sacrifice involved. Totalitarianism rests upon this basis. If one considers, on the other hand, the affective reactions of individuals to control, he is led to avoid the negative effects of coercive types of control. Thus there emerges a democratic view resting upon the assumption that no one can be given absolute power to realize what he considers to be good. The totalitarian view has always had an appeal which has been lacking in the democratic approach and reasons are suggested to account for the increasing dissatisfaction with the democratic pattern.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

3810. KUIPER, P. C. Over de verhouding van antropologie en psychopathologie. (On the relation between anthropology and psychopathology.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 273-286.—A study of philosophical anthropological theory in psychiatry. Phenomenological method and the ontological theories of Heidegger and Hartmann are discussed. In general it is concluded that psychopathology can theoretically be defined as an investigation into the ways in which man is determined by his body and his past. —(R. H. Houwink)

3811. LAMBERT, WILLIAM W. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N.Y.) Stimulus-response contiguity and reinforcement theory in social psychology. In Lindzey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), I, 57-90.—"Two aspects of the varied roles of Stimulus-Response theory in contemporary social psychology are emphasized.... One general area of discussion is a summary of S-R contiguity theory and S-R reinforcement theory; the other is a consideration of the problem of generalizing S-R theory for social psychology." Theoretical systems of Hull, Mowrer, and Guthrie are described. The section on Empirical-Theoretical Systems is concerned with generalizing the theories to problems of social psychology. 4-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3812. LANTIS, MARGARET. (Arctic-Desert-Tropic Information Center, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.) The social sciences. *Publ. Hlth Rep.*, 1953, 68, 528-531.—Alaska is described as an unusual opportunity for social scientists to study dynamic social processes in a developing society. Several problem areas are suggested in which sociologists and social psychologists could make valuable contributions.—(G. M. Hochbaum)

3813. LANZETTA, JOHN T., HAEFNER, DON; LANGHAM, PETER, & AXELROD, HOWARD. Some effects of situational threat on group behavior. *J.*

abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1954, 49, 445-453.—It was found that situational threat affected behavior in three main areas of functioning: interpersonal relations, utilization of actors' and other group members' resources, and effectiveness of the group. An attempt was made to analyze and interpret these results within the framework of a competing response theory of anxiety. 20 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

3814. LAPIERRE, RICHARD T. (Stanford U., Calif.) A theory of social control. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1954. xi, 568 p. \$7.50.—"The theory of social control" expounded "is the culmination of nearly twenty years of intermittent effort to devise a conceptual system that would account for conduct that is not wholly explained by socialization and situational interaction." The book is divided into three parts: Introduction, The Nature and Operation of Social Control, and Social Control and Countercontrol.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

3815. LAZARUS, RICHARD S. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Is there a mechanism of perceptual defense? A reply to Postman, Bronson, and Gropper. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 396-398.—"The present article is a rebuttal of the point of view expressed in this journal by Postman, Bronson, and Gropper, [see 28: 2283] who criticized the concept of perceptual defense and argued that it is not supported by the experimental evidence. Issue was taken with these authors concerning their understanding of the concept of defense, their espousal of the notion of word frequency as an explanation of perceptual recognition, and the limited variety of studies which they criticize and cite as relevant to the defense concept." —(L. N. Solomon)

3816. LEVINSON, DANIEL J. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The Intergroup Relations Workshop: its psychological aims and effects. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 103-126.—The aims of this study were to formulate and evaluate the functions and effectiveness of an Intergroup Relations workshop held at Harvard in 1951, and to discover determinants of changes of viewpoints. Correlations between initial and final scores on six scales were .59 for one, and between .87 and .93 on the rest. However, these coefficients do not reflect changes; these did occur, with least change occurring among those in the highest third in terms of authoritarianism. So, possibility of change depends to quite an extent upon the individual's initial personality.—(R. W. Husband)

3817. LINDZEY, GARDNER. (Ed.) *Handbook of social psychology*. I. Theory and method. II. Special fields and applications. Cambridge, Mass: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., 1954. 2v. I, x, 1-588; II, x, 601-1226 p. \$15.00 (\$9.50 for single volume).—45 authors and the editor have contributed 30 chapters to this work covering at an advanced level as many major topics in social psychology. The chapters are grouped into 6 parts: history, contemporary systematic positions, research methods, the individual in a social context, group psychology and phenomena of interaction, applied social psychology. Each chapter is separately abstracted.—(C. M. Louttit)

3818. LUDOVICI, ANTHONY M. Woman as the "second sex." *Int. J. Genet.*, 1953, 6, 172-177.

3819. MURPHY, GARDNER. (Menninger Found., Topeka, Kan.) Social motivation. In Lindzey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), II, 601-

633.—The author develops a theory of social motivation, the main points of which may be summarized: "(1) all behavior seems to be motivated, and all the tissues of the body seem to be important in motivation; (2) motives may be classified in terms of the more obvious classes of satisfactions (visceral, sensory, etc.) to which they are directed; (3) motives are attached by the learning process to specific objects, and integrated into complex patterns as social development goes on; (4) conflicts between motive patterns result largely from the fact of "investment" (cauthesis, canalization) upon incompatible goals; (5) social motives all relate in some way to the awareness of the self and the need to enhance and defend the self; (6) the strength and form of social motives is a highly individualized matter." 26 references.—(C. M. Louttit)

3820. NORRIS, THOMAS L. Decision-making activity sequences in a hacienda community. *Hum. Organization*, 1953, 12(3), 26-30.—In three cases of decisions involving the general population of a Costa Rica coffee plantation, final word was made by the highest-ranking formal authority. The evidence suggests that programs of social amelioration which seek to use schools have not given sufficient attention to the fundamental agencies of effecting change.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

3821. PERLMUTTER, HOWARD V. (Massachusetts Inst. Tech., Cambridge.) Impressions of influential members of discussion groups. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 223-235.—46 adult members of an evening class, divided into four groups with rotating leadership, ranked all other group members as to acceptance or rejection of ideas, importance of agreement or disagreement with them, and liking or disliking to work with them. Results: (1) The greater an individual's perceived capacity to influence the perceiver, the greater the total number of traits will be assigned to him; (2) The greater the perceived influence of an individual, the more desirable will be the traits assigned to him.—(R. W. Husband)

3822. PERLMUTTER, HOWARD V. (Massachusetts Inst. Tech., Cambridge, Mass.) Relations between the self-image, the image of the foreigner, and the desire to live abroad. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 131-137.—Low self-esteem students showed a significantly greater desire to travel abroad than the high self-esteem students. 119 filled out descriptions of typical members of two European countries, then of themselves and what they would like to be. The greater the desire to live in a foreign country the more the image of the "typical" member of that country corresponds to his "self-image," and not quite so strongly to his "real-self image."—(R. W. Husband)

3823. PERRY, HELEN SWICK. Selective inattention as an explanatory concept for U. S. public attitudes toward the atomic bomb. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 225-242.—Sullivan's concept of selective inattention, first explained in relation to individual psychology, also exists in public attitudes toward national problems. On the evidence of a brief examination of statements of public officials and public opinion polls and a modified content analysis of the New York Times and the London Times during March 1954, the author suggests that the U. S. citizen in his role of national may be selectively inattentive to the atomic bomb.—(C. T. Bever)

3824. RIECKEN, HENRY W. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis), & HOMANS, GEORGE C. Psychological aspects of social structure. In *Lindzey, G., Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), II, 786-832.—The research on small groups is examined "in pursuit of evidence for certain general propositions concerning human behavior in small social units. Basic questions concern the origin of social structure, determinants of effective operations, and the individual rewards, related to small groups. The authors summarize their task: "to review the research on small groups, to place the different studies under a rationally ordered set of headings, and to state the findings in the smallest number of independent hypotheses." 3-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3825. ROTHSTEIN, EDWARD. (Anti-Defamation League, Denver, Colo.) Plant relocation and discarded workers. *Soc. Probl.*, 1953, 1, 28-31.—The purpose of this study was to determine what effects the relocation of the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company (from New London, Connecticut to Canton, Ohio) had upon more than 400 of its employees who were employed by it at the time of its relocation. It was found that the relocation of the plant directly affected not only the worker and his family but also the firm itself, the city government, the union, and the businessmen in town. But none of the parties involved seemed to be aware of the consequences of the plant's relocation. The author suggests that studies be undertaken to determine the problems related to plant relocation in order to prevent many of the evil social consequences which unawareness of these possible effects often bring about.—(R. M. Frumkin)

3826. SARBIN, THEODORE R. (U. California, Berkeley.) Role theory. In *Lindzey, G., Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), I, 233-258.—Role theory is an interdisciplinary theory which "attempts to conceptualize human conduct at a relative complex level." The three major units are role, position, and self. In his exposition of role theory the author discusses the development and relation of the theory with illustrations from experimental results under such major headings as definition of role, role expectations, role perception, role enactment, the self, and the interaction of self and role. "Persons occupy positions... in interactional situations... which are cognitive systems of role expectations... for every role expectation of others there is a reciprocal role expectation of self." 3-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3827. SCHEERER, MARTIN. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) Cognitive theory. In *Lindzey, G., Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), I, 91-142.—Cognition is defined "as a centrally mediated process of representing external and internal events." Cognitive processes are analysed, and the role of such factors in motivation, attitude, and emotion explored. Organizational versus Stimulus-Response orientations in cognitive theory are contrasted. Problem areas selected for illustrative discussion are molar-molecular, conation and cognition, cognitive development, and genetic reductionism. 5-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3828. SEWARD, GEORGENE H. Learning theory and identification: V. Some cultural aspects of identification. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 84, 229-236.—The author discusses some of the cultural factors affecting identification. Under the heading of "Conflicting

subcultural identifications," she discusses marginality and discontinuity. Under "Resolution of conflicting identifications" she describes adjustment through de-identification, unilateral identification, and relocation in a broader social frame. There are examples of culture conflict. 27 references.—(Z. Luria)

3829. SHAW, MARVIN E. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Group structure and the behavior of individuals in small groups. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 139-149.—This paper examines the results of attempts to apply the Bavelas model for group structures to the study of small groups, particularly to individual centrality—a structural measure of the ease with which an individual can communicate with all other individuals in the group. A formula for this is presented which takes into account: the number of communication channels available to the individual, to the group, and the number of individuals for which the given individual serves as a relayer of information. This measure accounts reasonably well for experimental measures of morale, number of messages used in solving problems, and recognition of leadership.—(R. W. Husband)

3830. SOUIEF, M. (The problem of concepts in social psychology.) *Egypt. Yearb. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 223-232.—The importance of concepts in the progress of a science are discussed. When concepts have no definite and clear cut meaning, they cannot be used in the development and testing of hypothesis. The author sees present crisis in social psychology as being due to this lack of definiteness. In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)

3831. STRODTBECK, FRED L., & HARE, A. PAUL. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Bibliography of small group research, (from 1900 through 1953). *Sociometry*, 1954, 17, 107-178.—A bibliography of 1407 references is presented listing research reports which place a central emphasis on the nature and consequences of face to face interaction in small groups, covering the period from 1900-1953.—(V. Johnson)

3832. TALLAND, GEORGE A. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) The assessment of group opinion by leaders, and their influence on its formation. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 431-434.—"Leadership status was defined and established for each member of ten psychotherapeutic groups on a combined criterion of dominance, popularity, and leadership role.... The results confirm the hypothesis that leaders influence the formation of group opinion, bringing this in line with their personal views. It is suggested that this influence should be considered in accounting for the finding that leaders evaluate group opinion more accurately than other members."—(L. N. Solomon)

3833. TRÉANTON, J. R. (Centre d'Etudes Socio-logiques, Paris.) Professional activities and responsibilities of sociologists. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1954, 6, 53-62.—The author organizes his reviews of papers given at the 1953 ISA Congress under the topics: what is a sociologist, deontology of the profession, obligations of the sociologist towards others.—(H. A. Grace)

3834. WANGH, MARTIN. Day residue in dream and myth. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 446-452.—As the day residue participates in dream formation, so do anxiety-arousing external phenomena enter into myth-formation. These phenomena need

unconscious cathexes for myth production. Myth alleviates anxiety by denial and transformation.—(D. Prager)

3835. WILSON, EVERETT K. (Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.) Determinants of participation in policy formation in a college community. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 287-312.—750 people who were students, faculty members, clerical or administrative workers on a college campus were studied as they formed policies regarding educational objectives. They were observed for degree of participation which was related to such variables as sex, age and other demographic characteristics, academic aptitude, and vocational interests, a test of democratic sentiments, one of thinking and the results of an interview. The outcome was to demonstrate that various demographic and personal factors were positively related to degree of participation.—(R. A. Littman)

3836. YOUNG, MICHAEL. The role of the extended family in disaster. *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 383-391.—The behavior of persons caught in the European floods of 1953 was studied. Two hypotheses were checked and verified: (1) "Most flood evacuees will take refuge in the homes of relatives rather than in official Centres and billets." (2) The proportion of evacuees from a given district taking refuge with their relatives will vary inversely with the distance to them.—(R. A. Littman)

(See also abstracts 3673, 3707, 3709, 3954, 4177, 4226, 4387, 4655, 4774, 4779)

Methods & Measurements

3837. BALSTAD, B. (Norsk Gallup Institutt, Oslo.) Opinion research as a tool for industry and trade. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1953, 5, 503-506.—"Expressed briefly, the end... is to furnish executives in trade and industry with facts—in an important field where they have until recently to a great extent had to rely solely on judgment or mere guesswork."—(H. A. Grace)

3838. CATTON, WILLIAM R., JR. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Exploring techniques for measuring human values. *Amer. social. Rev.*, 1954, 19, 49-55.—Three empirical tests are used to supply evidence concerning the hypothesis that qualitatively unlike values are incommensurable. Each revealed a hierarchical pattern in the responses, as measured by an index of hierarchy developed by the mathematical biophysicist, H. G. Landau. The third test, based on responses from samples of clergymen, warranted the inference that certain values, even if believed to be of infinite worth, are measurable by standard scaling procedures applied to the responses of the persons believing this themselves. Human values are measurable relative to each other exactly as are other verbal stimuli by application of Thurstone's law of comparative judgment.—(H. L. Sheppard)

3839. CLAUSS, LUDWIG FERDINAND. Mimesis and Mimema: Art und Schwierigkeiten des methodischen Mitlebens. (Mimesis and Mimema; manner and difficulties of systematic mimetic living.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 258-282.—The author describes how one can learn to experience another culture "from within," using his 4 years among the desert nomads as a source of illustrations. Before entering an alien culture, careful study of con-

ventional behaviors is necessary. When these have been acquired, one gets into the characteristic activity "tempo" of the culture. With deep identification comes a radical shift of inner experiencing which makes one's former cultural sphere now seem strange to one. Only after one has made the return "jump" to his native culture can the investigator begin to systematically study his remembered experiences "from within" the stranger culture.—(E. W. Eng)

3840. EDWARDS, ALLEN L. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Experiments: their planning and execution. In Lindzey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), I, 259-288.—This chapter deals with problems of experimental design, and the planning and execution of experiments. A number of short sections discuss such topics as tests of significance, variables, the number and selection of subjects, analysis of variance, variation between groups, experimental error and techniques, designs—randomized group, randomized block, matched groups, ex post facto, factorial, and Latin squares. These subjects are on a descriptive rather than detailed mathematical level. 2-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3841. FRENKEL-BRUNSWIK, ELSE. (U. California, Berkeley.) Social research and the problem of values: A reply. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 466-471.—In answer to Masling's criticism (see 29: 542) that undue bias entered into the description of the authoritarian personality, the author states that "only the direct designation of authoritarianism as desirable or undesirable would constitute a value judgment in the logical sense of the word. Only the direct expression of such preferences, or the distortion of fact under the indirect influence of such judgment, would go beyond, or interfere with, scientific procedure. I have tried to show that we have steered clear of either of these impasses."—(L. N. Solomon)

3842. GALLUP, GEORGE. (American Institute of Public Opinion, Princeton, N. J.) Introduction: The next twenty years. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1953, 5, 467-473.—Public opinion will continue to be polled with regard to election forecasting and the measurement of public attitudes toward important issues. Audience and advertising research may be expected to make great strides in the future. Polling methods are becoming more widespread throughout the world and being applied to a greater range of topics as well.—(H. A. Grace)

3843. GETZELS, J. W. The question-answer process: a conceptualization and some derived hypotheses for empirical examination. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1954, 18, 80-91.—Rejecting the notion that response to questions is a simple mechanical process, the author suggests a "three-step model" of the answer process: (1) an "internal" reaction to the object of inquiry; (2) evaluation of the "internal" response in terms of the total situation, especially the social (interpersonal) context of questioning; (3) formulation of a response that will facilitate respondent's adjustment "in the light of personal needs relative to situational demands." Empirical data bearing on situational factors affecting responses are reviewed, and eleven hypotheses are suggested regarding respondent behavior in situations of varying degree of "socially-conflicted objects of inquiry."—(H. W. Riecken)

3844. GEWIRTH, ALAN. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Can men change laws of social science? *Phil. Sci.*, 1954, 21, 229-241.—"Man through his awareness of the impact of the laws of social science on his values may intervene . . . to remove some of those laws from actual operation and to create new laws of social science The knowledge from which this interventional activity emerges need not itself be uniquely or completely determined by social laws or uniformities insofar as these are viewed as non-rational or non-cognitive."—(H. Ruja)

3845. GOLDSEN, JOSEPH, & DUBOSC, JEAN. A short bibliography on public opinion 1945-53. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1953, 5, 508-519.—The bibliography deals with works published in the United States and Western Europe. No article is listed from the *Public Opinion Quarterly* or the *Journalism Quarterly*. Topics covered are: bibliographies, general and historical works, research methods and tests, research on political opinion, research on social and economic opinion, and specialized periodicals.—(H. A. Grace)

3846. GREEN, BERT F. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.) Attitude measurement. In Lindzey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), I, 335-369.—Methods of measuring attitudes are described and evaluated. Major topics discussed include properties and evaluation of scales, items and questionnaires, scaling methods, viz., judgments, summated ratings, scalogram analysis, unfolding technique, latent structure analysis, and rating methods. 4-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3847. HEYNE, ROGER W., & LIPPITT, RONALD. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Systematic observational techniques. In Lindzey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), I, 370-404.—Observational techniques described are limited to those used in studying social behavior in face-to-face, small group, or general social situations. Schemes for categorizing observations and rating scales are treated in detail. A section is devoted to equipment used to facilitate observation or the recording of observations. 42-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3848. KILPATRICK, FRANKLIN P., & GARARD, JAMES L., JR. Two small sample opinion polls. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1954, 18, 96-98.—An undergraduate class in social psychology at Princeton has conducted pre-election polls in Trenton, N. J. for two years, using very small samples. Details of sampling procedure are described and poll results are compared with the actual vote for president in 1952 and governor in 1953.—(H. W. Riecken)

3849. LINDLEY, T. FOSTER. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) The control factor in social experimentation. *Phil. Sci.*, 1954, 21, 260-268.—From earliest times, as for example in ancient Sparta, social technicians have imposed systems of social control. Such control has been effected through physical coercion and through training. The limits of control are physiological and ethical. The former is defined by what man is physically capable of doing, the latter by the social preferences, customs, habits, and mores of his group. Controls are more readily imposed and their effects more clearly seen in "closed" societies than in "open" ones. 18 references.—(H. Ruja)

3850. LINDZEY, GARDNER, & BORGATTA, EDGAR F. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Socio-

metric measurement. In Lindsey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), I, 405-448.—The sociometric methods as originally described by Moreno are examined in terms of methods and values in research in social science. The major sections of the discussion deal with definition of a sociometric measure, the analysis and representation of the data, their reliability and validity, the research utility of the method, the use of the results of the method in action programs, and finally a consideration of neglected considerations and limitations. 5-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3851. MACCOBY, ELEANOR E. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), & MACCOBY, NATHAN. The interview: a tool of social science. In Lindsey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), I, 449-487.—The authors discuss a variety of aspects of interviewing as a method of research. From this point of view they consider such problems as standardized vs. unstandardized interviews, phrasing of questions, direct vs. indirect questioning, interviewer-respondent relations, recording data, interviewer error, interviewing children and peoples of other cultures, and validity. In the final section the interview method is critically compared to other research methods. 3-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3852. MACRAE, D. G. (London (Eng.) School of Economics and Political Science.) Recent developments in sociological research. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1954, 6, 43-53.—Papers on methodology in sociology are reviewed. Authors reported at the IBA Congress in 1953. Many authors are from Western Europe.—(H. A. Grace)

3853. MORENO, J. L. Old and new trends in sociometry: turning points in small group research. *Sociometry*, 1954, 17, 179-193.—6 trends of thought preparing the way for sociometry and small group research are reviewed under the headings of industrial, biological, psychoanalytic, psychological, ethical, and sociological. The turning point in such research came when laboratories were established for the study of group dynamics, communities based on novel techniques of living and research could be put into operation, and there was a synthesis between group, action, and observational methods. A further development of the sociogram is reviewed in terms of the perceptual sociogram which need not be carried out in reality, but is carried out in the person's mind. Pathological auto-sociograms become diagnostically and therapeutically important. Use of a sociometric-therapeutic technique in a paranoid resistant personality is illustrated. 15 references.—(V. Johnson)

3854. MOSS, LOUIS. Sample surveys and the administrative process. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1953, 5, 482-494.—Empirical data are presented on surveys in the fields of health, telephone service, civil defense, occupation, and housing to indicate how such data may facilitate administrative decisions. A final table suggests the occupation level, qualifications, and duties of research consultants within a firm.—(H. A. Grace)

3855. MOSTELLER, FREDERICK, & BUSH, ROBERT R. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Selected quantitative techniques. In Lindsey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), I, 389-334.—The authors have selected 7 statistical techniques of an

advanced nature which are explained and tables and curves presented to be used with them. The techniques considered are: operating characteristics or power curves for the common statistical tests of significance; short-cut allowances in the analysis of variance; the matching problem; non-parametric methods; quick methods (for standard deviation of a mean and for t-tests); transformations; and combining tests of significance. In a final section the authors caution that statistics are tools not substitutes for thought or work. 1-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3856. PERRINE, MERVYN W., & WEISSMAN, ALDEN W. Disguised public opinion interviewing with small samples. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1954, 18, 92-96.—An attempt to predict a congressional and gubernatorial election in Union County, N. J. in 1953, used a sample of 214 people and a novel technique. Respondents were chosen by rough quota methods, and "interviewed" in casual conversations in which the authors identified themselves merely as strangers to the community with an interest in the election. Most interviews were conducted in public and semi-public circumstances. Predictions from interviews are compared with actual election outcomes.—(H. W. Riecken)

3857. RICHARDSON, STEPHEN A. A framework for reporting field relations experiences. *Hum. Organization*, 1953, 12(3), 31-37.—Twelve problems of conducting field study are listed, and the following five are discussed in the attempt to reach generalizations about procedure: preparation for and entry into the field; gaining initial acceptance; building a role within the group; maintaining good relations with the group; incentives used to gain cooperation.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

3858. SCUDDER, RICHARD (Georgetown Coll., Ky.), & ANDERSON, C. ARNOLD. Range of acquaintance and of repute as factors in prestige rating methods of studying social status. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 32, 248-253.—"The present study is concerned with the subjective approach to status measurement, examining particularly the consistency with which different raters assign prestige ranks. Corollary to this analysis, an effort is made to throw light on . . . (1) the influence of the extent of acquaintance and the prestige of the judge upon the prestige distribution of families he is able to rate, (2) the effects of the judge's status upon the correlation of his ratings with those of the same families by other judges, and (3) the influence of the ratee's traits upon his chance of being known to the judges."—(B. R. Fisher)

3859. SHEATSLEY, PAUL B., & HYMAN, HERBERT H. The use of surveys to predict behaviour. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1953, 5, 474-481.—"While prediction is only a secondary purpose of most public opinion surveys, the sample interview technique can still be put to highly efficient use in predicting people's behaviour. The success of the predictions will vary according to the complexity of the problem, the time and resources devoted to the study, and the skill of the researcher."—(H. A. Grace)

3860. SHERIF, MUZAFER. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) Socio-cultural influences in small group research. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954, 39, 1-10.—The constituents of a person's environment which are products of human interaction are parts of the so-

ciocultural setting. These influences are expressed initially on the stimulus side in relating to single individuals. Some social psychologists are prone to restrict the scope of sociocultural influence to events of immediate inter-personal relations. Sociocultural influences cannot be studied independently of motives or needs of the group members. The author includes a study of the background of small groups; some well-verified generalizations which can be applied to any group; group processes reported by a sociologist, anthropologist and historians; and the crucial point that small groups are not self-contained, closed systems.—(S. M. Amatora)

3861. SOMMER, ROBERT, & KILLIAN, LEWIS M. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) Areas of value difference: I. A method for investigation. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 39, 227-235.—"A method for investigating valued role behavior" is presented which shows "differences in these patterns... between prejudiced and unprejudiced subjects for both the behavior of whites and Negroes." The "method appears to offer new insight into three general areas of intergroup relations: value differences, value conflicts, and double standards."—(J. C. Franklin)

3862. STOETZEL, JEAN. (U. Bordeaux, France.) The contribution of public opinion research techniques to social anthropology. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1953, 5, 494-503.—"It is not difficult to discover the features accounting for the possibilities opened up by public opinion polls. There are two such features; in the first place, the material which they provide is representative and, in the second place, it is the result of direct contact with people... It is to be expected that the regular use of public opinion polls will introduce certain new features into sociology. Firstly, it will foster the development of teamwork... Secondly, it will open up new possibilities for accumulating knowledge in this branch of study... Lastly, public opinion research involves the use of material resources and necessitates financial outlay. There are grounds for thinking that this last feature will help to bring about a basic change in the nature of sociological work, and to transfer our science from the heading of the humanities and formal sciences to that of the experimental sciences."—(H. A. Grace)

3863. SUKHATME, PANDURANG V. Sampling theory of surveys with applications. New Delhi, India: The Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics, and Ames, Iowa: Iowa State College Press, 1954. xxix, 491 p. \$6.00.—This book is designed as a text for an "advanced course in sampling theory of surveys" and as a "reference book for statisticians entrusted with the planning of surveys for collecting statistics." In order that the theory "should be of direct assistance in practise," it is illustrated with examples of actual agricultural surveys. Of particular interest is the algebraic treatment of non-sampling errors. The book presupposes a knowledge of "college algebra, elements of calculus and principal statistical methods."—(P. Ratoosh)

3864. WALLACE, DAVID. A case for - and against - mail questionnaires. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1954, 18, 40-51.—In order to determine the extent of bias in mail questionnaires, four successive questionnaires were mailed to two samples with known social and economic characteristics. Although repliers seem to have the same characteristics as non-repliers, within sampling limits, it turns out that

the tendency to reply to questionnaires is not randomly distributed. Those who answer one questionnaire are likely to answer several, and plural responders are likely to be of higher education than non-repliers. There is discussion of the influence of "tendency to reply" on the findings of surveys conducted by mail.—(H. W. Riecken)

3865. WEBB, SAM C. (Emory U., Ga.) Irregularities in judgment data collected by the method of equal-appearing intervals. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 415-418.—"The purpose of this note is to report an analysis of the various types of irregularities found in the sortings made by 712 college students of the 130 Thurstone-Chave statements of attitude toward the church. Hypotheses relative to the causes of some of these irregularities are suggested."—(L. N. Solomon)

3866. WHITING, JOHN W. M. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The cross-cultural method. In Lindzey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), I, 523-531.—"The cross-cultural method utilizes data collected by anthropologists concerning the culture of various peoples throughout the world to test hypotheses concerning human behavior." The use of this method is described and illustrated. Precautions concerning use of the technique are explained. 27 references.—(C. M. Louttit)

(See also abstracts 3264, 3276)

Cultures & Cultural Relations

3867. ASH, PHILIP. (Pennsylvania State U., State College.) The development of a scale to measure anti-Negro prejudice. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 39, 187-199.—Steps are described in developing "a rather sensitive scale that would permit the reliable identification of small changes" in measuring the "relative effectiveness of several versions of an experimental film in changing attitudes towards Negroes."—(J. C. Franklin)

3868. BAUMGARTEN, FRANZISKA. Les aptitudes professionnelles des peuples. (The professional aptitudes of peoples.) *Rev. Psychol. Peoples*, 1954, 9, 7-27.—In this article the author lists the preferred productive, commercial and intellectual occupations in nations both ancient and modern. This leads to an analysis of mental trends and qualities in each nation.—(H. L. Latham)

3869. BERDYAEV, NICOLAS. Christianity and anti-semitism. New York: Philosophical Library, 1954. 58 p. \$2.75.—Anti-semitism is a confession of lack of ability, a test of Christian conscience and spiritual strength. The claim that the Jews rejected Jesus is inconsistent with the fact that Jesus and all the first Christians were Jews. Commentary and notes are by Alan A. Spears.—(G. K. Morian)

3870. BRANDT, RICHARD B. (Swarthmore Coll., Pa.) Hopi ethics: a theoretical analysis. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1954. x, 398 p. \$7.50.—This book contains a detailed analysis of ethical values and attitudes held by Hopi Indians. The analysis is based upon first-hand data gathered in anthropological field work, and incorporates the viewpoints of the moral philosopher, the anthropologist, and the social psychologist. Emphasis is placed upon the system of values and ethical ideas as revealed in

Hopi language. The work is divided into 6 sections: The Hopi and his world; the structure of the Hopi conscience; the ideal personality; standards for conduct; ethical principles; some patterns of cultural process; and a psychological theory of some Hopi norms. 179-item bibliography.—(H. H. Strupp)

3871. CALLOT, EMILE. Race et culture. (Race and culture.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1954, 9, 63-72.—Some writers say that culture is a direct product of racial factors, thus leading to the election of a privileged race. But often later these writers seek supplementary explanations for cultural decline. Purity of blood does not insure maintenance of a given racial trait. The author mentions factors suggested by scientists and evaluates them, as contributors to culture. Race is found to be a secondary factor in the development of culture.—(H. L. Latham)

3872. COHN, THOMAS S. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.), & CARSCH, HENRY. Administration of the F scale to a sample of Germans. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 471.—The mean F score obtained from a sample living in Germany was higher than the mean score for any group thus far reported in the literature.—(L. N. Solomon)

3873. EVANS-PRITCHARD, E. E. et al. The institutions of primitive society. Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1954. viii, 107 p. \$2.50.—This volume includes a series of talks delivered over the British Broadcasting system. The 8 papers are brief and relatively non-technical. The following authors are represented: E. E. Evans-Pritchard (Religion); R. Firth (Orientation in economic life); E. R. Leach (Aesthetics); J. G. Peristiany (Law); J. Layard (The family and kinship); M. Gluckman (Political institutions); M. Fortes (Mind); and G. Lienhardt (Modes of thought).—(H. H. Strupp)

3874. GROSSACK, MARTIN M. (Philander Smith Coll., Little Rock, Ark.) Perceived Negro group belongingness and social rejection. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 127-130.—Hypothetical stories were developed presenting Negroes as having positive and indifferent group membership characteristics. A post-story questionnaire answered by 111 Negro S's supported hypotheses of belongingness as a Negro social norm and predicted rejection of deviates and acceptance of conformers to the assumed social standard.—(R. W. Husband)

3875. HARDING, JOHN (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.), KUTNER, BERNARD; PROSHANSKY, HAROLD, & CHEIN, ISIDOR. Prejudice and ethnic relations. In Lindsey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), II, 1021-1061.—This review article is limited to studies of the subject problem from the psychological or individualistic point of view, and to attitudes of "white, gentle, native-born, English-speaking Americans toward members of so-called 'minority groups.'" Concepts of ethnic group, ethnic attitude, prejudice, and intergroup behavior are defined. The major sections are: intergroup attitudinal components and their relationships, relations among intergroup attitudes and behavior, development of intergroup attitudes and behavior, determinants of intergroup attitudes, and changing intergroup attitudes and behavior. 5-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3876. HAUBRATH, ALFRED H. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Utilization of Negro manpower in

the Army. *J. Operat. Res. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 2, 17-30.—"Factors affecting the decision to integrate Negroes into previously all-white Army units included statistics of scores on the Army General Classification Test, Negro and white performance in combat, and interactions between Negro and white soldiers as determined by attitudes, opinions, critical incidents, and actual behavior. It is concluded that integrated units can make more effective use of available manpower than segregated units, that resistance to integration is reduced as experience in integrated units is gained, and that levels of 20 per cent Negroes and more are acceptable. The time required to extend integration to the whole Army is discussed, and difficulties presented in such a manner that a sound program can be devised."—(M. R. Marks)

3877. HIPPLE, JOSEPH E. (Burbank Junior High Sch., Berkeley, Calif.) Racial differences in the influence of motivation on muscular tension, reaction time, and speed of movement. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth phys. Educ.*, 1954, 25, 297-306.—The aims of this study were to test the hypothesis "an increase in speed of reaction time and/or movement time due to informational motivation... is accompanied by a rise in muscular tension" and to "discover whether any racial differences between white and Negroes" in this situation are evident. There were no racial differences before motivation. While the hypothesis that increased speed of reaction time and/or movement time due to informational motivation was accompanied by a rise in muscle tension held true for the whites, no similar results were demonstrable in the Negroes.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

3878. INKELES, ALEX, & LEVINSON, DANIEL J. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) National character: the study of modal personality and socio-cultural systems. In Lindsey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), II, 977-1020.—National character is defined as "relatively enduring personality characteristics and patterns that are modal among the adult members of the society." The concern of this interpretive review is with "the impact of the sociocultural system on personality, and... the functions of personality in the maintenance or change of culture and social structure" with attention to the delineation, determinants, and roles of such modes. The major sections concern personality theory, methodology, socio-cultural system and modal personality formation, and national character in functioning social system. 5-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3879. JAHODA, G. A note on Ashanti names and their relationship to personality. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 192-195.—"Every child in Ashanti and other Akan areas receives a name from the day [of the week] on which he is born. The name thus derived is called *kradin* or soul name...." There is widespread belief that with boys specific character traits correspond to each of several of these 'day names.' Analysis of the delinquency records for all boys in ten schools revealed a relationship between delinquency rate and possession of a particular 'day name.' "The results here presented are consistent with the hypothesis that Ashanti beliefs about a connexion between personality characteristics and day of birth may be effective in selectively enhancing certain traits which otherwise may have remained latent."—(L. E. Thune)

3880. KLUCKHOHN, CLYDE. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *Culture and behavior*. In Lindsey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), II, 921-976.—In this "synoptic review" the author emphasizes cultural behavior rather than personality-in-culture, and limits himself largely to the anthropological literature dealing with "primitive" cultures. Following a review of definitions of culture the literature is reviewed under psychological concepts: biological behavior, sex, motor habits, perception, cognition, affect, phantasy and unconscious processes, abnormal behavior, evaluative behavior, and child training and personality. The last two major sections deal with universal behaviors and the relations of psychology and anthropology. 6-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3881. MCGRANAHAN, DONALD V. Some remarks on the human implications of technological change in underdeveloped areas. *Soc. Probl.*, 1953, 1, 13-16.—"It seems generally agreed among social scientists that new techniques and developments can be most effectively introduced into a society if they are fused with and made an extension of traditional forms and values in the society. This course of action, however, may also have its unfortunate consequences...." Therefore "...in viewing the human implications of technological change we should not become so fascinated by the bad as to forget the good, and so protective of the present cultures of underdeveloped areas as to wish to preserve these cultures against the very idea of progress which we embrace for ourselves."—(R. M. Frumkin)

3882. MANDELBAUM, DAVID G. Planning and social change in India. *Hum. Organization*, 1953, 12(3), 4-12.—The need for considering social organization in planning is illustrated by failure and unexpected outcome of program implementation for literacy, agricultural improvement, health and land redistribution at the village level, as the program workers meet village councils, factions, dispossessed groups and traditional attitudes toward government officials.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

3883. RAPOPORT, ROBERT N. Changing Navaho religious values, a study of Christian missions to the Rimrock Navahoes. *Pop. Peabody Mus. Harvard Univ.*, 1954, 41(2), xiv, 152 p.—The development of the Galilean and Mormon missions in Rimrock is traced and their ideology compared with Navaho beliefs. The author concludes that "Missionizing, when it is successful, operates selectively by attracting more women than men, more of the socially and psychologically disfranchised than of the others, and more of those who stand in certain spheres of kinship influence to the disfranchised than those who do not." In section II, case studies are presented to support these conclusions.—(G. K. Morlan)

3884. REID, IRA De A. (Haverford Coll., Pa.) Integration: ideal, process, and situation. *J. Negro Educ.*, 1954, 23, 348-354.—Integration from the ideal viewpoint is predicated on certain basic assumptions regarding human nature and its modifications. The process of integration is relative to the particular time and situation. Successful situations can be found from research patterns and practices as well as findings in the field of group relations.—(C. K. Bishop)

3885. RICHMOND, ANTHONY H. (Edinburgh U., Scotland.) Colour prejudice in Britain; a study of

West Indian workers in Liverpool, 1941-1951. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1954. (New York: Grove Press.) xi, 184 p. \$4.00.—The reaction of Britons and American soldiers to 345 West Indian Negroes that came to England to work in war production is described as well as the difficulties of the Negroes in employment, housing, sexual relations, social activities, etc. As a result of white hostility, Negroes withdrew and sought recreation among themselves. "This compromise pattern of relationships, which has been called accommodation, aggravated the existing barriers to communication between the two groups. False frames of reference were created or perpetuated and, consequently, overt or underlying hostility between the Negro and white communities has continued."—(G. K. Morlan)

3886. ROURA PARELLA, JUAN. *Formación de la conciencia nacional*. (The formation of the national conscience.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1954, 16, 39-60.—The following topics are briefly considered: the social transcedency of the human being, what is the concept of a nation, the race factor in the formation of a national conscience, the common language, the common experience of the past, culture and national territory, the national ideal, sick national conscience, nationalism and imperialism, and treatment.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

3887. SEGY, LADISLAS. *Cérémonie d'initiation et sculptures africaines*. (The African initiation ceremony and sculpture.) *Psyché, Paris*, 1954, 9, 183-193.—The African initiation ceremony is viewed as the foundation of the social and cultural world because it satisfies aspirations, allows an opportunity for acting out repressed desires, reaffirms the law, and creates such a well-integrated society, as well as a religious ideology so profoundly felt, that art is allowed to flourish. The adolescent African is contrasted to those in our culture in the sense that he does not feel alone as he deals with his problems, because of group rites which fulfill deep psychological needs of this age period. 28 references.—(F. Orr)

3888. SERVICE, ELMAN R., & SERVICE, HELEN S. *Tobati: Paraguayan town*. Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 1954. xxix, 337 p. \$7.00.—The first 2, introductory chapters are devoted to a description of Tobati, and Paraguay and its heritage. Succeeding sections are concerned with Paraguayan economy, society, and ideology, with particular reference to Tobati. This study reveals the existence in Paraguay of a modified Hispanic culture rather than the Guarani culture generally ascribed to it because of the retention of that Indian language. 70-item bibliography.—(A. J. Sprow)

3889. SHAPIRO, HARRY L. (Amer. Museum Nat. History, New York.) *Race mixture*. Paris: UNESCO; New York: Columbia U. Press, 1953. 56 p. 25¢.—The massive movement of populations since 1500 has resulted in a great deal of race mixture. The results of mixture in Pitcairn, Jamaica, and Hawaii are discussed. The evidence that race mixture leads to deterioration is questionable, and there is significant evidence of greater biological strength.—(G. K. Morlan)

3890. SOMMER, ROBERT, & KILLIAN, LEWIS M. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) *Areas of value difference: II. Negro-white relations*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 39, 237-244.—This study which required 100

female undergraduate students at a Negro university to evaluate the role of a Negro contrasted their evaluations with those of 40 white female undergraduates found in previous work to be prejudiced. The areas of value differences in these two groups were found in "joviality, practicality, assertiveness, exclusiveness, and anti-social qualities."—(J. C. Franklin)

3891. STEINER, IVAN D. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Ethnocentrism and tolerance of trait "inconsistency." *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 349-354.—"This study has investigated the assumptions which two kinds of people make concerning the likelihood that various human traits will occur together . . . High and low ethnocentrists do make different assumptions concerning the likelihood that various pairs of human traits will co-occur. Furthermore, the differences . . . are in the predicted direction: the assumptions which high ethnocentrists make are more closely related to their appraisals of the desirability of the traits."—(L. N. Solomon)

3892. VIGMAN, FRED K. The cult of the bust and its Calypian counterpart. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1953, 6, 210-213.

(See also abstracts 3698, 3765, 4094, 4215, 4612, 4621, 4653, 4776)

Social Institutions

3893. BAKIS, EDWARD. (Sterling Coll., Kans.) A study of displaced persons. *Yrbk. Estonian Learned Soc. Amer.*, 1951-1953, 1, 51-59.—Describes the people and the situation studied by means of a psychological questionnaire distributed among Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, and Ukrainian displaced persons in various camps of Western Germany in 1948/49. Technical problems of a multilingual study of an emergency situation are discussed. Cooperation of groups involved enabled the researcher to overcome financial and other difficulties and to get on the average 30% returns.—(E. Bakis)

3894. BEIGEL, HUGO C. (138 E. 94 St., New York.) Body height in mate selection. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 39, 257-266.—Through the use of questionnaires on the "male-female size relations with which the desired or 'ideal' size relations could be compared" an "attempt was made to link the attraction to a disproportionately short or tall partner to certain personality characteristics. The conclusions drawn from this survey reveal deviating height preferences as a function of personality needs."—(J. C. Franklin)

3895. BODER, DAVID P. (U. California L. A., Los Angeles.) The impact of catastrophe: I. Assessment and evaluation. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 3-50.—Deals with the content analysis and traumatic evaluation of wire recorded interviews obtained in displaced persons camps and shelter houses of Europe during the summer of 1946. Two tools were devised: the Traumatic Inventory and the Scale of Traumatic Values. Six indices were determined: Personal Traumatic Frequency, Milieu Traumatic Frequency, Traumatic Load Frequency, Personal Traumatic Value, Milieu Traumatic Value, and Traumatic Load Value. Ten interviews were divided equally among "Friendly Eastern Refugee group" and "Concentration Camp group." The procedure is seen to be valid

through differences shown between the two groups, and the fact that "milieu" scores (events witnessed but happening to others) were higher than "personal" scores.—(R. W. Husband)

3896. BROWN, ROGER W. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Mass phenomena. In Lindsey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29:3817), II, 633-676.—The phenomena of behavior of people in groups or collectivities is reviewed. The term "collectivity" is defined as "any category of human beings" and the primary dimensions are described: size, congregation, polarization, and identification. Separate sections deal with crowds, aggressive mobs (lynching and riot), escape mobs or panic, acquisitive mobs, expressive mobs, audience, and large collectivities e.g. fad, craze, radio or television audiences. 97-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3897. BURGESS, ERNEST W. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Economic, cultural, and social factors in family breakdown. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 462-470.—Three factors in family breakdown are (1) economic conditions, (2) American values such as individualism, competition and democracy, which emphasize the development of the individual and weaken the institutional bonds of the family, and (3) the urban way of life. The family is evolving into a new form—the companionship family. This new type has great potentialities for the personality development of its members, particularly in initiative, flexibility and creativity.—(R. E. Perl)

3898. CAPRIO, FRANK S. *Marital infidelity*. New York: Citadel Press, 1953. ix, 272 p. \$3.50.—Causes and consequences of infidelity are enumerated, as are types of unfaithful husbands and wives. The roles of alcohol, jealousy, "triangles," "the other woman," and "the children" are discussed in detail. Confessions of infidelity should be made to professional marriage counselors or to pastors; unless infidelity has occurred repeatedly, the married partner should "forgive the transgressor—and leave the punishment to a higher court." One conclusion is that the responsibility for infidelity is not wholly one-sided, but is rather a combination of situation and circumstances.—(H. D. Arbitman)

3899. de MEDEIROS, MAURICIO. *Casamento e psiquiatria*. (Marriage and psychiatry.) *J. bras. Psiquiat.*, 1954, 3, 115-136.—The deficiencies in the Brazilian Civil Code with reference to civil marriage are discussed from the point of view of psychiatry. Among the recommendations made are a course in psychiatry for law students, pre-nuptial psychological examinations, and the institution of divorce as a remedy in extreme marital maladjustment.—(G. S. Wieder)

3900. DUVALL, EVELYN MILLIS. *In-laws: pro and con; an original study of inter-personal relations*. New York: Association Press, 1954. viii, 400 p. \$3.95.—"In-laws are sometimes a source of trouble"—sometimes the in-law relationship is the "greatest single cause of marital break-up during the first year of marriage." In early America in-laws were important to younger couples and despite the present trend towards independence from family ties "it may well be that in-laws are coming back in style." Mothers-in-law and sisters-in-law cause the most trouble, but many persons live in harmony with their in-laws, because they themselves are good in-laws.—(M. M. Gillett)

3901. DYMOND, ROSALIND. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Inter-personal perception and marital happiness. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 8, 164-171.—30 S's, comprising 15 married couples, were tested for their ability to predict their respective spouses' responses to 55 items from the MMPI scale. Their scores were then related to the happiness of the marriage. The happily married group were significantly more accurate in their predictions than the unhappily married. In predicting their partners' responses the unhappy group significantly exceeded the happy in the proportion of errors predicting similarity of response where a real difference existed. The findings on this small group of married couples appear to confirm the general hypothesis that happiness of marriage is related to the partners' understanding of one another.—(E. D. Lawson)

3902. ELLIS, ALBERT. 1953 classified bibliography on marriage and family relations. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 254-263.—Bibliography.

3903. FICHTER, JOSEPH H. (Loyola U., New Orleans, La.) Social relations in the urban parish. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1954. vii, 264 p. \$5.50.—To promote sociological understanding 3 urban, white Southern parishes were studied. On the basis of religious activity, parishioners are defined as nuclear, modal, marginal or dormant. Religious life-profile is analyzed according to age and sex and other chapters discuss the disrupting effects of urban mobility, the adverse effects of status, social roles of the parish priest, social relations of the laity, the structure of parochial societies, the school and the parish, conceptualizations of the urban parish, major issues in the sociology of the parish, and ethical limitations on sociological reporting.—(G. K. Moran)

3904. FODOR, A. The fall of man in the Book of Genesis. *Amer. Imago*, 1954, 11, 203-331.—The story of the fall of man is a sublimation of primitive Canaanite mythology. "Thus, the curse by God of the Serpent, and withal, of the Earth, moreover the enmity it aroused between the Serpent and the woman degraded to a man's consort and bound to bear her offspring in sorrow, all in all symbolize a new cultural epoch of mankind in prehistoric ages. The hegemony of the Mother Goddess had reached its end."—(W. A. Varvel)

3905. FRUMKIN, ROBERT M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Attitudes of Negro college students toward intrafamily leadership and control. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 252-253.—Negro college students support, at least as ideal, the "equalitarian family ideal," neither mother-ruled nor father dominated. The maternal family organization is found among low-income families; those who have higher incomes and belong to the middle and professional classes have a type of family organization in which the male is head. "A change in Negro family organization, although slow, is taking place in the direction of white norms and ideals . . . the equalitarian type."—(M. M. Gillet)

3906. GROSSACK, MARTIN. (Philander Smith Coll., Little Rock, Ark.) A study of American policy in Germany. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1952, 16, 440-442.—Attitudinal responses of 214 subjects concerning American policy in Germany are presented. Differences are reported between the responses of those high and low on the California Antisemitism Scale and Jews on this social issue. Items given previously to a national public opinion sample were replicated on college students with, generally, similar results.—(M. M. Grossack)

3907. HAIRE, MASON. (U. California, Berkeley.) Industrial social psychology. In Lindsey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), II, 1104-1123.—Social psychological interest in industrial problems is relatively new, but there is an increasing interest. "This chapter is aimed at describing the history of this change, and identifying and analyzing the principal concepts that have resulted from it." The major divisions of the section on concepts are: psychological description of the job, interaction and communication, participation, roles and role playing, leaders, and technical industrial problems. There are deficits in conceptualization and theory development especially in areas of motivation, group structure, perception, and conflict and cooperation. 52 references.—(C. M. Louttit)

3908. HIMES, JOSEPH S. (North Carolina Coll., Durham.) A value profile in mate selection among Negroes. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 244-247.—"The data employed in this report were derived from questionnaires . . . completed by 2,197 young people." 7 categories: personality, social status, educational and economic status, leisure time interests, family relations and home life. "Most important were features of family relations and home life, and selected traits of personality."—(M. M. Gillet)

3909. HOEBEL, E. ADAMSON. The law of primitive man; a study in comparative legal dynamics. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1954. viii, 357 p. \$5.50.—Law is studied in this book from an anthropological standpoint, as one aspect of culture. Part I is a general discussion of the meaning of law, its cultural background, and methods of anthropological study of law. Part II describes legal norms of particular primitive cultures; the Eskimo, the Iugao, the Comanche, Kiowa, and Cheyenne Indians, the Trobriand Islanders, and the Ashanti. In Part III, from the data in primitive groups, generalizations are made as to the functions and developments of law as a social phenomenon. 311-item bibliography.—(E. A. Rubinstein)

3910. JAHODA, GUSTAV. Political attitudes and judgments of other people. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 330-334.—"The hypothesis was set up that in judging other people, subjects tend to associate favorable personal characteristics with political attitudes of which they themselves approve." The data tend to support the hypothesis.—(L. N. Solomon)

3911. KARPF, MAURICE J. The effects of prostitution on marital sex adjustment. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1953, 6, 149-154.

3912. KEPHART, WILLIAM M. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Some variables in cases of reported sexual maladjustment. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 241-243.—The study is based on divorce records, "under the auspices of the local bar association, . . . [of] reported sexual mal-adjustment . . . It may well be . . . that sexual grievances are a reflection of deeper personality differences."—(M. M. Gillet)

3913. KING, CHARLES E. (North Carolina Coll., Durham.) The sex factor in marital adjustment. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 237-240.—"In a study of marital adjustment of 466 negro couples . . . the data do not make clear . . . whether satisfactory

relations make for successful marriage or if a successful happy marriage influences satisfactory sex relations . . . The complaints made by both spouses seem to indicate that where unsatisfactory sexual relations prevail, physiological or organic factors are not the difficulty, but rather social and psychological factors . . . The sex factor tends to be in circular reaction with other factors in marriage."—(M. M. Gillet)

3914. KIRKPATRICK, CLIFFORD. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) The family as process and institution. New York: Ronald Press, 1955. viii, 651 p. \$6.00.—"A basic textbook for college students . . . presenting current knowledge about the American family . . . against a background provided by history, biology and the social sciences." The discussion includes sex anatomy, sex differences which vary with different cultures, habit formation within the family and under the influence of custom and laws; reproduction and child rearing, kinship, status of women and family types; church control, civil marriage; the selection of the marriage partner, prediction of marriage success, careers for wives and the effect upon marriage; marriage adjustment, marriage failures, family difficulties also among older persons, the problem of divorce. Appendix giving "sources and findings" on success in marriage.—(M. M. Gillet)

3915. KIRKPATRICK, CLIFFORD, & HOBART, CHARLES. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Disagreement, disagreement estimates, and non-empathetic imputations for intimacy groups varying from favorite date to married. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1954, 19, 10-19.—Theories concerning relative disagreement between courtship partners at various stages of intimacy are not well developed. A "Family Opinion Survey" was designed to yield scales for analysis of disagreement, non-empathetic predictions, and disagreement estimates, in four stages of courtship intimacy. Mean scores for married couples were significantly lower as compared with couples in the earliest stage (favorite date). There was no evidence of superior feminine intuition. There was a slight suggestion of the influence of selection-rejection, rather than association, on the narrowing of disagreement through the stages.—(H. L. Sheppard)

3916. KLAPP, ORRIN E. (San Diego State Coll., Calif.) Heroes, villains and fools, as agents of social control. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1954, 19, 56-62.—The three types should be considered as kinds of deviance from a normative center of conventional behavior. They are ways by which a group tries to understand problematical behavior by reducing them to simple concepts and indicating appropriate responses to them. The three roles are created and assigned by collective processes. Heroes, because of their supposed superiority, dominate the human scene. While the hero is a more or less defender, the villain is an offender, creating crises solved by the hero. The *metier* of the fool is failure and fiasco; his offenses are too stupid to be taken seriously. Each type has its own means of recognition by the group, as well as appropriate group responses. They function as norms of self-judgment, as means of simplifying group responses, as bases for solidarity, and as guarantors of socially necessary sentiments.—(H. L. Sheppard)

3917. KLUCKHOHN, FLORENCE, & SPIEGEL, JOHN P. Integration and conflict in family behavior formulated by the Committee on the Family of the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry. Topeka,

Kans. Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, 1954. 24 p. 50¢. (Rep. No. 27.)—The purpose of the investigation was "to analyze family life with reference to the processes responsible for the mental health or illness of its individual members." The individual, the group, the social system, the cultural values and the geographical location "cannot be divorced from one another." This report covers 2 of these points, the social system and the cultural, discusses the variations possible, the differing ideals, and is intended as a "set of working principles and a method for isolating variance and conflict in family behavior."—(M. M. Gillet)

3918. KOLLER, MARVIN R. (Kent State U., O.) Studies of three-generation households. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 205-206.—"The three-generation household was recognized by most of the informants as a hazardous type of family living in which the combined virtues of a diplomat, statesman, and saint are needed . . . The second generation have faced this situation quite well . . ."—(M. M. Gillet)

3919. LAUTERBACH, ALBERT. (Sarah Lawrence Coll., Bronxville, N. Y.) Man, motives, and money; psychological frontiers of economics. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1954. xiv, 366 p. \$5.00.—This study is chiefly designed to focus the attention of the reader upon the psychic processes that determine, underlie, or accompany important happenings in economic life. Topics discussed include the motivation of business activity, how is business done?, socioeconomic instability and personal insecurity, economic reform and the human mind. The final chapter attempts to pull all of the preceding discussion together and then to outline tasks for further studies in this general field. 17-page bibliography.—(A. J. Sprow)

3920. LAWSON, EDWIN D., & STAGNER, ROSS. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) The Ferguson Religionism Scale: a study in validation. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 39, 245-256.—Experimental findings lead to the conclusion that the Ferguson Religionism Scale is a valid index of religious beliefs and behavior of college men. This conclusion can be held at a high confidence level insofar as group comparisons are concerned, and at a moderately high level as regards comparisons of individuals.—(J. C. Franklin)

3921. LeMASTERS, E. E. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Social class mobility and family integration. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 226-232.—The study points out "real differences between American families which have social class continuity and those which do not . . . One of the most basic disorganizing factors . . . is vertical social class mobility . . . This paper raises grave doubts about the striving pattern to be found in various class levels in our society."—(M. M. Gillet)

3922. LINEBARGER, PAUL M. A. Asian nationalism, some psychiatric aspects of political mimesis. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 261-265.—In attempting to link Sullivan's ideas on "a psychiatry of people" with political phenomena in Southern and South East Asia, the author discusses the confusions created by the use of the Western concepts of "nationalism" and of "Asia" by the Asians. These are transplants and represent examples of Arnold Toynbee's concept of mimesis.—(C. T. Bever)

3923. LIPPMAN, HYMAN S. (Amherst H. Wilder Child Guidance Clinic, St. Paul, Minn.) Emotional

factors in family breakdown. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 445-453.—There is a marked inadequacy of resources in the community for dealing with those families which are seriously disorganized and which contribute a large percentage of the communities' seriously maladjusted individuals. These families have often been relegated to the group who refused or were unable to be helped by services. However, these families can be identified and, with a great expenditure of time and energy, a friendly working relationship can be established and treatment made possible.—(R. E. Perl)

3924. LIPSET, SEYMOUR M., LAZARSFELD, PAUL F., BARTON, ALLEN H., & LINZ, JUAN. The psychology of voting: an analysis of political behavior. In Lindzey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), II, 1124-1175.—In this chapter the authors limit themselves to "a systematic survey of one specific kind of political behavior of major concern to social psychology, namely voting behavior." The first section summarizes the literature dealing with interpretation in psychological terms of voting statistics. The second section reviews studies which investigate the short-term processes involved in the voting decision. In the final section attention is paid to voting behavior as affected by historical circumstances. 5-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3925. LUSSHEIMER, PAUL. Psychoanalysis and religion. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1953, 13, 88.—Abstract.

3926. MACCOBY, ELEANOR E., MATTHEWS, RICHARD E., & MORTON, ANTON S. Youth and political change. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1954, 18, 23-39.—Just after the 1952 presidential elections, 339 people aged 21-24, in Cambridge, Mass. were interviewed about their voting and party preferences. The preferences of this group of "first-time" voters were compared with those of their parents and their peers. Relationships are found between political behavior and education, strictness of discipline at home, and social mobility. The influence of parental political preferences on young voters appears important under some conditions.—(H. W. Riecken)

3927. MATTHEWS, DONALD R. United States senators and the class structure. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1954, 18, 5-22.—Analysis of biographical data on Senate members of the 81st Congress shows that, in terms of father's occupation, race and ethnic origin, religion, "family reputation" (especially political prominence), and education, they are not a representative sample of the U.S. population. Their occupations, associational memberships, and previous office-holding are also examined. Senators tend to come from upper middle class groups.—(H. W. Riecken)

3928-3937. No abstracts.

3938. MEAD, MARGARET. (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York.) Some theoretical considerations on the problem of mother-child separation. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 471-483.—The present status of knowledge about mother-child separation is based on studies of children who have been subjected to a variety of practices in institutions and on clinical and anthropological material. New techniques of recording and the theoretical framework of comparative ethnology should make possible the study of whether there are certain elements of maternal and infant be-

havior which are human and include all individuals or whether there are a large number of specific elements distributed in a variety of ways through the population. Two further problems are (1) whether we may speak of a paternal as well as a maternal instinctual response toward the child, and (2) the question of hereditary fit between mother and child. 48-item bibliography.—(R. E. Perl)

3939. MILLER, HASKELL M. (U. Chattanooga, Tenn.) Marriage and the family in a Tennessee Valley area. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 233-236.—This is a report about "the families in the Chickamauga Reservoir Area, using marital status of family heads as a basis for a limited number of comparisons; . . . it suggests the need for further research into the possibility of basic physical, social, and psychological distinctions . . . as well as into the effect of marital status of the family head on the general functioning and welfare of the family."—(M. M. Gillett)

3940. O'BRIEN, ROBERT W. (Ohio Wesleyan U., Delaware.) Some socio-economic comparisons of six Seattle Jewish Congregations. *J. hum. Relat.*, 1954, 2(3), 39-47.—Recognizing ". . . the assumption on the part of one group that other groups, unlike themselves, are rigidly homogeneous . . ." this paper studies the actual homogeneity of one Jewish Community. Socio-economic characteristics are reported from interviews with a random sample of 220 respondents, representing the one Conservative, one Reformed and four Orthodox congregations. Between these groups, varying differences are reported in the nativity of members, their educational attainment, religious education, interest in Zionism, attitudes toward a proposed Jewish Community Center, and incidence of out-group marriage. Evidence is seen to support the thesis that social mobility underlies affiliation with the Reformed group.—(E. P. Hollander)

3941. OESER, O. A., & HAMMOND, S. B. (Eds.) *Social structure and personality in a city*. New York: Macmillan, 1954. xxii, 344 p. \$4.50.—Reports on studies of social structure and personal interrelations in a representative Australian urban community. Following the 3 general chapters in part 1, part 2 (5 chaps.) discusses the attitudes and problems of assimilation of the Australian urban citizen. Part 3 (4 chaps.) is devoted to the members of a family, and part 4 (4 chaps.) to the children. The fifth part, The workers: social hierarchies, "is concerned with social stratification and an attempt is made to lead through from a consideration of the basic work and family situations to the conceptual integration of social effects made by members of different social sub-groups."—(A. J. Sprow)

3942. PAYNE, RAYMOND. (U. Georgia, Athens.) An approach to the study of relative prestige of formal organizations. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 32, 244-247.—Data were collected from high-ranking officers of formal organizations in 4 Ky. counties. The organizations, as rated by these respondents, were found to be in hierarchical prestige orders of relative stability. Size and interests of organizations (and their correlates) seemed most closely related to prestige position.—(B. R. Fisher)

3943. REISSMAN, LEONARD. (Tulane U., New Orleans.) Class, leisure, and social participation. *Amer. Sociol. Rev.*, 1954, 19, 76-84.—In the present research a modified areal sample of white male native-born adults from Evanston, Ill., was divided into

higher and lower groups on the three variables of occupation, income, and education, and then compared separately for each variable on items about participation and leisure. Regardless of the variable used, the higher class groups show higher participation except for hobbies and radio-T. V. listening. A level of aspiration test revealed that the higher class holds a realistic assessment of what is needed to achieve upward mobility, while the lower class does not.—(H. L. Sheppard)

3944. REUSS, CARL F. Research findings on the effects of modern-day religion on family living. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 221-225.—"Religion may be a sharply divisive influence, in itself responsible for breaking up individual families... There are numerous indications that religion is a secondary and waning influence in shaping marriage and family behavior.... Religion is an important factor, but not the only factor, influencing family living." Education, occupation, income, "community folkways also influence courtship, marriage and family patterns."—(M. M. Gillett)

3945. ROSE, ARNOLD M., & ROSE, CAROLINE B. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Intergroup conflict and its mediation. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1954, 6, 25-43.—Numerous papers, from the United States and abroad, delivered at the ISA Congress in 1953 are reviewed. The authors conclude, "It was clear from their discussion and from the scope of the papers and discussions in the specific sections that sociologists were working on only a small portion of the aspects of social conflict to the understanding of which they might make a contribution by their researches. The gaps were especially noticeable in the field of international relations.... Studies on industrial conflict were most successful."—(H. A. Grace)

3946. ROUCEK, JOSEPH S. La sociología de la opinión pública. (The sociology of public opinion.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1954, 16, 19-37.—Public opinion is a kind of consensus obtained on the basis of predominant currents of opinion prevailing in a certain epoch or place. Public opinion is formed through verbal attitudes, beliefs, and convictions that are essentially emotional in character. There is a strong relationship between public opinion and propaganda, as can be evidenced from the international manipulation of public opinion.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

3947. SARGENT, S. STANFIELD. (Barnard Coll., Columbia U., New York.) Class and class-consciousness in a California town. *Soc. Probl.*, 1953, 1, 22-27.—In a study of social class in Ventura, California, the author found that unlike most other studies in the east, south, and midwest, the people in this commercial and industrial community (pop., ca. 20,000) were not very class-conscious, that is, they were not aware of any strong class distinctions in their community. The data in this study support the view of the people of Ventura, for in comparison to other communities studied it was less class-structured. Sargent suggests that other studies be undertaken, using the same methods, in order to determine how closely related the subjective and objective aspects of class are in different types of communities.—(R. M. Frumkin)

3948. SOROKIN, PITIRIM A. Estratificación ocupacional. (Occupation stratification.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1954, 16, 103-136.—The following topics are considered: interoccupational stratification, its forms and basis; intraoccupational stratification and its

forms; fluctuations in the occupation composition of the population; height, gradation, and profile of occupational stratification; fluctuation in the height of occupational stratification; and fluctuation of manual workers and intellectuals.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

3949. STRODTBECK, FRED L. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The family as a three-person group. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1954, 19, 23-29.—The results of testing the appropriateness of propositions about ad hoc three-person families should contribute to the understanding of the extent to which propositions about the former may be extended to the latter, and to other groups with prior common experience and expectations of continued relations. Interactional analysis was applied to 48 families and results were compared with those of T. M. Mills (see 28: 4145). Families do not have the regularities in the distribution of support, nor the tendency for solidary high-participating members to dominate the decision-making, reported or anticipated by Mills, for ad hoc groups. As in many other groups, decision-making power is associated with high participation.—(H. L. Sheppard)

3950. WALLIN, PAUL. (Stanford U., Calif.) Marital happiness of parents and their children's attitude to marriage. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1954, 19, 20-23.—The research was concerned with testing the hypothesis of a positive association between marital success of parents and favorableness of their children's attitude to marriage, and the assumption that unmarried females view marriage more favorably than do males. Subjects were asked to rate their parents' marriage, and to indicate their own attitude to marriage as measured through a Guttman scale developed by Richard J. Hill. The mean favorableness score for men confirms the hypothesis; for women the relationship was nonlinear. The data support the assumption that unmarried females view marriage more favorably than do men. The rise in mean score for women whose parents are divorced is tentatively explained in terms of their being more highly motivated to reject the image of marriage given to them by their parents.—(H. L. Sheppard)

3951. WAYNE, ROBERT. A little religious ceremonial. *Amer. Imago*, 1954, 11, 191-202.—In Padua in the church of Sant'Antonio, a local ritual consists of touching the tomb of the saint, rigidly stretching out the left arm, and covering the eyes with the right hand. A psychoanalytical interpretation is offered.—(W. A. Varvel)

3952. WILKENING, EUGENE A. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Change in farm technology as related to familism, family decision making, and family integration. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1954, 19, 29-37.—Indices were constructed to see how variations in family organization relate to acceptance of farming innovations. Innovations were divided into those requiring new techniques or materials or both, and those which were improvements in existing techniques. Behavioral and attitudinal data were obtained to devise measures of familism and the extent to which decision making was father-centered. A chi square test revealed a probability of a negative association between acceptance and proportion of labor provided by the family. Other tests, in addition to this one, suggest that goals and values of the farm operator and his wife are more highly associated with acceptance of innovations and improvements than are the structural factors analyzed in the research.—(H. L. Sheppard)

3953. ZIMMERMAN, CARLE C., & BRODERICK, CARLFRED B. Naturaleza y papel de los grupos familiares informales. (Nature and role of informal familiar groups.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1954, 16, 7-17. —This study considers that the main part of contemporary theories concerning the family are defective, due to the fact that they do not give the due importance to the nature of the familiar group. The family is more than a sexual unity sanctioned by the public. It is part of the social system, both in terms of its structure as well as of its values.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

(See also abstracts 3981, 3985, 4001)

Language & Communication

3954. ADORNO, T. W. How to look at television. *Quart. Film Radio & Television*, 1954, 8, 213-235. —Effects of television on the spectator's personality require study if programming is to be improved to stimulate mature, responsible audience reactions supporting democratic society. Socio-psychological analysis of current television reveals that the typical hidden messages embody stereotypes and clichés, e.g., the popular idea of a weak, sissified and funny artist, or the assumed normality of crime. Continual repetition of such messages tends to hinder insight into reality and to dull the very capacity for life experience.—(R. L. Sulzer)

3955. [ANON.] National Council of Churches makes study of parent's opinions of TV. *Film World*, 1954, 10, 280; 314.—A survey of 3,559 homes in New Haven, Conn. showing that 69% of parents generally favored children's programs as they are while 26% generally disapproved of them was conducted under the auspices of the National Council of the Churches of Christ. Among best educated parents only 54% approved current programs, and parents of children from 4-8 years old gave 33% disapproval. Data on average viewing time, preferred programs, and parent's desires for new program types are summarized.—(R. L. Sulzer)

3956. BERELSON, BERNARD. Content analysis. In Lindsey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), I, 488-522.—In a condensation of his book "Content analysis in communication research" the author describes and discusses this method as a tool in social psychological research. Following a definition and brief history of the method the 3 major sections deal with the uses of the method, the units of analysis, and some technical problems as counting methods, reliability, sampling, and inferences. 4-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3957. BROWN, ROGER W. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), & LENNEBERG, ERIC H. A study in language and cognition. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 454-462.—"The Whorf thesis on the relationship between language and thought is found to involve the following two propositions: (a) Different linguistic communities perceive and conceive reality in different ways. (b) The language spoken in a community helps to shape the cognitive structure of the individuals speaking that language.... An experiment is described which investigates a part of proposition (a)—the idea that lexical differences are indicative of cognitive differences."—(L. N. Solomon)

3958. CANESTRARI, RENZO. La psicologia differenziale ed il cinema. (Differential psychology and

the motion picture.) *Infanzia anomala*, 1953, 24, 284-293.—The relationship between audience and motion picture is conceived as a dynamic and projective situation in which the individual's emotional reactions become liberated and in which also intellectual factors enter. Because the individual reacts as in a reality situation his whole personality is involved in this process. Experiments have shown the different influence of the motion picture upon the personality of the mentally retarded, the child, and the adolescent. In a case of reeducation a movie experience had even been used as the starting point for group therapy. 21 references.—(M. J. Stanford)

3959. CHRISTIE, LEE S. (MIT, Boston, Mass.) Organization and information handling in task groups. *J. Operat. Res. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 2, 188-196.—Groups of 5 S's were organized into communication nets. The task was to distribute 5 input items so that each S would possess all 5 in the minimum number of messages, given knowledge of results of successful completions. Various types of nets, allowing greater or lesser freedom of choice of sendee were compared with each other, with an equi-probable random model, and with the minimum possible. Results showed that the random model was inadequate, indicating that some "local rational" learning was taking place. Only the routing problem is considered. The equally important problems of "coding" and "filtering" information are to be considered later.—(M. R. Marks)

3960. GARVEY, WILLIAM DAVID. (Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.) The intelligibility of abbreviated speech patterns. *Quart. J. Speech*, 1953, 39, 296-306.—The errors of 6 S's in perceiving 50 "Harvard" spondees speeded to 4 times normal without change in frequency were analyzed sound by sound. Frequencies of error and types of substitutions for particular sounds are not presented. Error scores of number of sounds, syllables, and words missed were found to correlate well with 2 phonetically trained judges' ratings of the "goodness" of the sounds on a five-point scale ranging from "no sound present" to "sound all present". Judges ratings were reliable and independent from sound to sound. Both correct and incorrect fill-ins from context were found to affect the perception of speeded speech. When both vowels of a word were judged "all present" the number of wrongly substituted consonants per word was greater than when one or no vowels were so judged.—(J. M. Pickett)

3961. GILIKSON, HOWARD (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.), PAULSON, STANLEY F., & SIKKINK, DONALD E. Effects of order and authority in an argumentative speech. *Quart. J. Speech*, 1954, 40, 183-192.—This is one of a series of experiments on rhetorical and social factors in oral communication. Part of the report shows that quoting authorities such as Kefauver, Rumel, and Dulles for supporting effect in a speech on a question of foreign policy has no significant effect on audience attitude, retention of subject matter, and ratings of convincingness. Results were the same for male and female listeners. A similar series of tests showed that it makes no difference whether 3 arguments making up a speech are presented in climax-order (least-middle-most important) or anti-climax order (the reverse order). The authors suggest that the speeches may have been too convincing aside from the test factors or that the listeners may have been too highly motivated.—(J. M. Pickett)

3962. GLENN, EDMUND S. Semantic difficulties in international communication. *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1954, 11, 163-180. —The difficulties of translating communications between cultures and their members are not entirely matters of finding words in language A which mean "the same" as words in language B. Examples of United Nations Security Council deliberations and other linguistic specimens are analyzed in detail in order to point out characteristic barriers erected by variant perceptions imbedded in the structure as well as in the lexicon of different languages. There is evidence to show "That forms taken by language tend... to encourage certain patterns of thought and to discourage others." —(J. Caffrey)

3963. HAYAKAWA, S. I. (Ed.) Language, meaning and maturity. New York: Harper, 1954. xii, 364 p. \$4.00. —The editor has selected 26 articles which have appeared in *ETC: A Review of General Semantics*, during the period 1943-1953 and arranged them under the following topics: problems of communication, problems of education, the semantic environment, the relation of language and thought, and insights and explorations. There is an introduction consisting of two articles explaining what semantics and general semantics are. A brief postscript is a translation from Russian of a Soviet account of semantics. —(C. G. Browne)

3964. HOVLAND, CARL I. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Effects of mass media of communication. In Lindsey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), II, 1062-1103. —"The purpose of this chapter is to summarize some of the major studies and to relate the large number of empirical findings to basic principles of communication analysis." The first major section surveys general studies of such media as printed materials, motion pictures, radio, and television. The second major section deals with the factors influencing effects, e.g., communicator, communication, medium, audience, and the effects reported. 4-page bibliography. —(C. M. Louttit)

3965. JONES, LAWRENCE G. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The vowels of English and Russian: an acoustic comparison. *Word*, 1955, 9, 354-361. —On the basis of an analysis of the formant distribution of the vowels of the two languages, the author concludes that the Russian vowel system can be described as relatively simple in comparison with that of English. —(J. B. Carroll)

3966. JOSELSON, HARRY H. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) The Russian word count and frequency analysis of grammatical categories of standard literary Russian. Detroit: Wayne University Press, 1953. 274 p. —The chief results of a punched-card tabulation of one million words sampled from standard Russian sources are presented, including a list of the first 5,230 words in frequency. Frequencies of various parts of speech, grammatical forms, etc. are given. A section of the introduction is contributed by Benjamin Epstein, who discusses (1) sampling problems peculiar to word count studies, and (2) various types of distributions of gaps between successive occurrences of words. —(J. B. Carroll)

3967. LEONARD, J. A. (Nuffield Research Unit into Problems of Ageing, Cambridge, Eng.) An experiment with occasional false information. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 79-85. —"... subjects were presented, under one condition, with advance information of doubtful value. The evidence suggests that advance information was accepted, although the uncertainty created had a detrimental effect on the subject's performance." —(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

3968. MILLER, GEORGE A. (Massachusetts Institute Technology, Cambridge.) Psycholinguistics. In Lindzey, G., *Handbook of social psychology*, (see 29: 3817), II, 693-708. —"Psycholinguistics is an attempt to relate... diverse approaches into a single coherent picture of language." Its three tasks are description, measurement, and control of communication behavior. The linguistic (descriptive), statistical (measurement), and psychological aspects of language study are reviewed in three major sections. 30 references. —(C. M. Louttit)

3969. PURDUE OPINION PANEL. Four years of New York television, 1951-1954. Urbana, Ill.: National Association of Educational Broadcasters, 1954. 92 p. —During the week of January 25 to 31, 1954, all commercial television programs originating from transmitters in metropolitan New York were monitored, and have been analyzed in terms of time, content and format. Detailed tables provide data on program time by stations, types of programs, audiences and time of day. A special tabulation of acts of violence in programs is interesting. Analysis of advertising, public agency announcements and public issues telecasting is also included. A monitor's manual and sample forms constitute one appendix; the others are detailed trend tables summarizing earlier studies in part. —(H. W. Riecken)

3970. ROSENBERG, SEYMOUR. (HRRC, Randolph AFB, Texas.), & CURTISS, JAMES. The effect of stuttering on the behavior of the listener. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 355-361. —"Listening behavior is significantly affected by stuttering. ... Stuttering seems to act as a behavioral depressant to the listener. The 'avoidant' activities of the listener may be of significance in classing stuttering as a negative reinforcer (noxious stimulus) to the listener." —(L. N. Solomon)

3971. SCHRAM, WILBUR. (Ed.) (U. Illinois, Urbana.) The process and effects of mass communication. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1954. 586 p. \$6.00. —The readings in this volume were designed to provide background for training personnel for research in international communication, but it is believed the material is just as applicable to any other kind of social communication. The 38 articles in this book are organized around the problems of the nature of communication, how attention is gained, how meaning is transferred, how opinions and attitudes develop or change, the role of group membership, concepts, social structure, and there is a final section on the problems of international communication. —(G. K. Morlan)

3972. SELLARS, WILFRID. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Some reflections on language games. *Phil. Sci.*, 1954, 21, 204-228. —The thesis, "A language is a system of expressions the use of which is subject to certain rules," seems to lead to an infinite regress, for to obey rules presupposes a language in which the rules are formulated. The regress can be avoided if a distinction is made between formulating a rule and conforming to it. The thesis requires the latter, not the former. —(H. Ruja)

3973. WERNER, HEINZ. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) Change of meaning: a study of semantic proc-

esses through the experimental method. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1954, 50, 181-208.—A Word Context Test was presented to children between the ages of 8 and 13 years, and adults of a low-educational level. The reports of the subjects gave evidence of a lack of differentiation between sentence meaning and word meaning; in many instances word meaning was fully identified with sentence meaning. This together with other results made the author conclude that the experiment empirically demonstrated processes which contextual theorists conjecturally infer from linguistic material.—(M. J. Stanford)

(See also abstracts 3302, 3500, 3759, 3760)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

3974. ASCH, MORTON J., & KENDALL, RALPH C. (Utica Coll., N. Y.) A college-sponsored community guidance center. *Adult Educ.*, 1954, 4, 87-90.—The center helps its clients discover strengths and weaknesses in different types of education, occupation, and training programs. It assists in human relations problems, employment selection, placement, transfer, upgrading, and counseling.—(S. M. Amatora)

3975. ASHTON, E. T. (Southampton U., Eng.) Friendship and mental health. *Ment. Hlth. Lond.*, 1953, 13, 5-8.—The relationship between friendship and mental health has received too little attention. The complexities of social interaction in modern industrial society are not conducive to mental health. Mature friendships involve understanding and constructive criticism. They may thus serve some of the functions usually performed by social case work and psychotherapy. The cultivation of close friendships in childhood is important in that these provide a sound foundation for adult social relations.—(G. E. Copple)

3976. BELLAK, LEOPOLD, & BROWER, DANIEL. Clinical psychology. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 554-566.—Books, clinical papers, and research and experimental contributions of the past year in clinical psychology as it relates to psychiatry are reviewed. Fundamentally, the area includes projective techniques. This is the first inclusion of Clinical Psychology in this annual review. 51 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

3977. BONDY, CURT. Der Psychologe in Psychagogik und Psychotherapy. (The psychologist as counselor and psychotherapist.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1953, 4, 174-183.—The necessity for establishing more guidance clinics for children and adults, the reasons for the existence of only a few clinics in West Germany, and the task of the psychologist in such a clinic are discussed. In connection with this kind of work a new profession has evolved, the so-called "Psychagoge" who would be called a counselor in this country. He differs from a psychologist because of his background which may be that of a teacher, social worker, etc. However, the psychologist may also become a "Psychagoge." It is also suggested that the psychologist work as therapist and that therapy should not be monopolized by the medical profession.—(M. J. Stanford)

3978. BORDIN, EDWARD S. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.), & WRENN, C. GILBERT. The counseling function. *Rev. Educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 134-146.—A dis-

cussion of the literature on professional developments in counseling, systematic formulations and theories, evaluation of the outcomes of counseling, the counseling and psychotherapeutic process, and research and evaluation. The authors conclude that the "evaluation of counseling and psychotherapy cannot make a great leap forward without considerable development in personality theory and measurement." The bibliography consists of 80 titles, all published from 1950 to 1953.—(W. W. Brickman)

3979. BOWER, ELI M. (California State Department of Education, Sacramento.) Communication for emotional maturity. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1954, 38, 410-421.—An analysis of modern communication methodology as it related to the efforts of the mental health worker. The importance of the learner's perception of what he has learned and its application to life situations is often overlooked in the didactic approaches of the teacher or leader. He would be wiser to adopt the approach of "assisting the individual to modify his behavior in terms of new perceptions, with the onus of the activity on the individual." Thus some of our present day authoritarian approaches in teaching may often curtail learning rather than aid it. "Increased sensitivity of mental hygiene workers to the process of communication may be the first step toward gaining the desired ends on mental health."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

3980. BRASHEAR, ELLEN L., KENNEY, ELEANOR T. (St. Louis (Mo.) Mental Health Ass.), BUCHMUELLER, ALFRED D., & GILDEA, MARGARET C.-L. A community program of mental health education using group discussion methods. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 554-562.—A program in community mental health education has been described that can be developed in any community. The uniqueness of the program lies in the fact that it is a mental health program led by lay persons for lay persons. These lay discussion leaders were first carefully screened and then prepared by a series of workshops.—(R. E. Perl)

3981. CONSTANTINIDES, C. (U. Athens, Greece.) La collectivisation, phénomène social de notre époque et la santé mentale. (Collectivization, a social phenomenon of our era, and mental health.) *Encéphale*, 1954, Suppl. No. 1, 21-30.—The debilitating effects on the human personality of extreme collectivism, in which the state exerts strong control of all aspects of the individual's behavior, are discussed. It is concluded that collectivism of this degree is incompatible with both personal development and social progress.—(A. L. Benton)

3982. EL-KOUSSY, A. A. (Higher Teachers Institute, Cairo, Egypt.) (Social and cultural changes in Egypt and their implications for mental health.) *Egypt. Yearb. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 59-72.—Egypt's contact with the West has influenced its educational and social systems as well as its way of life. Its sources of education are religious, foreign and local secular; as a result of this feelings of strength and dominance have been attached to one system or another causing inner conflicts, inter-group conflicts and feelings of inferiority. A scientific assessment of the problem is advocated in which the opinions of foreign experts are taken as guides rather than as final solutions. In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)

3983. FREED, HERBERT. Mental hygiene. In Spiegel E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 473-480.—The following section

headings indicate the coverage of the past year's work in the field of mental hygiene: educational programs for parents and for psychiatrists; children and the aged in the present world situation; mental health—the new public health frontier; immigration and segregation; religion—sin and guilt; and sex—what is normal and what is natural? 64 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

3984. HATCH, RAYMOND N. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Do you have counseling or confusion? *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1954, 54, 584-585.—A counseling service may be misused or abused and its inherent values negated if the counselor's role is not well understood. The author discusses in detail (1) some premises for counseling, (2) what to expect of a counselor, (3) what not to expect of a counselor, (4) the outcomes of counseling. The hectic but positive evolution of counseling during the past decades has resulted in the accumulation of research data in which much has been hypothesized and which gives stability to the counseling profession.—(S. M. Amatora)

3985. HERNDON, C. NASH. (Wake Forest Coll., Ill.) Medical genetics and marriage counseling. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1954, 16, 207-211.—Medical genetics is... an attempt to bridge the gap between clinical medicine and laboratory genetics. All aspects of human inheritance... are of interest to the medical geneticist." For example "the effect of the marriage of cousins." There are not enough heredity clinics... and it is hoped that "reliable genetic advice will soon be easily obtained through... the family physician."—(M. M. Gillett)

3986. HUMPHREY, NORMAN D. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) La salud mental es un compromiso. (Mental health is a compromise.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1954, 16, 61-75.—A mentally healthy person is that one who conforms in his conduct with "real life situations," adjusting to them in such a manner that he does not develop symptoms of compensation. A "well-adjusted" person lives easily among others and feels satisfied with herself. Mental illness is not generally a consequence of a single traumatic experience, but of a series of traumatic episodes. A brief consideration of the solutions to the problem of mental illness is offered at the end of the article.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

3987. KASIUS, CORA. (Ed.) New directions in social work. New York: Harper & Bros., 1954. xxi, 258 p. \$3.50.—Following a tribute to Dr. Philip Klein, formerly of the New York School of Social Work (Chapter 1), prominent authorities on social work present in 12 chapters a symposium dealing with these topics: guiding motives in social work; responsibilities of the social work profession; government activities in welfare areas; changing functions of voluntary agencies; international scope of social work; problems of medical care; financing social welfare; social work and social reform; new concepts in social work education; nature of social work knowledge; social work research; "folklore" of social work. Introduction by Cora Kasius. Annotated list of contributors.—(L. B. Costin)

3988. KOLODNEY, R. L. (Children's Aid Ass., Boston, Mass.) The research process—an aid in daily practice. *Group*, 1953, 16(1), 17-20.—The planning and conducting of a research program in a social work agency has been shown to have many

valuable by-products. Some of these are: clarifying thinking about the goals of practice, increasing idea-sharing among staff members, heightening interest in recording, and introducing a climate of reflectiveness leading to more purposeful staff discussions and to wider professional study and reading.—(D. D. Raylesberg)

3989. KOOS, EARL LOMON. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) The health of Regionville; What the people thought and did about it. New York: Columbia University Press, 1954. xiv, 177 p. \$3.25.—A study of people's attitudes toward sickness and health. Over 500 families of Regionville (a pseudonym for a small town in New York State) were interviewed over a period of 4 years to find out what they thought about health problems and how they acted with respect to these problems. Socio-economic groups investigated were: business and professional, skilled and semi-skilled workers, and unskilled workers. Among attitudes and behaviors analyzed were: attitudes toward illness and medical care; use of physicians, hospitals, druggists, dentists, and non-medical personnel. A final chapter (Dilemmas and possibilities) treats the implications of the research findings for medical training, health education, social work, and social structure. Appendix on methodology used in the study.—(L. B. Costin)

3990. MAYER, MORRIS F. (Bellefaire, Cleveland, O.) Casework within an institution. *Children*, 1954, 1, 64-69.—The author shows how the application of basic casework methods applies to an institutional setting. He discusses (1) specific factors in institutional casework; (2) the concepts of team, purpose, and authority; and (3) the functions of the institutional caseworker in her role as an interpreter, an integrator, and as a therapist.—(S. M. Amatora)

3991. MEEHL, PAUL E. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Clinical vs. statistical prediction: a theoretical analysis and a review of the evidence. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1954. x, 149 p. \$3.00.—What is involved in behavior prediction by statistical manipulation of data, i.e. actuarial prediction, and by skilled judgment, i.e. clinical prediction, is logically analysed. Empirical studies comparing the two methods are critically reviewed. The weight of empirical evidence is on the side of actuarial prediction although clinical judgment has value in the predictions of immediate behaviors during therapy. Validity of diagnostic or prognostic methods must depend upon actuarial prediction; the course of therapy can be influenced by clinical judgments in the momentary setting. The objective examination of evidence and arguments shows values in both prediction categories, but warns that adherents of both views must be clearly aware of the implications of their claims. 104-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

3992. MEHTA, H. P. (Parsi Panchayet Voc. Guidance Bureau, Bombay, India.) Some theoretical aspects of counseling. *J. voc. educ. Guidance*, Bombay, 1954, 1(3), 34-39.—Counseling is an expression of adjustive effort in solving problems peculiar to our age and culture. A theory of counseling should be based on three sets of facts: (a) forces involved in conflicts, (b) how these are modified when client adjusts, (c) understanding of the social interaction taking place in counseling and how this affects counselee's perceptions. Conscious understanding is not enough; one must be on guard for arbitrary concepts of adjustment; personality of counselors also needs study. Research is especially needed in connection

with the last two sets of facts. Rogerian formulations are criticized but the importance of clarification of feeling is recognized as important.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

3993. MORRIS, C. EUGENE. *Counseling with young people*. New York: Association Press, 1954. xii, 144 p. \$3.00.—How can the non-professional leader of various youth groups deal most effectively with the counseling situations which inevitably arise? That is the problem explored and clarified in this manual. Purposes and methods of counseling are reviewed. Basic counseling techniques are presented in simple, non-technical terms. Types of personality problems requiring referral to a skilled therapist are indicated. Counseling ethics are discussed. Practical advice and suggestions for the average lay leader working with young people compose the greater part of this book.—(S. M. Dominic)

3994. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH. (39 Queen Anne St., London, W. 1.) *Strain and stress in modern living: special opportunities and responsibilities of public authorities*. London: Author, 1954. 112 p.—These proceedings of the Conference cover papers and discussions which stress that "mental health, like health in general, is not merely a matter between the individual and his doctor or spiritual adviser. Just as the individual has responsibilities to society, so society has responsibilities towards the individual, and this at all levels, from the small group of the family to the large group of the State, and ultimately humanity as a whole."—(J. C. Franklin)

3995. NEIVA, LAURO. *Problemas de higiene mental*. (Problems of mental hygiene.) *J. Brasil Psiquiat.*, 1954, 3, 199-205.—The author attempts to have Brazilians interested in a program of mental hygiene as practiced in the United States and Canada. There is a brief biographical study of Clifford Beers and George Stevenson including their great work in mental hygiene. An outline of a plan suggested for application to Brazilian society is given.—(G. S. Wieder)

3996. REES, JOHN R. The psychologist and world affairs. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 613-616.—Description of activities of the World Federation for Mental Health especially as they involve work of social scientists.—(C. M. Louttit)

3997. ROBINS, ELI, & MENSCH, IVAN N. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Prediction in the clinical method and interrelations of biochemistry, psychiatry, and psychology. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 435-442.—"A series of illustrations of predictive methods reviews some of the techniques of biochemistry and physiology in their application to psychological and psychiatric problems. The contributions of these interrelations are indicated, together with methodologic problems of experimental control." 45 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

3998. ROBINSON, JAMES T., & COHEN, LOUIS D. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Individual bias in psychological reports. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 333-336.—"The present study attempted to investigate the presence of individual biases on the reporting of the personality of patients, using three internes in psychology who had, over a year's period, studied 30 patients each in a rotating service. The records were analyzed using a revision of the Aron method of TAT analysis. Differences among the three psy-

chologists' reports were studied, and pronounced and reliable differences among all three were found. It is concluded that systematic individual biases exist in the reporting of patients' personalities and may be related to the individual personality of the reporter in a systematic fashion."—(L. B. Heathers)

3999. ROTTER, JULIAN B. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) *Social learning and clinical psychology*. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1954. xvi, 466 p.—"The purpose of this book is to arrive at a systematic theory from which may be drawn specific principles for actual clinical practice, and to illustrate some of the more important applications of the theory to the practice." Social learning theory is applied specifically to the measurement of personality (personality diagnosis), and psychotherapy. In 12 chapters the following topics are discussed: the importance of theory in clinical psychology; major problems of clinical psychology; criteria for a descriptive language in clinical psychology; social learning as a framework of personality study; relationships among needs, values, goals, and reinforcement; relationship of social learning to other theoretical approaches; clinical measurement of personality; psychological therapy; environmental treatment of children.—(F. Costin)

4000. RYAN, W. CARSON. *The school and mental health. Understanding the Child*, 1954, 23, 112-116.—Modern education places emphasis on the mental hygiene point of view. To implement this concept teacher selection methods must include the personality characteristics of teachers. Evaluation of the effect of emphasis on good mental health procedures in the schools is difficult to carry out.—(W. Coleman)

4001. STEWART, KILTON. *Mental hygiene and world peace*. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1954, 38, 387-403.—An anthropological view of the mental health of the world as exemplified in a comparative study of two different but adjacent cultures, that of the Negro and the Senoi, both of the Malay Peninsula. The author describes and recommends the use of dream interpretation and education as practiced by the Senoi as a means of producing among all men greater understanding, decreasing fear and increasing man's concepts of peace on earth, good will to men.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4002. TRAXLER, ARTHUR E. (Educ. Records Bur., New York.) *Counseling as a learning function*. *USA&ATC Instructors J.*, 1954, 5, 109-116.—The aims of counselors and teachers are identical. Instructors assume increasingly the function of both teaching and personnel work. Counselors must possess appropriate attitudes, appraisal techniques, and willingness to learn about each counselee. The counselee, too, acquires new attitudes, learns new assessment methods, and discovers more about himself.—(R. Tyson)

4003. WOLFE, BEE R. (Group Health Association, Washington, D. C.) Some aspects of psychotherapy in a counseling service to parents of young children. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1954, 38, 430-446.—Summaries of counseling services offered on a cost-fee basis to members of a group health association are given as an indication of the values of such a program. The six year program from whence these examples are drawn would seem to suggest increased services that could be made available in providing psychiatric so-

cial work in the parent-counseling field through a group health association or other available community resources.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

(See also abstracts 4676, 4705)

Methodology, Techniques

4004. APPEL, KENNETH E., & HEYMAN, MARGARET M. The psychiatric social worker as an aid to group process teaching. *J. med. Educ.*, 1954, 29 (7), 38-44.—The teaching of history taking and interviewing techniques to medical students provided a setting in which the psychiatric social worker was able to be a most helpful member of the medical school teaching staff. Several teaching methods are described.—(S. Counts)

4005. BECKER, HOWARD S. A note on interviewing tactics. *Hum. Organization*, 1954, 12(4), 31-32.—In interviewing teachers who feared to give certain information, the author, assuming an incredulous attitude, after discussion on an abstract level, asked for specific examples to document the general and in addition played naïve when details were glossed over.—(L. M. Hanks, Jr.)

4006. BREITBART, SARA. Screening in a psychoanalytic clinic setting. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1953, 13, 86-87.—Abstract.

4007. CALEY, VICTOR. Color in dreams. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 453-461.—The black and white of most dreams indicates that the resistance has taken over to camouflage the latent dream thoughts and wishes. Color is removed in the service of repression. "On the threat of the return of the repressed, color may reappear in dreams (especially if the repressed is linked with the scopophilic-exhibitionistic impulses) and represents a further regression, calling forth the reproduction of sensory images or symbolic distortions of those images."—16 references.—(D. Prager)

4008. DETIGSMANN, OTTMAR. Grundlagen und Praxis der gerichtlichen Handschriftenvergleichung. (Principles and practice of forensic handwriting comparison.) Stuttgart: F. Enke, 1954. viii, 232 p. DM 19.50.—Aspects of comparative graphology, the study of handwriting specimens for expert judicial purposes, are contrasted with the use of graphology as a method of character analysis. Handwriting development, steps in falsification, motivation of forgers, and principles of specimen comparison are discussed. Detailed techniques of comparative graphology are described with the aid of illustrative samples and reports. The responsibility of experts working with the courts, their roles, functions, and limitations, are considered.—(H. P. David)

4009. DEUTSCH, FELIX, & MURPHY, WILLIAM F. The clinical interview. Vol. I: Diagnosis. New York: International Universities Press, 1955. 613 p. \$10.00.—Out of the experience gained in training psychiatric residents in a large VA neuropsychiatric training center, a program is presented illustrating the use of "sector psychotherapy" on the Open Ward Service and the "associative anamnesis technique" upon which it is based. The purpose is not to analyze the mass of interview material but "to read between the lines" and to detect the blending of the patient's unconscious phantasies with manifest material and to

communicate these to the patient. Besides 3 theoretical chapters, there are 12 other chapters on as many disorders, each with a case presentation, preliminary discussion, the interview, a final discussion and follow-up. There is a final, integrating summary chapter.—(N. H. Pronko)

4010. DITTBORN, JULIO. (U. Chile, Santiago.) Palabras asociadas a diferentes niveles de edad sugeridos bajo hipnosis. (Words associated to different age levels suggested under hypnosis.) *Rev. Psiquiat., Santiago*, 1951, 16(1-2), 105-107.—A new method is proposed for the investigation and control of hypnotic regression with the help of the word association test. Different responses to the same word, according to age levels, are verified. This method is proposed for the investigation of important events in the subject's life.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

4011. GARFIELD, SOL L. (VA Hosp., Downey, Ill.), HEINE, RALPH W., & LEVENTHAL, MORTON. An evaluation of psychological reports in a clinical setting. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 281-286.—Psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers were compared with respect to their critical evaluation of psychological test reports. Psychiatrists tended to be most critical, social workers the least. The main criticisms of the reports from all disciplines were related to lack of supporting data and lack of clarity and concise communication. Conclusion: "... psychological test reports... should be as concise as possible, avoid generalities and the use of technical jargon, give supporting data for certain kinds of inferences, avoid 'speculative dynamics,' and try to give a portrayal of a specific individual using behavioral terms wherever possible."—(F. Costin)

4012. GRINSTEIN, ALEXANDER. The convertible as a symbol in dreams. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 466-472.—These patients have strong passive tendencies. The associations to the dream symbol "convertible" (automobile), show intense wish for passive gratification, plus anxiety in connection with it, tendency to passivity and its use as a defense against the emergence of dangerous aggressive impulses, and turning inward of aggression as retaliation for outwardly directed hostile impulses.—(D. Prager)

4013. HOLLIS, FLORENCE. Casework diagnosis—what and why? *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 24(3), 1-8.—Casework diagnosis is distinct from the diagnoses of other disciplines. It is always psychosocial in nature. To do it well the caseworker should understand the client and himself well.—(G. Elias)

4014. JACKSON, L. ALBERT. (Lowry AF Base, Colo.) How to conduct an interview. *USAF. ATC Instructor J.*, 1954, 5, 152-154.—Suggestions are offered on the nature, purpose, conduct, and closing of interviews. Appropriate attitudes and techniques are outlined.—(R. Tyson)

4015. LEVIN, HARRY. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The influence of fullness of interview on the reliability, discriminability, and validity of interview judgments. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 303-306.—"50 long and 50 short interviews conducted with a standardized open interview schedule were selected, and various characteristics of the coder judgments made from the interviews were compared. The short interviews yielded as many codable responses as the long interviews." Major findings: (1) intercoder

agreement was higher on the short interview when judgments were made in a specific section of the interview. When judgments were based on material scattered throughout the interview differences in agreement did not appear. (2) There were no differences between the ability of long and short interview judgments in discriminating among respondents. (3) Long and short interviews were equally valid on long and scattered materials in the interviews.—(F. Costin)

4016. LIPSCHUTZ, LOUIS S. The written dream. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 473-478.—The written dream is always a transference-resistance dream to deceive, confuse, placate, or please the analyst. Writing of dreams can represent a gift of feces to the mother-analyst, a disguised wish to have an anal baby with the father-analyst, or a defense against castration fear by producing and retaining an anal penis.—(D. Prager)

4017. ROSEN, HAROLD, & ERICKSON, MILTON H. The hypnotic and hypnotherapeutic investigation and determination of symptom-function. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 201-219.—A group of the varied means by which the function served by a symptom, in both neurotic and psychotic patients, can be identified is presented. The dynamic rationale for each is discussed and there is a considerable body of case illustrations presented. It is indicated that hypnotic determination of symptom-function can be made in a therapeutic setting. 20 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

4018. SEEMANN, WALTER F. Über die Differentialdiagnose der sog. Organneurosen. (On the differential diagnosis of the organ neuroses). *Vorträge 3. Lindauer Psychotherapie-Woche*, 1952, 163-173.—Modern diagnostic methods have adversely affected the doctor-patient relationship. Concern with organic illness must not obscure the emotional needs of the patient to whom the physician should respond as fellow human being and as objective scientist. The need for self-awareness in the physician is considered.—(C. T. Bever)

4019. WALTON, D. (Winwick Hosp., Warrington, Eng.) An experimental study of a method of using perceptual errors as an aid to diagnosis. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 678-686.—Ten sentences matched for length and difficulty and tapping vocational, sexual, and parent-child areas of conflict were shown at seven different levels of illumination by projection, with error scores tabulated. Perceptual inferiority and emotional blockage are apparently involved in the differences between reproducibility of neutral and emotional sentences.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4020. YOSHII, N., & HORIGUCHI, T. (Osaku U., Japan.) Studies on electronarcoysis. *Med. J. Osaka U.*, 1953, 4, 91-105.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(4), abs. 8548.)

(See also abstracts 3647, 3851, 4750)

Diagnosis & Evaluation

4021. ALLEN, ROBERT M., & DORSEY, ROBERT N. (U. Miami, Fla.) The effect of suggestion on human movement productivity in Rorschach's test. *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 137-142.—"Nineteen college students were tested... by their instructor... under standard Rorschach conditions and then re-

tested with modified instructions to 'see a person or persons doing something'... Total productivity decreased 50%... human movement percepts increased significantly... This study highlights the continued need to focus on the interrelationships between tester and testee... and supports the hypothesis... that the Rorschach Test taps the more permanent aspects of personality and therefore is not susceptible to suggestion unless the suggestion has been assimilated into the individual's system of values." French and German summaries.—(H. P. David)

4022. ALLEN, ROBERT M., THORNTON, THOMAS E. (U. Miami, Fla.), & STENGER, CHARLES A. Ammons and Wechsler test performances of college and psychiatric subjects. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 378-381.—The Ammons Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test and the Wechsler were given to 49 college student volunteers and 51 patients in a VA hospital. Results on these groups were compared with those of Ammons' 120 adults. The psychiatric group performed much like Ammons' adults on all comparisons, including the raw score on Wechsler Vocabulary. Correlations between Ammons and W-B Vocabulary and between Ammons and W-B IQ were very significantly higher in the psychiatric than in the college group; the patient group was more variable and less high on all three measures than the college group.—(L. B. Heathers)

4023. AMES, LOUISE BATES, & LEARNED, JANET. Developmental trends in child Kaleidoblock responses. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 84, 237-270.—The authors report the results of testing 350 children from 2-6 years of age with the Lowenfeld Kaleidoblock Test. The authors suggest that use of the test be supplemented with the detailed information of their 9 tables of results published in this paper.—(Z. Luria)

4024. ANGER, HANS, & BARGMANN, ROLF. Entwicklung, Analyse und Erhöhung der Frankfurter Wortschatztests. (Development, analysis and standardization of the Frankfurt Vocabulary Tests.) Göttingen: Verlag für Psychologie, 1954, 41 p.—The importance of vocabulary tests in aptitude measurement is discussed with consideration of test construction and analysis. The Frankfurt Vocabulary Tests were standardized on 17,000 students from 4 grades, in 3 different kinds of schools from communities of varied size. Item analysis, age differential, order of difficulty, construction of parallel forms, etc. are described. Detailed norms are available. Correlations between parallel forms of 60 items range around .93 for each school grade. English and French summaries.—(H. P. David)

4025. ATKINSON, JOHN W., HEYNS, ROGER W., & VEROFF, JOSEPH. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The effect of experimental arousal of the affiliation motive on thematic apperception. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 405-410.—"The purpose of this study was to develop a method of scoring thematic apperception stories to measure strength of motivation for social acceptance, or n Affiliation. Imaginative stories were written in response to pictures by two groups of male Ss under experimental conditions designed to differ in the degree to which motivation to be accepted and liked by others would be aroused."—(L. N. Solomon)

4026. AVILEZ, TITO. Pesquisa sobre os desvios secundários no Psico-Diagnóstico Miocinético do

Prof. Mira y López. (Research on the secondary deviations in the Psychodiagnostic Myokinetic of Prof. Mira y López.) *Arch. bras. Psicotécnicas*, 1952, 4(4), 7-57.—The relationships between the states of intratension and extratension and the secondary deviations in the P.M.K. were investigated in a random sample of 452 males (drivers, air cadets, diplomatic corps candidates, and "propositus" of the I.S.C.P.). It was concluded that: (1) the dominant state of intratension or extratension is related to all the secondary deviations of the test, (2) the occurrence of extratension and intratension follows a normal distribution in the sample studied, (3) special features of the deviations are associated with group characteristics already known. Directions for the administration of the P.M.K. are given in the last part of the article. English and French summaries.—(E. C. Florence)

4027. BAKER, LAWRENCE M., & CREAGER, JOHN N. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) Rating scale technique applied to Rorschach responses. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 373-375.—"This study attempts to apply a rating scale technique for administering and scoring the Rorschach test by a group method. The modified technique involves presentation of the Rorschach cards with instructions to the subject to rate presented responses on a five point rating scale. Most of the determinants of the Beck system are preserved." The rating scale procedure yielded median reliabilities of about .80 for the various determinants as estimated by both internal consistency and test-retest techniques on a sample of 32 S's. When the usual Rorschach and, two weeks later, the rating scale procedure were applied to 120 first year engineering students, the r 's between scores on determinants obtained under the two procedures ranged mostly between .20 and .30. The "correlations are too low to justify interpreting a score from the Inkblot Rating Scale as psychologically equivalent to the corresponding Rorschach score."—(L. B. Heathers)

4028. BANDURA, ALBERT. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The Rorschach white space response and perceptual reversal. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 113-118.—The number and temporal sequence of the occurrence of space responses on the Rorschach and the rate of perceptual reversal on the Necker Cube were obtained. Found a significant positive relationship of moderate degree between the rate of reversal on the Necker Cube and the number of primary space responses on the Rorschach and that the frequency of occurrence of primary space responses varied according to the exposure time, with the relative number of primary space responses increasing with increasing time of exposure of the Rorschach cards. 19 references.—(J. Arbit)

4029. BAUGHMAN, E. EARL. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) A comparative analysis of Rorschach forms with altered stimulus characteristics. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 151-164.—In addition to the standard Rorschach blots, 4 experimental forms of the Rorschach series were devised having the same peripheral form as the originals but with changes in color, shading, internal form, and figure-ground characteristics. Comparisons of the five forms administered to 5 groups of 20 neurotic male veterans showed the following: (1) similar perceptual behavior despite marked differences in the stimulus, (2) the effects of color and shading are less extensive than postulated by Rorschach theory, (3) the

form characteristics of the stimulus appear to be most important, (4) processes inherent in the perceiver are emphasized, (5) the formation of certain percepts is dependent upon certain stimulus attributes, such as shading and color.—(A. R. Jensen)

4030. BAUGHMAN, E. EARL. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) Regarding "The two tests in the Rorschach" by Levin. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 165-168.—The author proposes the use of modified Rorschach blots with various alterations in stimulus characteristics in the inquiry period as a means of improving Rorschach scoring. Illustrations of the use, and a discussion of the advantages, of this procedure are presented. (See 29: 4029.)—(A. R. Jensen)

4031. BELLAK, LEOPOLD. A study of limitations and "failures": toward an ego psychology of projective techniques. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 279-293.—"A study of performance on projective methods from the standpoint of ego psychology will make it possible to subsume all the many tests currently called 'projective' under one theoretical roof.... Projective techniques are best studied as products of ego functioning, and can be compared as to similarities and differences—in that respect—to dreams, hypnagogic phenomena, preconscious fantasies, daydreams, free associations, artistic productions, and problem solving." 41 references.—(A. R. Jensen)

4032. BELLAK, LEOPOLD. The Thematic Apperception Test and the Children's Apperception Test in clinical use. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1954. x, 282 p. \$6.75.—After a consideration of theoretical foundations for projective testing, the clinical use and interpretation of TAT is discussed. Following chapters consider clinical and other special problems, a study of character and defenses in the TAT, its use in psychotherapy and its future developments. The CAT is also discussed from the standpoint of its purpose, history and theory, and its interpretation. A supplement to the CAT is also described.—(N. H. Pronko)

4033. BIALICK, IRVING (VA Hosp., Nashville, Tenn.), & HAMLIN, ROY M. The clinician as judge: details of procedure in judging projective material. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 239-242.—A detailed procedure is presented for studying judgments applied to unstructured test material. The authors report that experienced clinical psychologists made valid and reliable judgments of intelligence based on 5 Rorschach W responses. Less experienced psychologists also made reliable and valid judgments.—(F. Costin)

4034. BLUM, LUCILLE HOLLANDER; DAVID-SON, HELEN H., & FIELDSTEEL, NINA D. A Rorschach workbook. New York: International Universities Press, 1954. iv, 166 p. \$2.00.—This introduction to Rorschach scoring is meant to serve as a further resource for learning the Rorschach method by providing material whereby the student can gain practice in scoring. Focus is on administration and scoring rather than on interpretation. Over a thousand self-testing exercises as well as two complete records are included.—(N. H. Pronko)

4035. BLUM, RICHARD H. (Stanford U., Calif.), & NIMS, JERRY. Two clinical uses of the Bender Visual-Motor Gestalt test. *U. S. Armed Forces*

med., 1953, 4, 1592-1599.—Evidence was collected to test (1) the feasibility of group-testing with the Bender-Gestalt test, and (2) the possibility of discriminating between clinically ill neuropsychiatric patients and normals instructed to malingering. There were no statistically significant differences between group-testing and individual-testing for either a clinical matching procedure or the Pascal-Suttell objective scoring system, indicating that group-testing was an adequate method. In the second experiment, drawings of neuropsychiatric patients could be differentiated from the instructed "malingers" on a clinical basis but not with the Pascal-Suttell scoring system.—(G. H. Crampton)

4036. BOLGAR, HEDDA. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Consistency of affect and symbolic expression: a comparison between dreams and Rorschach responses. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 538-545.—To test the assumption that there is demonstrable consistency in the distribution of affective content in human personality, and that the symbolic form and range of its expression varies, the author compared dreams and Rorschach responses in thirty individuals, fifteen psychotic and fifteen normal. Intraindividual consistency in the distribution of affect was demonstrated. Variability in choice and range of symbols by which affect is expressed was shown to vary directly with the mental health of the individual. Discussion by Samuel J. Beck.—(R. E. Perl)

4037. BRENGELMANN, JOHANNES C. Formale Gestaltungen im Farbpyramiden-Test als Funktion normaler und abnormaler Versuchsgruppen. Teil II. (Formal structures in the Color-Pyramid Test as function of normal and abnormal subjects. Part II.) *Psychol. Rdach.*, 1953, 4, 165-173.—In this experiment the author follows Heiss' et al. methods. The test was administered to 63 normals, 35 neurotics, 26 depressives, and 31 schizophrenics. Age and intelligence were controlled but did not seem to influence the results. The results did not confirm Heiss' et al. hypothesis that normals tend towards an ordered structure while neurotics and psychotics do not.—(M. J. Stanford)

4038. BROCKWAY, ANN LAWLER; GLESER, GOLDINE C., & ULETT, GEORGE A. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Rorschach concepts of normality. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 259-265.—Empirical research is needed to determine meaningful norms for the Rorschach. This paper contributes to that objective by obtaining the median score and middle 60% range of Rorschach scores obtained from a group of "young, psychiatrically screened, normal, white males of more than average education."—(F. Costin)

4039. BROGDEN, HUBERT E. (TAGO, Washington 25, D. C.) A rationale for minimizing distortion in personality questionnaire keys. *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 141-148.—"A rationale and a procedure for constructing questionnaire keys so as to minimize the effect of distortion or faking by the respondents is developed. This rationale is based on the supposition that suppressor items can be identified to reduce distortion in, and thus add to, the validity of questionnaire keys. The procedure is designed primarily for application to the construction of forced choice items. The results of an empirical test of the efficacy of the forced choice pairing procedure developed as a consequence of this rationale are presented."—(M. O. Wilson)

4040. BUTLER, ALFRED. (Ontario Hosp. Sch., Orillia.) Test-retest and split-half reliabilities of the Wechsler-Bellevue scales and subtests with mental defectives. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 80-84.—104 institutionalized mental defectives were tested on the Wechsler-Bellevue Scales and of these, 71 were retested later. By the retest method, reliability coefficients for the subtests were found to range from .42 for Block Design to .83 on Information. For the Full, Verbal and Performance Scales they were .87, .85 and .92 respectively. A significant increase on retest occurred for all scales and subtests except Digit Span, Arithmetic and Picture Arrangement. Compared with results obtained with normals, the retest reliabilities are generally lower with the defective group. The split-half method of reliability measurement was used with 104 cases and these ranged from .46 for Digit Span to .69 for Information. These are higher than reliabilities obtained with normals in another study.—(V. M. Staudt)

4041. CARR, ARTHUR C. (Creedmoor (N. Y.) State Hosp.) Intra-individual consistency in response to tests of varying degrees of ambiguity. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 251-258.—"The intra-individual consistency of the inferred affect of responses to projective tests of varying degrees of ambiguity was studied." The greatest consistency was between the Rorschach and the TAT, and between the TAT and the Sentence Completion Test. Least consistency was between the Rorschach and the SCT. "The extent of the demonstrated relationships justified the conclusion that there is a basic consistency and orderliness in perception and personality which may underlie the variability in behavioral responses." 29 references.—(F. Costin)

4042. CORSINI, RAYMOND J. (U. Chicago, Ill.), & UEHLING, HAROLD F. A cross validation of Davidson's Rorschach Adjustment Scale. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 277-279.—Probationary prison guards considered to be "normal" were compared with prison inmates considered to be "abnormal." Basis of comparison was the signs on the Davidson Rorschach Adjustment Scale. "The Scale as a whole was significant at the 10% level. By setting a cutting score at 9.00, an 8% saving over chance resulted, which is believed to be too small to warrant the use of this method for the purpose of separating adults in terms of personality maladjustment."—(F. Costin)

4043. COX, FRANCIS N., & SARASON, SEYMOUR B. Test anxiety and Rorschach performance. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 371-377.—"This study was designed to test the validity of certain Rorschach anxiety indices which have been shown to reflect the effects of exposure to a stressful situation, and to examine the generality of certain hypotheses derived from a theoretical framework.... The results provide encouraging evidence as to the validity of certain anxiety indicators and support the theoretical assumptions from which most of them were derived."—(L. N. Solomon)

4044. CUMMINGS, S. THOMAS. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) The clinician as judge: judgments of adjustment from Rorschach single-card performance. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 243-247.—Judges were compared with respect to their reliability in making judgments of adjustment levels of various groups of patients and non-patients. These groups represented varying degrees of adjustment, such as normal, neurotic, and psychotic. A "scale of adjust-

ment" was used to make the judgments. The judges made judgments which were highly reliable; the validity of their judgments (criterion: diagnostic status) was of "medium order." Other factors in clinical judgment research are discussed, such as complexity of judgment unit and "rater demoralization and fatigue." —(F. Costin)

4045. DENNER, ANNETTE. *Dessin et rationalisation chez l'enfant*. (The drawing and reasoning of children.) *Enfance*, 1953, 6, 291-328. —(1) Having drawn a man how will a child go about changing it in order to represent action? (2) Will there be a relation between the animation represented and the dynamism of the experimental instructions? (3) How will the child, at different age levels, interpret his own graphic creations and integrate them into a rational whole? The author describes the results obtained with 341 boys at different age levels (from 4 to 14) in response to the request to draw a man, draw him eating an apple, draw him climbing a tree. —(L. A. Wauck)

4046. DIAMOND, SOLOMON. (Los Angeles (Calif.) State Coll.) The house and tree in verbal fantasy: I. Age and sex differences in themes and content. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 316-328. —"College students and eighth-grade students were asked to write a story whose characters include a House, a Tree, and a Person, all gifted with speech and giving expression to their feelings about each other. Quantitative analysis of the results led to a number of conclusions, relating to group differences in preference for different kinds of Persons... content characteristics, and themes of the stories. Examination of certain recurring plots gives further support to the view that the House and the Tree have certain typical, though not invariable, symbolic roles." —(A. R. Jensen)

4047. DÖRKEN, HERBERT, JR. (Verdun Protestant Hospital, Montreal, Que., Can.) The reliability and validity of spontaneous finger paintings. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 169-182. —Test-retest correlations of rated characteristics of finger paintings (energy output, affective range, contact with reality, clarity) of groups of psychiatric patients and normal subjects range from about .30 to .95 depending on the time interval between "tests" and the psychiatric characteristics of the subjects. "The rating categories are shown to provide statistically reliable and valid test data in a variety of clinical groups. Intratest correlational studies of finger paintings appear to illustrate the internal changes in organization of personality structure with changing clinical condition of the psychotic patient." 27 references. —(A. R. Jensen)

4048. EBERMANN, HARRY. *Psychologisch-experimentelle Testuntersuchung als Hilfsmittel der klinischen Arbeit*. (Experimental psychological test evaluation as an aid in clinical practice.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 143-151. —A problem in differential diagnosis is presented as an illustration of the contribution projective techniques can make to clinical practice. The author discusses the Color Pyramid, Rorschach, and Szondi protocols of a 55 years old paranoid schizophrenic widow. —(H. P. David)

4049. EYSENCK, HANS J. (U. London, Eng.) *Probleme der diagnostischen Untersuchung und Demonstration des Charakter-Interpretationstestes*.

(*Problems of diagnostic study and a demonstration of the Character-interpretation Test*.) Göttingen: Verlag für Psychologie, 1954. 32 p. —Past research has shown that compared to intuitive and global projective techniques, atomistic-statistical methods are more adequate for psychiatric diagnosis and prediction. Experimental studies with the Character-interpretation Test, an objective forced-choice measure, indicate the qualitative and quantitative differences between psychiatric populations. Results are interpreted in terms of the author's system of personality structure. The inadequacy of diagnostic criteria are considered. —(H. P. David)

4050. PALORNI, MARIA LUISA. *Lo studio psicologico dell'intelligenza e della motricità. Gli esami psicologici II*. (The psychological study of intelligence and motricity. Psychological examinations II.) Firenze: Editrice Universitaria, 1952. 470 p. —First part of this noncritical well illustrated manual is devoted to the global methods of intelligence testing, both individual and collective. In the second part the author reviews the analytic methods of intelligence evaluation (tests of attention, learning, association, memory, imagination, concept formation, judgment, reasoning, practical intelligence, method of profiles) and in the third part he presents methods of examination of the sensual sensibility, perception and reaction time, of the development of language, of psychomotor abilities and of the sensorimotor and ideomotor attitudinal ability. —(M. Chojnowski)

4051. FASSETT, KATHERINE K. (Wisconsin Sch. for Boys, Waukesha.) Note on an experimental scoring system for the Insight Test. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 393. —The author's scoring system for the Sargent Insight Test was applied to the responses of 30 hospitalized mental patients and 30 applicants for attendant positions; applicants suspected of having serious personality difficulties were omitted from the latter group. The two groups were roughly comparable in age, socio-economic status, and sex-ratio. The scoring system did not differentiate the two groups. —(L. B. Heathers)

4052. FELDMAN, MARVIN J., & GRALEY, JAMES. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) The effects of an experimental set to simulate abnormality on group Rorschach performance. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 326-334. —The Group Rorschach given to college students with standard instructions and then with instructions to fake abnormality showed that subjects could simulate abnormality on the Rorschach, in both quantitative and qualitative aspects. Judges were able to distinguish the faked from the normal records. Faked records have more in common with neurotic than psychotic records, but often show a kind of flippancy which is rare in actual clinical records. —(A. R. Jensen)

4053. FRANCA, ESTHER. "Thematic Apperception Test": algumas situações que o teste apresenta dentro da população de adultos que freqüenta o ISOP. (TAT; some situations that the test presents in the adult population of the ISOP). *Arch. bras. Psicotécnicas*, 1953, 5(1), 7-19. —The most frequent themes of the Murray TAT were studied in a sample of 250 cases (age range 25-35) of the I.S.O.P. The analysis of the first 10 cards revealed respectively: (1) how the "propositus" evaluates his own abilities, (2) his level of aspiration and how he solves the Oedipus complex, (3) the nature, causes, and reactions

to frustrations, (4) the causes and outcomes of the person's conflicts, (5) the mother-son relationships, (6) the Oedipus complex (BM), and the reactions to the paternal figure (GF), (7) a predominance of positive relationships with the mother (GF), (8) aggressiveness (BM) and actual conflicts and stresses (GF), (9) identification with professional, recreational and other groups (BM) and main problems in the relationships of a woman with another of the same age, (10) the sexual and amorous life of the "propositus." English summary.—(E. C. Florence)

4054. GARDEBRING, OLOV G. High P% in the Rorschach Test. *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 142-143.—"This writer has frequently found that a high P% is related to reaction formation, especially as a defense against aggression. If this observation is confirmed by other clinicians, a new way may be found to evaluate the ego's mechanisms of defense as well as the strength of the ego."—(H. P. David)

4055. GIBBY, ROBERT G. (VA Regional Office, Detroit, Mich.), & STOTSKY, BERNARD A. Determinant shift of psychoneurotic and psychotic patients. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 267-270.—A new dimension of the Rorschach, called "the determinant shift from free association to the inquiry," was applied to psychotics and neurotics. The following hypotheses were tested and confirmed: (1) Neurotics show greater shift from free association to inquiry than psychotics. (2) Neurotics show greater shift on variables indicative of anxiety. The Determinant Shift score also revealed differences between the two groups that the "classical" scoring method tended to obscure.—(F. Costin)

4056. GREPPI-SADINO, ANTONIO. (U. Chile, Santiago.) Investigación sobre los determinantes indicativos de inteligencia en el test de Rorschach. (Investigation on the determinants indicative of intelligence in the Rorschach test.) *Rev. Psiquiat.*, Santiago, 1951, 16(1-2), 108-128.—In a group of 17 high-school students, within the age brackets of 16-20, the correlation is determined between IQ's as revealed by the Wechsler scale and the diverse factors found in the literature on the Rorschach which have been related to intelligence. A statistically significant correlation is found between IQ and W.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

4057. HAMLIN, ROY M. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) The clinician as judge: implications of a series of studies. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 233-238.—Several suggestions are offered with regard to studies of clinical judgment applied to projective techniques: (1) Clinical judgments differ in certain respects from traditional test scores. (2) Many of the studies which show negative results in applying judgments to projective materials have employed overly complex units of projective material. (3) Positive results can be obtained by using samples of projective behavior which are neither overly simple or overly complex. (4) Other comments made emphasize "careful study of the clinician in setting the judgment task." 21 references.—(F. Costin)

4058. HAMMER, EMANUEL F. (Psychiatric Institute, New York.) An experimental study of symbolism on the Bender Gestalt. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 335-345.—A number of signs of castration anxiety, feelings of castration, and compensatory reactions to castration in the Bender Gestalt were found

by comparing the drawings of 20 subjects undergoing surgical sterilization with the drawings of 20 subjects undergoing other operations. Symbolism in the Bender Gestalt and psychotherapy in connection with surgical sterilization are discussed.—(A. R. Jensen)

4059. HARROWER, MOLLY. (New York City Court of Domestic Relations.) Clinical aspects of failures in the projective techniques. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 294-302.—Attention is called to a variety of "discrepancies" and "failures" resulting from the comparison of projective test data with other personality data, overt behavior, etc. Such failures or discrepancies may be understood in terms of inexperience with projective tests, over-experience in certain areas, over-emphasis on one test to the exclusion of others, inadequate understanding of the patterns of discrepancies between test findings that occur when a battery of tests is used with a large population, etc. Examples of projective "failures" are given.—(A. R. Jensen)

4060. HOLSOOPPLE, JAMES QUINTER, & MIALE, FLORENCE R. (VA, Washington, D.C.) Sentence completion; a projective method for the study of personality. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1954. xiii, 177 p. \$5.50.—The major portion of the volume is devoted to the analysis of 20 illustrative protocols from 15 varied subjects, including children and adults. One record is interpreted sentence by sentence. The projective use of incomplete sentences and the criteria for selecting the 75 sentence openings are briefly discussed. Characteristic completions for every item are presented. The Miale-Holsoopple Sentence Completion Blank is appended.—(H. P. David)

4061. HOLSOOPPLE, JAMES QUINTAR (VA, Washington, D. C.), & PHELAN, JOSEPH G. The skills of clinicians in analysis of projective tests. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 307-320.—20 experienced and trained clinicians were given the Rorschachs, TAT's, standardized biographies, and the results of three objective tests (Kuder, PMA, STDCR) on any 4 of 6 persons with instructions to indicate to which of the six persons any two or more of the documents could be attributed. Only one of the 20 judges made more correct than incorrect matchings. Of the 14 judges who completed the task, six performed very significantly better than chance, three significantly better, and the rest at a chance level. Most correct matchings were made for biography and Rorschach and for biography and TAT; fewest correct matchings were made for biography and objective tests and for Rorschach and TAT.—(L. B. Heathers)

4062. HORLICK, REUBEN S., & MONROE, HAROLD J. (Walter Reed Army Med. Center, Washington, D. C.) A study of the reliability of an alternate form for the Shipley-Hartford Abstraction Scale. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 381-383.—"An alternate form of the Shipley-Hartford Abstraction Scale has been developed with a preliminary report on data obtained from two groups of 112 and 101 army male recruits. Both groups were comparable for intelligence and other factors. The correlation between alternate and original forms in Group A was .79 and in Group B .80. There was a significant difference at the .01 level of confidence for Group A and at the .02 level of confidence in Group B" on the raw scores obtained on the two abstraction scales; the gain on the abstraction test given second was about 3

points. The items for the alternate Abstraction Scale are presented. —(L. B. Heathers)

4063. HOWARD, ALVIN R. (VA Hosp., Chillicothe, O.) & SHOEMAKER, DONALD J. An evaluation of the Memory-for-Designs Test. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 266. —Brief report.

4064. HOYT, DONALD P., & MAGOON, THOMAS M. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) A validation study of the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 357-361. —"Experienced counselors made judgments as to the degree of manifest anxiety present in clients they had recently seen. Taylor Manifest Anxiety scores for these clients were compared with the counselor's ratings. In addition, an item analysis of the Taylor scale was done to determine the validity of the various items for this population." When Taylor scores were trichotomized and compared with counselor ratings, the adjusted contingency coefficient was .47. Thirty of the fifty individual items on the Taylor Scale appear to have validity for this population. S's were 289 college students seen by eight counselors at a university counseling center. —(L. B. Heathers)

4065. HUTT, MAX L. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Toward an understanding of projective testing. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 197-201. —This discussion of basic issues in projective psychology centers around the nature of the stimulus, the conscious and unconscious aspects of the personality in the test situation, and the analysis of the response. The author believes that "the more clearly the stimulus is of the structured category, the more clearly will the response be determined, in large measure by conscious and pre-conscious processes; the more it will be like interview material and the less like dream material!... The unstructured stimulus is likely to produce unconscious responses of 'purer' quality." —(A. R. Jensen)

4066. JAMPOLSKY, PIERRE. Les tests en psychiatrie. (Tests in psychiatry.) *Année psychol.*, 1954, 54, 165-171. —Tests are dangerous weapons in the hands of the inexperienced but useful when properly employed. The application of the test method in the study of the personality of the epileptic is an example of the comprehensive clinical interpretation of tests. Also tests have been useful for comparison before and after illness, or in such surgery as lobotomy. Such results of cooperation between psychiatry and psychology are promising. Some of the projective tests considered in this study are the Rorschach, TAT, Szondi, Wechsler, and MMPI. 31-item bibliography. —(G. E. Bird)

4067. KERR, WILLARD A., & SPEROFF, BORIS J. (Illinois Inst. Technology, Chicago.) Validation and evaluation of the Empathy Test. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1954, 50, 269-276. —Nine different validation studies were conducted which led the authors to conclude that the Empathy Test should prove to be useful in batteries for the selection of managerial personnel, identification of potential leaders, counselors and therapists, graduate students and workers in psychology and the social sciences, and salesmen in such fields as insurance, real estate, securities, and automobiles. 20 references. —(M. J. Stanford)

4068. KOOIJ, DJ. Het "woorden opnoemen" uit de Stanford bij kinderen van verschillende leeftijd. ("Word naming" in the Stanford test with children

of different age.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 327-349. —One hundred elementary school children were tested with the "word naming" Stanford test item (Terman revision, Form L, X, 5). While the results showed an even distribution over each class separately, the difference in achievement between classes was statistically significant, the average being almost one and a half year younger than American norms. 95% of the series was made up of substantives. Also studied are: forms of association, intervals between words, word categories, subjects chosen, content, and the occurrence of typically personal words. —(R. H. Houwink)

4069. LUNDIN, WILLIAM H. (Chicago (Ill.) State Hosp.) Projective Movement Sequences in the study of personality. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 208-220. —A normative and exploratory study using the Projective Movement Sequences test revealed group differences between normals and schizophrenics on the codified response characteristics, such as varieties of content and types of movement. The PMS test consists of 8 short motion pictures of abstract designs in motion. The S is asked to tell what went on in each sequence. Responses are "scored" for type of movement described (flexor, extensor), concept changes within each sequence, level of movement (volitional, non-volitional, etc.), and content (human, animal, inanimate, etc.). Analysis revealed a relationship between paranoid thinking and "anal content" in the test responses. —(A. R. Jensen)

4070. LUTHE, W., & SALMAN, H. D. (U. Montreal, Can.) Zur Struktur und Anwendbarkeit des Farbpyramiden-Tests nach Pfister. (About the structure and application of Pfister's Color-Pyramid Test.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1953, 4, 207-217. —Criticism is directed against Heiss' and Hiltman's work with Pfister's Color-Pyramid Test. The authors emphasize that their purpose is to demonstrate the divergencies in the thinking of American and German psychologists and to bring about a better understanding between these two schools of thought. They criticize the test instructions, the presentation of the test material, the lack of reliability, of standardization, validation, etc. However, they also point out that their discussion was based upon a positive attitude towards Heiss' and Hiltman's work with the test. —(M. J. Stanford)

4071. MFARLAND, ROBERT L. (V. A. Hosp., Palo Alto, Calif.) Perceptual consistency in Rorschach-like projective tests. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 368-378. —"...the verbal responses of 48 female Ss to four different projective tests were measured in terms of six operationally-defined variables.... Analysis of data revealed that the Ss responded consistently over a wide range of visual test material presented them (i.e., ink-bLOTS, photographs, and small concrete objects) in terms of how they perceived." 19 references. —(A. R. Jensen)

4072. MATTE, I., BORLONE, MARÍA, & MARCONI, J. (U. Chile, Santiago.) Investigación sobre el significado de C' y K en el Test de Rorschach. (Investigation on the meaning of C' and K in the Rorschach test.) *Rev. Psiquiat. Santiago*, 1951, 16(1-2), 66-91. —A method is developed for classifying free associations provoked by certain responses, selected from the Rorschach test of a group of individuals. When a comparison is made between results of the Rorschach method and of the free association method, the following correlation coefficients were

derived: For C', .21; for K, .21; for F, .084; for C, .075. None of these coefficients is superior to twice the standard deviation for the number of cases studied. Consequently, none has any significance.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

4073. MENSCH, IVAN N. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.), & METARAZZO, JOSEPH D. Rorschach card rejection in psychodiagnosis. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 271-275.—Hospitalized neurotics, psychotics, and brain-damaged subjects were examined in order to determine variability in card-rejection of the Rorschach Test. Statistical incidence of this rejection was reported. The major finding was "the extreme variability in response characteristics, emphasizing again the care necessary in utilizing data gathered by the Rorschach method to interpret behavior."—(F. Costin)

4074. MILAM, JAMES R. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Examiner influences on Thematic Apperception Test stories. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 221-226.—Three TAT pictures were administered individually under different conditions to 3 sets of 12 subjects. Under the 3 conditions the attitudes of the examiner were friendly, neutral, and unfriendly. On the average, subjects treated in a friendly manner produced long, well-elaborated stories containing little hostility, aggression, or anxiety, and predominantly positive feelings and attitudes; conflicts were mild and transitory. Subjects treated in a neutral manner produced stories that were short, having little emotion, anxiety, or conflict; their stories were more mechanical and perfunctory and less revealing. Subjects treated in an unfriendly, hostile manner produced long stories containing perceptual distortions, criticisms of content and quality of pictures, conflict, hostility, aggression, anxiety, and generally extreme reactions of the fantasy characters. Some of the differences are significant at the .01 level.—(A. R. Jensen)

4075. MONRO, A. B. (Long Grove Hosp., Epsom, Eng.) A rating scale developed for use in clinical psychiatric investigations. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 657-669.—Using definable traits from Cattell's list, 200 patients were rated on a scale with satisfactory reliability. Admission of a trait to a group was based on a level of .55—there were 2,039 such positive and 2,088 such negative correlations and 246 variables were arranged into 35 trait groups, which allows construction of a psychiatric rating scale of accuracy and manageability. 22 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4076. MOSEL, JAMES N. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) Response reliability of the Activity Vector Analysis. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 157-158.—The Activity Vector Analysis consists of 81 personality-descriptive adjectives. The testee is required to check all items ever used by anyone to describe him, and then all items which he believes best describe him. 52 employed adult university students took the test on two occasions, about two weeks apart. As a measure of retest consistency, a common elements coefficient was calculated for each S, as well as the mean coefficient for the group. "There was considerable individual variability in consistency. While the mean coefficients of overlap for the two sets of choices were .73 and .74, in both sets of choices over half the coefficients were less than .80."—(P. Ash)

4077. NEWTON, RICHARD L. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) The clinician as judge: total Rorschachs and clinical case material. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 248-250.—"This research investigated the validity of clinical judgments of adjustment based on global interpretations of Rorschachs and on clinical case material." Findings: High reliability was obtained in all judging tasks (clinical case material by psychologists and psychiatrists; Rorschachs by psychologists); psychologists and psychiatrists tended to agree in their judgments of case material; Rorschach judgments showed no significant relationship to psychologists' judgments of case material or psychiatrists' judgments of case material; Rorschach judgments showed no significant relationship to placements in 5 diagnostic categories.—(F. Costin)

4078. OLSON, GORDON W. (Hastings State Hosp., Minn.) The Hastings short form of the group MMPI. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 386-388.—"An abbreviated form of the group MMPI, using only the first 420 items, is suggested for use when the need for such an instrument arises. The suggested short form eliminates only two K items and 20 Si items, although it results in a saving of 20% of testing time. A correction for the K scale was found to be accurate within one raw score point in 97% of the cross-validation group. The proposed correction for the Si scale predicted the actual score within 5 points in 97% of the entire sample of 157 hospitalized and non-hospitalized persons."—(L. B. Heathers)

4079. OMBREDANE, A., & ROBAYE, FR. Le problème de l'épuration des résultats des tests d'intelligence étudié sur le matrix-couleur. (The problem of the refinement of intelligence tests results studies on the color-matrix.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1953, 2(4), 3-17.—Score variations on the test color-matrix have been studied. A first experiment has led to the standardization of the test on Bruxelles children from 7 to 12 years of age. A second experiment compared two groups of 60 subjects each. Each group was given the test twice. On the second administration the first group was asked to explain and justify their answers. The second group was given the test twice without any changes in the conditions. The scores for the second testing showed an improvement for both groups. However, the improvement was much greater for the group who had to justify their results. The authors discuss the implications of this experiment.—(G. Lavoie)

4080. OWENS, WILLIAM A., JR. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) The retest consistency of Army Alpha after thirty years. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 154.—A sample of 127 males who had originally taken Army Alpha, Form 6, as freshmen in 1919 were retested on the same form in 1950. Retest coefficients ranged from .30 to .69 for the eight subtests; total score retest coefficient was .77. These coefficients are compared with corrected odd-even coefficients based on the 1919 scores. "...since the range of talent in a college population largely composed of graduates is surely restricted and since... [a previous study]... suggests that the thirty-year age increment did affect individuals differentially... If a conclusion is warranted, it would seem to be that personnel decisions based upon the long-term consistency of results obtained from our better intellective tests are reasonably well-founded."—(P. Ash)

4081. PEIXOTTO, H. E. (Catholic U. America, Washington, D. C.) The Bender Gestalt Visual Motor

Test as a culture free test of personality. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 369-372.—"The present study is an attempt to show the degree to which a non-verbal, projective technique can be considered culture free. The 35 subjects represented seven different ethnic groups all residing in the Territory of Hawaii.... The results indicate variances which are significant at better than the 5% level of confidence and which, while not definitive because of the small N, do suggest the probability that various ethnic groups will produce different protocols, so that in this sense, the technique is not culture-free." The Bender Gestalt was given in the usual manner to five S's in each ethnic group. The correlation between Porteus Binet of W-B IQ's and the raw scores on the Bender was reported as being very significant.—(L. B. Heathers)

4082. PTACEK, JAMES E. (Mississippi State Hosp., Whitfield.), & YOUNG, FLORENCE M. Comparison of the Grassi Block Substitution Test with the Wechsler-Bellevue in the diagnosis of organic brain damage. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 375-378. —"The Grassi Block Substitution Test and the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale have been compared as instruments for the diagnosis of organic brain damage. The latter test mistakenly classified 50% of the known organics as having no deterioration, while the GBST was in error only in 25% of the cases, a difference which is significant at the .05 level. The GBST classified no normals as having severe deterioration, but the W-B MDI indicated that 10% had definite mental deterioration.... The GBST correctly classified 83% of the 54 cases while the Wechsler clinical signs for organicity identified only 74%, a difference, however, which lacks statistical significance." Both the W-B V and P IQ's were very significantly lower for the organics than for the normals.—(L. B. Heathers)

4083. RABINOVITCH, M. SAM. (Children's Memorial Hosp., Montreal, Can.) Physiologic response perceptual threshold, and Rorschach test anxiety indices. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 379-386.—Rorschach test responses determined by Rorschach signs of anxiety (strong use of color, shading, three-dimensionality, or texture) are associated with greater GSR deflections and higher perceptual threshold than Popular (P) or good form (F+) responses.—(A. R. Jensen)

4084. ROSVOLD, H. ENGER; ROSS, W. DONALD, & DÖRKEN, H., JR. The Rorschach method as an experimental instrument: review. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 227-232.—This review and discussion of the experimental evidence for the validity and reliability of the Rorschach concludes that "many of the studies purporting to demonstrate the test's validity and/or reliability are subject to serious criticism but there is sufficient evidence to suggest that well designed investigations may overcome the present scientific limitations of the Rorschach Method." 78-item bibliography.—(A. R. Jensen)

4085. SACCO, FRANCESCO. La scala psicomotoria di Ozeretzki applicata ai siciliani di 6-12 anni. (Ozeretzki's psychomotor scale applied to Sicilians from the age of 6 to 12.) *Infanzia anomala*, 1953, 24, 342-359.—Translations and adaptations of the 1931 revision of this test have also been made in this country. The concern of this study is to adapt the scale to Sicilians. For this purpose 260 children in the age ranges from 6 to 12 were used as subjects. The author found that the psychomotor development

of his subjects differed from that of Ozeretzki's, a fact which demonstrates the necessity to adapt this test to Sicilians.—(M. J. Stanford)

4086. SALBER, WILHELM. Leistungsgrenzen des Tests. (Limitations of tests.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 320-326.—A number of properties of tests and test results give rise to their particular limitations. Tests confront the subject with artificial situations, and the objective results cannot do justice to many qualities of personal experience. The test itself is merely one link in the testing process; it is like a screen with a particular kind of mesh that catches some things and lets others pass. Test results are static findings, providing only a momentary sampling of the personality process. Furthermore the test results have sign character and often require extensive interpretation. To construct the personality of a subject from various test results requires extensive experience and special talents.—(E. W. Eng)

4087. SCHNEIDER, ELIEZER. Critérios de avaliação quantitativa e qualitativa do Teste de Classificação de Objetos. (Quantitative and qualitative criteria in evaluating the Classification of Objects Test.) *Arch. bras. Psicoterápica*, 1952, 4 (4), 73-77.—Correlation coefficients of .83 and .84 were found between this test and tests of verbal and abstract intelligence respectively. However, the Classification of Objects Test is more sensitive to the personality problems presented by the individual than the two other tests. Final quantitative and qualitative criteria were adopted for the evaluation and interpretation of this test.—(E. C. Florence)

4088. SHEEHAN, JOSEPH G., FREDERICK, CALVIN J., ROSEVEAR, WILLIAM H., & SPIEGELMAN, MARVIN. A validity study of the Rorschach Prognostic Rating Scale. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 233-239.—Klopf's Rorschach Prognostic Rating Scale, used on a group of 35 stutterers in a university speech clinic, discriminated significantly between those who showed substantial improvement in therapy (combined speech therapy and psychotherapy) and those who showed no improvement, as well as between those who continued in therapy as against those who dropped.—(A. R. Jensen)

4089. STEMPER, ELLEN FLAUM. The WISC and the SRA Primary Mental Abilities test. *Child Developm.*, 1953, 24, 257-261.—A correlation of .68 is found between the WISC and SRA total IQ's and between the WISC VIQ and SRA Verbal-Meaning IQ. No significant differences are found between SRA factors and WISC PIQ or VIQ.—(L. S. Baker)

4090. SUBES, J., & MOUSSEAU, C. Etude sur le test du village. (A study of the Village Test.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, 13, 211-231.—In 1947 Henri Arthus proposed a test of creative activity, the Village Test, which is enjoying a considerable popularity. The validity of this test was evaluated with 50 girls, 15-18 years old. The criteria included Koch's tree test, a word-choice test, and two original interest tests constructed by the authors. No significant correlations were found, and the indications are that the village test does not agree with other measures of social adjustment, emotivity, and regressive behavior. 22 references. English and German summaries.—(K. F. Muenzinger)

4091. VALENTINER, THEODOR. Untersuchung der jugendlichen Persönlichkeit im Institut für Jug-

endkunde. (Testing program of the Institute for Child Study.) In Institut für Jugendkunde, Bremen, Wege zur Entfaltung der jugendlichen Persönlichkeit, n.d., 42, 26-35. — Testing always serves concrete purposes: vocational guidance, evaluation of school achievement, or diagnosis of behavior problems. The most reliable indication is follow-up interviews with the foreman, teacher, and parents of the trainee, 6 months to 3 years after testing. Useful criteria in reducing errors influencing test results are: creating of testing situations in which essential personality traits can emerge; selection of performance tests revealing specific skills; high standards of selection and training of examiners. Validity coefficients (Pearson r) obtained in comparing group with individual performance tests were .71 for the group and .58 for individual tests. — (E. Schwerin)

4092. VOGL, MARIA. Problematik der Test verfahren. (Problems of testing procedure.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 215-217. — The testing pictures of several children are discussed insofar as they contribute to the total evaluation of the patients. The author reviews the new contribution of tests and their gradual acceptance by the medical profession. — (W. Schwarz)

4093. WARSHAW, LEON; LEISER, RUDOLF; IZNER, SANFORD M., & STERNE, SPENCER B. (Wayne Co. Gen. Hospital, Eloise, Mich.) The clinical significance and theory of sodium amyta Rorschach testing. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 248-251. — Pre- and post-amyta Rorschachs were obtained on 15 psychiatric patients and 15 normal males. It was concluded that sodium amyta Rorschach testing is useful in negativistic, uncooperative patients; sodium amyta can neither create nor remove a psychotic condition; sodium amyta does not alter the personality picture of initially cooperative subjects on the Rorschach. "The only essential change that sodium amyta seems to produce is the release of cortical inhibitory functions which will allow the individual a more marked responsiveness to inner stimuli... [increase in M and FM]." — (A. R. Jensen)

4094. YOUNG, FLORENE M., & BRIGHT, HOWARD A. (U. Georgia, Athens.) Results of testing 81 Negro rural juveniles with the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 39, 219-226. — On the basis of the results presented the authors "question whether the WISC is a suitable test for the southern rural Negro child." — (J. C. Franklin)

4095. ZELEN, SEYMOUR L., & LEVITT, EUGENE E. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Notes on the Wesley Rigidity Scale: The development of a short form. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 472-473. — "From Wesley's original group of items, the authors selected 12 that did not seem to overlap and which they consider to be satisfactory for a rigidity measure." The items are presented. — (L. N. Solomon)

4096. ZUBIN, JOSEPH. (N. Y. Psychiatric Institute, Columbia U., New York.) Failures of the Rorschach technique. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 303-315. — A review of clinical, statistical, and experimental Rorschach studies shows that "(1) Global evaluations of the Rorschach seem to work when the Rorschach worker and the clinician work closely together. (2) Atomistic evaluation, as well as global, of the content of the Rorschach protocols (as distinct from the perceptual scoring) seems to work. (3) Atomistic

analysis of the perceptual factors is a failure. (4) Factor analysis of atomistic scores of both the perceptual as well as the content variety, seems to work." 34 references. — (A. R. Jensen)

(See also abstracts 3264, 3276, 3295, 3340, 3708, 4253, 4448, 4515, 4545, 4596, 4682)

Treatment Methods

4097. ALEKSANDROVA, L. I., & PROKHOROVA, È. S. Opyt primeneniia terapii snom v klinike nervnykh boleznei. (Experimental application of sleep therapy in the clinics of nervous diseases.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Dostat'*, 1953, 3(4), 521-535. — Sleep therapy is applicable in functional disorders of the nervous system where account has been taken of the "properties of higher nervous activity, lying at the basis of the neurotic syndrome." "Where disturbance of cortical neurodynamics is characterized by an expressed predominance of excitatory processes," sleep therapy should be postponed until other therapeutic measures, such as bromine preparations, "strengthens the inhibitory process and removes this extreme excitation." Where "pathophysiological analysis discloses a tendency toward the development of inhibitory processes," sleep therapy is indicated. The application of medically induced sleep in cases of organic disturbances of the central nervous system is not recommended because of paucity of research in this area, although the possibilities of "protective inhibition" here ought not to be overlooked. — (I. D. London)

4098. BERGLER, EDMUND. "Making-a-case"-type of depression—a predictable test-mechanism in psychotherapy. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1954, 2, 253-257. — This alibi-depression is presented to the superego by the unconscious ego as a shield against a later justified accusation by the superego. A cutthroat competitor may publicize a single situation which denies or derogates competitiveness and thereby may attempt to establish guiltlessness. — (D. Prager)

4099. BERNSTEIN, ARNOLD. (Queens Coll., New York.) On the nature of psychotherapy: basic definitions and assumptions for students of psychology and medicine. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Co., 1954. ix, 36 p. 85¢. — It is the aim of this pamphlet to present the "fundamental definitions and principles of psychotherapy." Bernstein defines the aims of psychotherapy in homeostatic terms, and he attempts to differentiate psychological therapy from other therapeutic techniques, viz., serotherapy, hydrotherapy, chemotherapy, and electroshock therapy. Consideration is given to somatogenesis, psychogenesis, and sociogenesis—developmental approaches which the writer employs to further define and delimit the area of psychotherapy. A parallelism is drawn between primary and secondary group relationships and the relationships formed between patient and therapist. Supportive therapy is recognized as being "psychotherapy with a limited goal." — (B. H. Light)

4100. BOCK, J. CARSON; LEWIS, DAVID J., & TUCK, JAMES. (Sunnybrook D.V.A. Hospital, Toronto, Can.) Role-divided three-cornered therapy. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 277-282. — A modification of three-cornered psychotherapy is described. The role of one therapist is to exert pressure on the patient in a directive, authoritarian manner. The other non-directive therapist attempts to reflect the patient's

emotional tone with probably supportive effect. The aim of this therapy is to create a strong emotional situation quickly and then to resolve it. The method is illustrated with two case histories. The problems particularly in the relationship of the two therapists are briefly discussed. —(C. T. Bever)

4101. BOGACHENKO, L. S., & SEREDINA, M. I. Rasshirennnoe zasedanie Prezidiuma AMN SSSR. (Enlarged session of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Delatel'*, 1953, 3(3), 469-472. —A résumé of and commentary on papers read before the Presidium of the USSR Acad. Med. Sci. at a session held on Feb. 27-28 at Riazan. The papers were devoted to the problem of sleep therapy in both experiment and the clinic. —(L. D. London)

4102. BUHLER, CHARLOTTE. The process-organization of psychotherapy. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 287-311. —Criteria pointing to therapeutic failures are: poor therapeutic relationship, determination not to be influenced, refusal of the patient to take over, inability to accept interpretations, no corrective emotional experience, unutilized insights, and inability to build for the future. Only when many or all of these negative criteria are present does the treatment probably fail. —(D. Prager)

4103. BUTLER, JOHN M., & HAIGH, GERARD V. Changes in the relation between self-concepts and ideal concepts consequent upon client-centered counseling. In Rogers & Dymond, *Psychotherapy and personality change*, (see 29: 4163), 55-75. —These two hypotheses were tested: (1) Client-centered counseling will result in a decrease of self-ideal discrepancies. (2) "... self-ideal discrepancies will be more clearly reduced in clients who have been judged, on experimentally independent criteria, as exhibiting definite improvement." Both hypotheses were supported on the basis of Q-technique. The authors conclude that "low correlations between self and ideal are based on a low level of self-esteem related to a relatively low adjustment level and that a consequence of client-centered counseling for the clients in this study was, on the average, a rise in the level of self-esteem and of adjustment." —(F. Costin)

4104. CARP, E. A. D. E. Transfert de relations sur base de fixation et d'union. (Relationship transference on a basis of fixation and warm companionship.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1953-54, 1, 304-309. —Psychotherapy aims at arousing in the patient certain modes of expression and feeling; it fulfills a liberating function with the help of human intuition. Psychotherapy aims at transforming emotional relationships based on infantile fixations into relationships based on mature loving companionship, while the therapist acts as intermediary. —(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4105. CARP, E. A. D. E. Psychodrama. *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 163-170. —Summary of the historical antecedents of psychodrama and the author's experiences with it. Through psychodrama the individual is able to perceive the less personal, more social aspects of his problems; his guilt is lessened by his co-actors and audience's acceptance; and his perspective is increased through the objectification of feelings. In degree of spontaneity, psychodrama seems intermediate between natural child play and psychoanalytic play techniques. It is of particular value in preparing a person for individual psychotherapy. —(E. W. Eng)

4106. CONSTANTINIDES, C. D. (U. Athens, Greece.), & STROUSSOPOULOS, B. Prefrontal leucotomy: remarks on the pathophysiology of the brain. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 196-197. —From a study of 103 cases of prefrontal leucotomy, it is concluded that the operation should be performed on individuals who have failed to respond to other forms of therapy and have become chronic. Surgical benefits are indicated and a theory is offered of a hypothetical functioning of the brain before and after leucotomy. —(N. H. Pronko)

4107. COSYNS-DURET, S. (Brugmann U. Hosp., Bruxelles, Belgium.) Considération sur la psychothérapie après lobotomie. (Psychotherapy following lobotomy.) *Acta. neurol., Belg.*, 1954, 54, 378-387. —Postoperative psychotherapy is directed at two goals (1) Re-education for family and social living and (2) Therapy of remaining pathology. The therapy of the former is classed under headings of motor, intellectual, affective and social rehabilitation. Persisting psychopathology is treated by "directive and rational psychotherapy." English and German summaries. —(B. A. Maher)

4108. CREMERIUS, J. Kritik der psychotherapeutischen Kurzbehandlung. (Critique of brief psychotherapy.) Vorträge 3, *Lindauer Psychotherapie-Woche*, 1952, 24-32. —The practice of brief psychotherapy requires full knowledge of the structure and treatment of the neuroses. The therapeutic process has been shortened with the (1) development of diagnostic criteria, (2) identification of prognostic factors, (3) criteria for a treatment plan. Brief psychotherapy is indicated when change in the personality structure (1) is made impossible for practical reasons (2) is not justified or contraindicated. Clinical cases are cited to illustrate the various situations. —(C. T. Bever)

4109. DANA, RICHARD H. (Minnesota Bur. Psychol. Serv., Minneapolis.) The effects of attitudes towards authority on psychotherapy. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 350-353. —Attitudes towards authority were judged from responses given to Card IV of the Rorschach. "The following hypotheses were tested: (1) 'adequate' attitudes towards authority constitute one criterion of relatively good prognosis for both short term and long term psychotherapy; (2) 'inadequate' attitudes towards authority constitute one criterion of relatively poor prognosis...; (3) 'negative' or hostile attitudes towards authority constitute one criterion of relatively poor prognosis for short term psychotherapy and relatively good prognosis for long term psychotherapy." All three hypotheses were verified. S's were 90 VA hospital inpatients who had received individual therapy; 44 had received short term therapy (M=12 sessions) and 46 had received long term therapy (M=51 sessions). —(L. B. Heathers)

4110. DELAY, J., PICHOT, P., LAPLANE, D., & MARTINEZ GOMEZ, E. Une méthode expérimentale de contrôle de la narco-analyse. (An experimental method of control of narcoanalysis.) *Encéphale*, 1954, 43, 329-336. —A psychometric technique for assessing the depth of intravenous barbiturate narcosis is described. Two tests—memory for objects and simple subtractions—are utilized. As the depth of narcosis increases, an amnesic phase, reflected in impaired performance on the memory test, is reached. Some minutes later attention-concentration difficulties are reflected in impaired performance on

the subtractions test. The amnesic period preceding the onset of attention-concentration disturbances is considered to be optimal for narco-analysis.—(A. L. Benton)

4111. DÜHRSSEN, A. Was solten wir heute unter analytischer Psychotherapie verstehen? (What should we understand today about analytic psychotherapy?) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 209-215.—This is a discussion of a case history of an 11-year old boy in the light of psycho-analytic theory.—(W. Schwarz)

4112. DYMOND, ROSALIND F. Adjustment changes over therapy from self-sorts. In Rogers & Dymond, *Psychotherapy and personality change*, (see 29: 4163), 76-84.—A Q-sort adjustment score was developed to provide an external criterion of adjustment level for clients in therapy and for a control group which did not undergo therapy. On the basis of this measurement, clients entering therapy produced less well-adjusted self-descriptions (as judged by standards of "expert" clinicians) than did the control group. After therapy there was a significant improvement in the adjustment scores of the therapy group which did not occur in the control group. Therapy gains in adjustment were maintained over a follow-up period. Clients judged by their counselors to be successful in therapy also described themselves on their Q-sorts as being better adjusted after therapy.—(F. Costin)

4113. DYMOND, ROSALIND F. Adjustment changes over therapy from Thematic Apperception Test ratings. In Rogers & Dymond, *Psychotherapy and personality change*, (see 29: 4163), 109-120.—Reports "an over-all look" at comparative changes in TAT records of 25 clients who had therapy and 10 who did not. Findings are in concurrence with results obtained in other studies in this program of research. Chief among these are: (1) The therapy group was less adjusted before therapy than after. (2) The no-therapy group was significantly better adjusted than the client group before their therapy and not significantly different from them after their therapy had been completed. (3) Change in client adjustment from pre-therapy to follow-up as measured by TAT ratings was significantly related to counselors' success ratings. (4) TAT ratings agreed with the adjustment scoring of clients' self-descriptive Q-sorts and with the change in the correlation of their self and ideal sortings.—(F. Costin)

4114. EIE, NILS. Macroscopical investigations of 29 brains subjected to frontal leukotomy. *Acta psychiat. Khb.*, 1954, Suppl. 90, 40 p.—The original leukotomy procedure is not an ideal surgical method for the treatment of mental cases because it so frequently produces results different from those desired by the surgeon. Aggressive, hyperactive, restless patients may improve after lesions limited to the connections of the granular areas of the convexity and of the cingulate gyrus. Other findings corroborate previous studies.—(D. Prager)

4115. FINNER, RICHARD W. Duration of convolution in electric shock therapy. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 530-537.—Average length of convolution in EST of a group of patients is compared with that reported in the literature. 15 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4116. FINNEY, BEN C. (VA Hosp., Palo Alto, Calif.) A scale to measure inter-personal relationships in group psychotherapy. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 7, 52-66.—This paper describes "... the construction, validation, and use of a scale designed to measure the adequacy of an individual's inter-personal relationships in a group therapy setting," which is made up of 88 brief descriptions of behavior scored for the individual by the observer. Text of scale is reproduced in full.—(V. Johnson)

4117. FREEMAN, WALTER. *Psychosurgery*. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 382-390.—The past year's progress in techniques, follow-up studies, casuistics and special studies in psychosurgery are reported. 50 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4118. FREEMAN, WALTER. Prognosis in lobotomy by the Malamud rating scale. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1952, 77, 63-66.—(See Biol. Abstr., 1954, 28(7), abs. 15952.)

4119. GANZARAIN, R. (U. Chile, Santiago.) Primeras impresiones sobre la psicoterapia de grupo después de un año de experiencia. (First impressions about group psychotherapy after one year of experience.) *Rev. Psiquiat., Santiago*, 1951, 16(1-2), 56-65.—A historical survey is made of the development of group psychotherapy and a parallel is established between that technique and individual psychotherapy. The specific curative factors in group psychotherapy are emphasized. The practical utility and future possibilities of this method are pointed out. At the end, reference is made to the work done by the author during a year of practice with a group of 50 neurotics.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

4120. GIRGIS, S. (Modern trends in the psychiatric care of mental patients.) *Egypt. Yearb. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 207-222.—The concept of the mental hospital as a therapeutic community of small units with well trained psychiatrists and psychiatric nurses working as a team is made. Day hospitals are designed to take care of patients who are not hospitalized as yet and on whom no final diagnosis has been made, it also takes care of discharged patients as a first step in rehabilitation. Finally, social clubs in which group and recreational activities are run for patients as a step in their rehabilitation. In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)

4121. GIRGIS, S. (Rehabilitation and after-care in the mental health field.) *Egypt. Yearb. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 73-80.—The author is concerned with the Middle East. Differentiation between the problems of rural and urban areas is made. Priority should be given to the rehabilitation of psychopaths in special institutions where therapy is available. Juvenile delinquents should be treated in separate centers attached to mental hospitals, in which individual and group therapy is available in an atmosphere of love, affection and understanding. Training in Egypt is available for social workers and psychiatric social workers and the author advocates the expansion of the program to include the training of vocational counselors and occupational therapists. In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)

4122. GORDON, THOMAS, & CARTWRIGHT, DESMOND. The effect of psychotherapy upon certain attitudes toward others. In Rogers & Dymond, *Psychotherapy and personality change*, (see 29: 4163),

167-195.—The following hypothesis was tested: "Clients who complete a minimum of 6 therapeutic interviews with a therapist of at least moderate experience and claiming a client-centered orientation will demonstrate changes in attitudes in the direction of greater acceptance of and respect for others." The hypothesis was not supported by the data. Findings suggest that factors other than experience in therapy operate to effect changes in attitude during therapy and follow-up period: (1) pre-therapy position of client on a continuum of acceptance of and respect for others; (2) degree to which client's therapy experience is judged to be successful; (3) whether or not a client was in the "wait" group. Other reasons for negative findings of study, as well as suggestions for "better" hypotheses are presented.—(F. Costin)

4123. GORDON, THOMAS; GRUMMON, DONALD L.; ROGERS, CARL R., & SEEMAN, JULIUS. Developing a program of research in psychotherapy. In Rogers and Dymond, *Psychotherapy and personality change*, (see 29: 4163), 12-34.—Describes how a long-term research program in client-centered psychotherapy was developed, including the detailed thinking and planning which preceded the specific research studies themselves. Among major topics discussed are these: place of research in psychotherapy, aims of present program, the nature of the research group, theory involved in research, use of controls, kinds of studies involved in the program, and criteria for measuring outcomes of psychotherapy. "Success" and "failure" in therapy are translated into operational definitions capable of being tested as hypotheses. 36 references.—(F. Costin)

4124. GRUMMON, DONALD L., & JOHN, EVE S. Changes over client-centered therapy evaluated on psychoanalytically based Thematic Apperception Test Scales. In Rogers & Dymond, *Psychotherapy and personality change*, (see 29: 4163), 121-144.—"This study examines the changes in mental health status that occur over client-centered therapy in 23 clients. Mental health was defined in terms of psychoanalytic theory and was assessed by means of 23 specially constructed rating scales. The rating scales were used to make blind analyses of TAT's administered at pre-therapy, at post-therapy, and at follow-up." Major findings: (1) For a majority of the scales client-centered therapy brings about a significant improvement in mental health status. (2) The trend for continued improvement over a follow-up period was "slight". (3) Client-centered therapy can be helpful throughout the entire range of mental health sampled.—(F. Costin)

4125. GRUMMON, DONALD L. Design, procedures, and subjects for the first block. In Rogers & Dymond, *Psychotherapy and personality change*, (see 29: 4163), 35-52.—Describes design, procedures, and subjects used in a "block" of clients on which all hypotheses discussed in the book were tested. These hypotheses investigated changes in self-perception, total personality, attitudes toward others, and behavior. Psychological tests were made before, during, and after therapy. Interviews were recorded. Four groups of clients are described: therapy, or experimental (29 unselected clients who had undergone 6 or more therapy sessions); attrition (35 clients who dropped therapy before 6 interviews); own-control (about one-half of therapy group, which received tests, waited 60 days, took tests again, then began therapy); equivalent-control (matched with experi-

mental group, no therapy). Counselors were client-centered and "journeymen."—(F. Costin)

4126. GRUMMON, DONALD L. Personality changes as a function of time in persons motivated for therapy. In Rogers and Dymond, *Psychotherapy and personality change*, (see 29: 4163), 238-255.—The hypothesis was tested that "motivation for therapy brings about constructive personality changes as a function of time alone—that is, in the absence of psychotherapy." To test this, 23 clients seeking help were given a battery of tests, waited 60 days and then retook the tests before actually beginning therapy. Personality changes in these clients were compared with changes over a similar period in a client group who were not seeking psychotherapy. The evidence gathered did not support the hypothesis.—(F. Costin)

4127. HARRIS, ARTHUR. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) A comparative study of results in neurotic patients treated by two different methods. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 718-721.—Comparison of patients receiving psychotherapy and carbon dioxide therapy showed no difference in number of patients refusing therapy, number requiring hospitalization or in the results in those who received therapy by the two different techniques.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4128. HENGSTMANN, H. Aus der Psychotherapie des praktischen Arztes. (Psychotherapy in general practice.) *Vorträge 3. Lindauer Psychotherapie-Woche*, 1952, 42-61.—Brief psychotherapy utilizing hypnosis and autogenous training for a variety of conditions treated by the general practitioner is described with many clinical abstracts. Statistical information on numbers of cases treated and percentages of cures achieved is provided. The largest group comprises 23 asthmatic patients of whom 70% are reported cured.—(C. T. Bever)

4129. HOCHHEIMER, WOLFGANG. Zur Frage der Erfassung und Auswertung von Behandlungssprächen. (On the recording and evaluation of treatment interviews.) *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1954, 8(4) 1-23.—A plea for empirical studies of the interaction process in counseling and psychotherapy. The approach of Carl Rogers and the work of W. U. Snyder is described, followed by an extensive exposition of Curran's research. After a visit to the U.S., the author believes that "a for us almost naive appearing trustfulness and openness in the face of all interpersonal problems" enables Americans to pursue such researches still resisted in Europe. On the basis of his own use of non-directive counseling with limited problems, he recommends its employment to European readers.—(E. W. Eng)

4130. HOFFER, A. (Dept. Public Health, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.) Induction of sleep by autonomic drugs. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 421-427.—"Atropine, prostigmine, and acetylcholine when given in that order induce sleep states in normal subjects as determined from subjective accounts. In epileptics and schizophrenics there was objective evidence for decreased levels of awareness, more marked in the epileptics and the schizophrenic patient who had recovered after ECT."—(N. H. Pronko)

4131. HORA, THOMAS. Ego-oriented resistance-analysis. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1954, 41, 263-266.—Ego strength is increased by making the unconscious part of the ego conscious. This technique is particularly indicated where the patient is seen once or twice

weekly and the development of the full-blown transference-neurosis is not desirable. All reported material is dealt with in terms of the ego's effort at comforting and protecting itself and finding a way out of conflict.—(D. Prager)

4132. HORNEY, KAREN. (Moderator.) Constructive forces in the therapeutic process: a round table discussion. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 13, 4-19.—Kelman discusses the patient's assets or constructive forces. Allen's point is that the symptom opens the door for the constructive force called therapy. Ackerly believes motivation is of prime importance for prognosis. N. Freeman stresses alertness in recognizing the patient's constructive forces. F. A. Weiss believes dreams are among our best helpers in the process of inner mobilization of constructive forces. Fromm-Reichmann feels the psychiatrist must help the patient to learn to discover and establish his own values.—(D. Prager)

4133. HOWARD, ALVIN R., & KELLY, GEORGE A. (Ohio State U., Columbus). A theoretical approach to psychological movement. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 399-404.—"An approach to psychological movement, or change, has been presented. Stress has been placed on the role of therapy in accelerating movement. Earlier investigations have afforded the basis for currently offering a 'contrast' phenomenon to explain certain aspects of movement and to link the fields of (formal) education and therapy. Implications of these and other fields are noted."—(L. N. Solomon)

4134. ILLING, HANS A. (Mount Sinai Hosp., Los Angeles, Calif.) The "visitor" and his role of transference in group therapy. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 44, 753-758.—Group therapy procedures in a prison setting are described with emphasis given to the reactions of the convicts to a non-participating visitor (the author).—(L. A. Pennington)

4135. KAHN, THEODORE C. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Theoretical foundations of audio-visual-tactile rhythm induction therapy experiments. *Science*, 1954, 120, 103-104.—A variety of studies suggest that "neuromuscular activity may be stimulated and behavioral modifications accomplished through rhythmic sensory stimulation." The implications of these for therapy are briefly considered. A research program is outlined, via use of "an instrument...designed to emit audible clicks in rhythmic acoustic patterns, light flickers that are variable in speed and intensity and are adapted with a color selector, and tap hammers that make distinct but painless cutaneous rhythmic contacts." Further characteristics of the instrument are indicated.—(B. R. Fisher)

4136. KILPATRICK, ELIZABETH. Training analysis. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1953, 13, 20-24.—The goal of training analysis is to give new direction in our lives and therapy. Training analysis may be terminated when the trainee has arrived at inner independence. The trainee's efforts to self-realization will be inhibited if he is striving to pattern himself after his analyst.—(D. Prager)

4137. KAPLAN, J. W. Psychoanalytic or didactic group psychotherapy? *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 279-286.—Freud stated the analyst is to procure information from the patient and make the patient familiar with the premises and postulates of psycho-

analysis in the first stage of psychoanalysis. In didactic group psychotherapy the therapist calls on various group members to read aloud and then hears the comments of the reader and the group. This type of therapy applies maximally to patients initially unsuitable for deep exploration.—(D. Prager)

4138. KLUMBIES, G. Psychotherapeutische Arbeitsmethoden des Internisten. (Psychotherapeutic working methods of the internist.) *Vorträge 3. Lindauer Psychotherapie-Woche*, 1952, 75-85.—The Jena University Medical Outpatient Clinic, which utilizes qualified psychologists under medical supervision, aims to treat every patient in need of psychotherapy. 10% of the patients seen require personality study. Cathartic interviews, reconditioning of reflexes, group discussions of patients with similar difficulties, autogenous training taught in 3 levels of classes, pharmacologically or hypnotically induced prolonged sleep, and particularly hypnosis are used in treatment. Psychogenic coronary spasm comprising 2% of the patients in the clinic, is discussed in some detail and ascribed to despair. 20 references.—(C. T. Bever)

4139. KOCH, H. Wandlungen in Theorie und Technik der Hypnose. (Changes in theory and technique of hypnosis.) *Vorträge 3. Lindauer Psychotherapie-Woche*, 1952, 86-96.—On the basis of a historical review, primitive hypnosis of magic, authoritative suggestion is differentiated from "graduated active hypnosis" (gestuße Aktivhypnose) which is related to J. H. Schultz's autogenous training and paralleled by an insight seeking analysis during the waking state. Under medical guidance "the patient must actively work out the resolving patterns."—(C. T. Bever)

4140. KRAMISH, ART A. (V.A. Hosp., Lincoln, Nebr.) Problems in the non-directive therapist's reflection of feeling. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 39, 201-209.—"In the non-directive method the reflection of feeling is a genuine attempt to cause the individual to resolve the problematic situation according to his own criteria. A poor reflection of feeling from the therapist may result in the client's loss of contact with the therapeutic environment due to disturbances within the self. Such a situation might well lead to further disturbances in the formation of the concepts of the self." The author stresses "the value of meaningful reflections by the therapist to afford the client a more clear-cut picture of himself in relation to individual desires and the demands of the environment."—(J. C. Franklin)

4141. KRETSCHMER, W., Jr. Kombinierte Übungsverfahren in der Psychotherapie. (Combined use of exercise in psychotherapy.) *Vorträge 3. Lindauer Psychotherapie-Woche*, 1952, 97-107.—Physical exercise is proposed for therapy because of its psychic effects. The symbolic and interpersonal meaning of respiration is discussed in detail and the clinical use of respiratory exercises is described.—(C. T. Bever)

4142. LAMB, WARREN. Individual movement therapy. *Ment. Hlth. Lond.*, 1953, 13, 16-19.—Describes a type of movement therapy, reportedly successful with "moderately mentally ill people," which consists in: precise observation of an individual's movements; diagnosis of particular "stresses and strains;" and the devising of a pattern of rhythmic movement sequences to be practiced under therapeutic supervision by the patient. On the assumption of the dynamic unity of mind and body, the author

feels that "to give a person greater mastery over his movement means giving him greater power to cope with his particular problems, whatever they may be." —(G. E. Copple)

4143. LANGEN, DIETRICH. Indikationen zur stationären und ambulanten Psychotherapie. (Indications for inpatient and outpatient psychotherapy.) *Vorträge 3. Lindauer Psychotherapie-Woche*, 1952, 123-134.—Psychotherapy in a hospital environment is indicated with (1) the more severe neuroses, particularly neurotic depressions marked by nocturnal anxiety states, (2) the conditions in which the environment features significantly, (3) schizoid personalities, (4) the older patients.—(C. T. Bever)

4144. LEARY, TIMOTHY, & COFFEY, HUBERT S. The prediction of interpersonal behavior in group psychotherapy. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 7, 7-51.—Studies undertaken by the Kaiser Foundation Research Project are summarised which had as their aim the prediction of interpersonal behavior in psychotherapy. Charts, ratings, graphs, and methodological devices are presented. "The resulting profile of Variability Indices which defines the amount of structural variability provides a method for anticipating the amount, the kind and the temporal sequence of variability in interpersonal behavior during psychotherapy." 15 references.—(V. Johnson)

4145. LEUNER, HANSCARL. Kontrolle der Symbolinterpretation im experimentellen Verfahren. (Experimental control of symbol interpretations.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 201-204.—Because images elicit affects, they may be used to draw out patterns of unconscious affects for observation and interpretation in psychotherapy. The patient, in a hypnoidal state, is asked to imagine and describe what occurs, beginning with each of the following in turn: green meadow, climbing a mountain, following a stream, a house, a new building, father and mother, an automobile, an ideal self-figure. Form and strength of the transference and repressive forces can be systematically determined from certain signs. Repetitive images reveal the neurotic fixations, and when these are correctly interpreted, gradual and lasting changes occur in the patient's imagery, concomitant with lessening of symptoms. Such a method insures an exact check on the correctness of one's symbol interpretations, and points toward a more systematic approach in psychotherapy generally.—(E. W. Eng)

4146. LEY, JACQUES. La tentation psychochirurgicale. (Pitfalls in psychosurgery.) *Acta. neurol.*, Belg., 1954, 54, 317-330.—Three dangers of psychosurgery are outlined. The first is in its use to subdue violent patients—"a surrender to administrative apathy"; second is the temptation to experiment at the expense of therapeutic values and thirdly the premature use of surgery in cases which promise more "interesting" results. The author emphasises that "in institutions where the chronic patient is well cared for the question of psychosurgery rarely if ever arises." He concludes that the indications for surgery are intractable pain and chronic anxiety when either condition has not yielded to prolonged application of all other known therapies.—(B. A. Maher)

4147. LINDNER, ROBERT. The fifty-minute hour: a collection of true psychoanalytic tales. New York: Rinehart, 1955. xvii, 293 p. \$3.50.—The stories concern Charles, a teen-age murderer and rapist;

Mac, who was to discover a direct relationship between his impotency and Communist Party membership; Laura, a compulsive eater; Anton, the Fascist; and physician Kirk Allen, whose bizarre fantasy entangled the analyst himself. The common element in all the tales is the self of the analyst.—(A. J. Sprox)

4148. LOWY, S. Limitations of psycho-somatic treatment. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 442-453.—It is maintained that there are types of patients where it is impossible, even with the best of psychological treatments, to achieve more than amelioration of the forces responsible for vicarious ailments.—(L. N. Solomon)

4149. McCUE, MIRIAM; GOODMAN, MORRIS, & ROSENTHAL, MELVIN. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Lowell, Mass.) Failure to return for treatment in tested and nontested clinic patients. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 280.—Brief report.

4150. MCKNIGHT, WILLIAM K. Use of psychotherapy for seriously disturbed patients. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 382-383.—Abstract and discussion.

4151. MARCELINO da SILVA, LYSANIAS; SUSMAN, W., & PORTELLA NUNES, E. Tecnicas de sono prolongado em psiquiatria. (Techniques of prolonged sleep in psychiatry.) *J. bras. Psiquiat.*, 1954, 3, 166-182.—Modern techniques of sleep treatment with special emphasis on ganglioplegics, are described. A résumé of Pavlov, Selye, and Laborit's work in this area is given as a basis for the particular methods described by the authors. Two case studies are presented in which application of methodology is presented. 22 references. English and French summaries.—(G. S. Wieder)

4152. MASSION-VERNIORY, L., & DUMONT, E. (La Ramée Neurological Clinic, Brussels, Belgium.) Considerations sur la leucotomie unilatérale. (Comments on unilateral leucotomy.) *Acta. neurol. Belg.*, 1954, 54, 331-350.—In view of the undesirable sequelae of classical leucotomy, the authors have resorted to unilateral leucotomy and lobectomy. The results obtained in 38 cases are presented, all operations being performed on the non-dominant hemisphere. Letters and verbal comments by patients are reported in evidence. From their results the writers feel justified in using this technique in those cases "where all neuropsychiatric therapies, including psychotherapy did fail." Their experiences "encourage them to perform a leucotomy on the other side if the first one was ineffective." An inter-operative period of at least three months is recommended in such cases. English and German summaries.—(B. A. Maher)

4153. MEISLIN, J. The psychiatric sheltered workshop in rehabilitation of the mentally ill. *Arch. phys. Med.*, 1954, 35, 224-227.—Many patients are readmitted to mental hospitals because of inadequate vocational "preparedness." A program of sheltered workshops could have helped this group, and could have forestalled hospitalization in the first place for still other emotionally sick persons. The absence of the psychiatric sheltered workshop is "an important hiatus in the rehabilitation of the mentally ill." An organizational plan is suggested.—(M. N. Brown)

4154. MITSCHERLICH, ALEXANDER. Hindernisse in der sozialen Anwendung der Psychotherapie. (Obstacles in the social application of psychotherapy.)

Psych. Heidel., 1954, 8, 284-305.—The author has encountered many limitations to the widespread use of psychotherapy in general society. Many patients' capacity to benefit from therapy is reduced by their tendency to think of illness as something separate from their personal life, a view developed in modern medicine prior to the still new psychosomatic views which are widely resisted. The impersonality and artificiality of much life in modern urban and industrial society seems also to reduce the capacity of many patients for a vital relationship with the therapist. Other "primitive" types are encountered too, who cannot achieve self-perspective through existing methods. It is, however, clear that therapists who do not limit themselves to patients from their own class must carefully learn how to achieve meaningful relationships with persons from quite different groups. English summary.—(E. W. Eng)

4155. MOSSE, ERIC P. The handling of relatives in the psychoanalytic situation. **Psychoanal. Rev.**, 1954, 41, 258-262.—The patient is encouraged to act as therapist to various family members. This is indicated in hysterias, anxiety neuroses, and above all in reactive depressions based on repressed hostility. —(D. Prager)

4156. NEGRIN, JUAN, JR. Observations on shock therapy: selected direct cerebral intracranial electroshock therapy. **J. nerv. ment. Dis.**, 1954, 119, 538-542.—A procedure is discussed which allows a direct action of electric shock therapy over specific cortical or parenchymal brain areas. Since it does not involve the same irreversible anatomic changes as psychosurgery involves, the method is recommended for prior trial.—(N. H. Pronko)

4157. NEUBECK, GERHARD. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Factors affecting group psychotherapy with married couples. **Marriage Fam. Living**, 1954, 16, 216-220.—"The present study was undertaken to investigate the process of group therapy with married couples.... All of the advantages that group therapy has are maintained... the advantages... outweigh the disadvantages." —(M. M. Gillett)

4158. RICHFIELD, JEROME. An analysis of the concept of insight. **Psychoanal. Quart.**, 1954, 23, 390-408.—"Analytic cure requires that the ego shall have a relation to repressed forces comparable to their relation to the id in their original unconscious state.... We may say that the 'development of insight' as an aim of therapy refers to whatever techniques and relations are utilized by the analyst to improve the capacity of the patient to integrate the proximate causes of his neurotic behavior with his conscious impulses and goals." 17 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

4159. ROGERS, CARL R. The case of Mr. Bebb: the analysis of a failure case. In Rogers & Dymond, *Psychotherapy and personality change*, (see 29: 4163) 349-409.—Presents an analysis of data based on the case of a "seriously maladjusted young man undergoing client-centered therapy in which the hypothesized concomitants of such therapy did not occur." Sources of data included counselor's ratings, excerpts from recorded interviews, analysis of TAT records, self-referent Q-sorts, ratings of client's behavior by self and friends on the Willoughby Emotional-Maturity Scale, and a test of attitudes toward others. On the basis of findings presented, the author formulated a "clinical and objective picture" of why progress was

shown by the client and why he then regressed. Hypotheses for future study were also developed.—(F. Costin)

4160. ROGERS, CARL R. The case of Mrs. Oak: a research analysis. In Rogers and Dymond, *Psychotherapy and personality change*, (see 29: 4163), 259-348.—A therapy case is described in detail to illustrate characteristics which seem to be true of client-centered-therapy. Extensive verbatim extracts from interviews are included. The author cautions that all conclusions reached apply to this one case and therefore only show which changes may occur in other individuals undergoing client-centered therapy. Conclusions are discussed with respect to methodology of research, therapy process, personality theory, and outcomes of therapy. With respect to outcomes, major findings are that client-centered psychotherapy may bring about the following kinds of changes in a client: (1) structure of the perceived self; (2) surface and deeper levels of personality as measured by the TAT; (3) attitudes of acceptance of others; (4) behavioral changes as observed by self and friends.—(F. Costin)

4161. ROGERS, CARL R. An overview of the research and some questions for the future. In Rogers & Dymond, *Psychotherapy and personality change*, (see 29: 4163), 413-434.—This final chapter reviews the general nature of the research project which was presented in detail in previous chapters. It discusses the overall plan, major findings, and some issues raised by the research findings. The aim of the total program was to gather objective data as to the end results and process of client-centered psychotherapy. A variety of changes were hypothesized in the self of the client as the result of therapy. These changes had to do with personality characteristics and structure, personal integration and adjustment, attitudes toward others, and maturity of behavior. A few special studies tested hypotheses concerning therapy process and limitations of its application. Four important issues resulting from the research are discussed.—(F. Costin)

4162. ROGERS, CARL R. Changes in the maturity of behavior as related to therapy. In Rogers & Dymond, *Psychotherapy and personality change*, (see 29: 4163), 215-237.—The following hypothesis was tested: As a result of client-centered therapy the client will be "measurably more mature in the quality of his behavior, as judged by himself and his friends." In general the author concludes that "where client-centered therapy is judged to have been successful, an observable change in the direction of maturity takes place in the client. Where therapy is judged not to have occurred in significant degree, some deterioration of behavior is observed." —(F. Costin)

4163. ROGERS, CARL R. (U. Chicago), & DYMOND, ROSALIND F. (Eds.) *Psychotherapy and personality change*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1954. x, 447 p. \$6.00.—Describes and explains a large-scale research program in client-centered psychotherapy, carried out at the Counseling Center of the University of Chicago. Following an introductory section of 3 chapters, which explain the rationale and procedures used in the project, 13 separate studies are presented, each testing different hypotheses concerning the relationship of client-centered therapy to personality change (Chapters 4-14). Two of these chapters are case studies, and include

extensive extracts from recorded interviews. The concluding chapter (17) summarizes the research program and raises some pertinent questions concerning future research. Chapters 2-17 are abstracted separately in this issue.—(F. Costin)

4164. ROSENBERG, SELIG. (VA, Regional Off., Brooklyn, N. Y.) The relationship of certain personality factors to prognosis in psychotherapy. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 341-345.—To determine what pre-treatment test data might predict response to therapy, Wechsler, Rorschach, and Sentence Completion protocols of 20 improved and 20 unimproved white male psychoneurotics were studied. Each S had been in individual therapy at a VA mental hygiene clinic for at least nine months. These two groups were divided at random. One sub-group served to define the signs predictive of improvement. The predictive signs found were given to two psychologists with instructions to predict improvement or non-improvement from the records of the other sub-group. The psychologists had also analyzed the records of the first sub-group. The predictions re improvement made from the predictive measures were significantly better than chance.—(L. B. Heathers)

4165. ROSENTHAL, DAVID; FRANK, JEROME D., & NASH, EARL H. The self-righteous moralist in early meetings of therapeutic groups. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 215-223.—The behavioral pattern of "the self-righteous moralist" is added to the pattern of "the help-rejecting complainer" and of the "doctor's assistant" identified in therapeutic groups. 4 patients in 3 groups attempted to integrate themselves by proving themselves right and someone else wrong, particularly over a moral issue. Their group behavior is described and their motivation discussed. The significance of the concept, one of interpersonal transaction, is assessed.—(C. T. Bever)

4166. ROUVRAY, C. Réflexions sur la légitimité et les indications de la psychochirurgie. (Notes on the justification and indication for psychosurgery.) *Acta neurol. Belg.*, 1954, 54, 359-367.—A number of ethical objections to psychosurgery are discussed and rejected. The indications for psychosurgery are examined in respect of schizophrenia and the psychoneuroses, the limitations of classical nosology being pointed out in relation to post-operative predictions. Finally the problem of legal authority to operate is raised with special reference to court actions by patients for damages. English and German summaries.—(B. A. Maher)

4167. RUDIKOFF, ESSELYN C. A comparative study of the changes in the concepts of the self, the ordinary person, and the ideal in eight cases. In Rogers & Dymond, *Psychotherapy and personality change*, (see 29: 4163), 55-99.—Population of this study was a group of 8 clients who differed from one another in initial adjustment status, length of therapy, and change. Although there were individual differences disclosed in changed perceptions of self, ordinary person, and ideal, definite trends were revealed by the total group. The self-concept showed decreased adjustment over a control period, a significant improvement over therapy, and a slight loss over followup. Perceptions of "ordinary person adjustment" showed a slight loss over a control period and no significant improvement over a therapy period. Concepts of self and ordinary person became more similar over each period. Ideal was raised over control period, but during therapy and follow-up period was lowered in direction of self.—(F. Costin)

4168. SAINSBURY, PETER. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) The measurement and description of spontaneous movements before and after leucotomy. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 732-741.—Electromyographic recording of movement of patients while unobserved and during interview enabled accurate analysis of both autistic and communicative gestures. Effect of the operation was to decrease the number of both sorts of gestures, but greater retention of the communicative gestures is associated with improvement and extraversion following the operation.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4169. SCHULTZ, J. H. Zur Problematik der hypnotischen Leukotomie. (The problems of "hypnotic leucotomy.") *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 150-162.—Surgical lobotomy and "hypnotic lobotomy" result in remarkably similar pain reductions and losses. These similarities need to be examined from a non-dualistic, organicistic viewpoint. Physiological investigations of hypnosis are important, but must be carefully evaluated. Hypnotolobotomy has been of practical value and theoretical suggestiveness in connection with the treatment of chronic alcoholics. This suggests that the facile disdain for "symptom removal" in psychotherapy is often ill-founded. Hypnotherapy requires a high degree of modification for use in individual cases. 18 references.—(E. W. Eng.)

4170. SEEMAN, JULIUS. Counselor judgments of therapeutic process and outcome. In Rogers & Dymond, *Psychotherapy and personality change*, (see 29: 4163), 99-108.—A study of counselor judgments of client-centered therapy for 23 persons who completed therapy. All ranges of judged "success" were present in the group, and as a group the clients showed significant movement in therapy. "Age and initial personality organization were uncorrelated with success within the experimental group; a group of clients who did not stay in therapy were judged to be more optimally integrated at the beginning of therapy than was the experimental group. Sex and, to some extent, length of therapy were differentiating variables in the success ratings, females and longer cases being relatively more successful."—(F. Costin)

4171. SHAGASS, CHARLES, & MALMO, ROBERT B. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) Psychodynamic themes and localized muscular tension during psychotherapy. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 295-314.—To provide additional validating data for the method of continuous electromyographic recording during psychotherapeutic sessions, 11 interviews with 3 adult patients were recorded. Results indicated that particular themes (content) were associated with specifically localized increases in muscle tension in a given patient. Longitudinal study of 1 patient also showed high muscle tension associated with depressed moods and low tension with cheerfulness. Detailed description of the recording procedures as well as of the statistical handling of the "miles" of raw data are given. 17 references. Discussion by G. C. Ham.—(L. A. Pennington)

4172. SHPAK, V. M. Ispol'zovanie fiziologicheskikh mehanizmov dilitel'nogo sna v protsesse lecheniya nevrozov i nekotorykh psichozov. (Utilization of physiological mechanisms of prolonged sleep in the process of treating neuroses and certain psychoses.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deyateli'*, 1953, 3(4), 584-591.—"The method of conditioned-reflex sleep demands

great individualization" and promises good results in the treatment of neuroses and certain psychoses.—(I. D. London)

4173. SIMON, WERNER, & GILBERSTADT, HAROLD. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory patterns before and after carbon dioxide inhalation therapy. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 523-529.—38 male patients treated with carbon dioxide inhalation and psychotherapy were compared with a closely matched group of patients who received only psychotherapy. Both groups were administered the MMPI before and after treatment and their mean profiles were compared. No statistically significant differences were found between the two groups before and after treatment.—(N. H. Pronko)

4174. SLAVSON, S. R., HALLOWITZ, EMANUEL, & ROSENTHAL, LESLIE. Group psychotherapy. In Spiegel E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 567-583.—The past year's contributions to knowledge about group psychotherapy are considered under (1) theory, (2) group psychotherapy with children, (3) with non-psychotic adults, and (4) with psychotic adults. Foreign reports are cited. 86 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4175. STREL'CHUK, I. V. Opyt differentiatsirovaniya gipnoterapevticheskogo vozdelstviya v svete uchenii I. P. Pavlova o dvukh signal'nykh sistemakh. (Experimental study of differentiated hypnotherapeutic influence in the light of I. P. Pavlov's theory of the 2 signal systems.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1953, 3(3), 353-368.—The hypnotic state can be more readily induced by acting upon that signal system which is under greater inhibition. Thus, where the second signal system is under inhibition as in hysteria, verbal suggestion quickly induces the hypnotic state. Where the first signal system is under inhibition as in psychasthenia, "monotonous rhythmic acoustic, photic or dermal (especially thermal) stimuli" induce the hypnotic state more readily.—(I. D. London)

4176. TALLAND, GEORGE A. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The working system of psychotherapy groups. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 7, 67-80.—Group psychotherapy is not only a technique and setting for treating psychiatric patients, but also an experiment in social organization. "It either attempts to establish a new working social unit from a collection of individuals, or to give purpose in action to an organized system which has lacked it." This report reviews research on one type of informal small group in terms of method, setting, subjects, group structuring, leadership, interaction process, and content. 23 references.—(V. Johnson)

4177. TEIRICH, H. R. Rangordnungsprobleme in der Gruppe bei Mensch und Tier. (Group hierarchy problems among men and animals.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 193-201.—Checking and re-checking the "pecking order" of individuals in therapeutic groups has been useful for observing individual progress in treatment. Neurotic and psychotic disorders lower a person in the dominance hierarchy; with recovery there is upward movement. It has been observed that, like animals, persons lowest in the hierarchy are most dependent on the master, in this case the therapist. From experience, those who settle in middle positions of the hierarchy show the most satisfactory personal growth outcomes. Other parallels between animal and group therapy observations are presented to support the author's thesis of the value

of animal psychology and sociology for understanding human social phenomena.—(E. W. Eng)

4178. THAHELD, FERI HERNDON. Nonconvulsive electrostimulation under narcotic hypnosis. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 175-177.—A case is reported in which the patient was given hypnotic suggestions to the effect that he would experience no pain during nonconvulsive electrostimulation and no side effects following the treatment. During the course of 42 treatments, in which nembutal was also given prior to the induction of trance, none of the usual side or after-effects were seen, including the frequently observed emotional outbursts.—(E. G. Aiken)

4179. THIEL, MANFRED. Philosophie und Psychotherapie. (Philosophy and psychotherapy.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 297-310.—Existentialist developments in philosophy focus on the self-realization of the person in a way that relates them to the aims of psychotherapy. Yet "therapy of man and philosophy are radically different spheres." The psychotherapist is primarily concerned with the individual person's inner relation with himself. The philosopher is concerned with the person's relations to the larger reality, and dealing with reality take precedence for him over relations with oneself. The philosopher makes clear the conditions of reality without consideration of individuals' capacities to meet them. Philosophy must remain clear, and not let its aims become confused with those of psychotherapy.—(E. W. Eng)

4180. TOUGAS, ROLLAND R. Ethnocentrism as a limiting factor in verbal therapy. In Rogers and Dymond, *Psychotherapy and personality change*, (see 29: 4163), 196-214.—Clients in therapy were administered a scale to measure their degree of ethnocentrism. One group was seen in a Sullivanian setting; the other in a Rogerian. Ratings of success in therapy were also obtained for each client. A "statistical and interpretive analysis" indicated a possibility that ethnocentrism limits the range of effectiveness of these two kinds of therapies. Clients could also be reliably differentiated as to "good" or "poor" therapeutic risks on the basis of their degree of ethnocentrism. The "anti-ethnocentric" nature of self-referred clients was discussed.—(F. Costin)

4181. VAN BARK, BELLA S. The meaning of silence in the analytic situation. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1953, 13, 89-90.—Abstract.

4182. VARGAS, MANUEL J. Changes in self-awareness during client-centered therapy. In Rogers & Dymond, *Psychotherapy and personality change*, (see 29: 4163), 145-166.—Hypothesis tested was that judged success of therapy correlates positively with increasing self-awareness during therapy. Results differed according to criteria of successful therapy used: (1) Counselor-judgment criterion: positive correlation between success of therapy and increasing self-awareness. (2) Criterion involving a psychoanalytically oriented TAT analysis: negative correlation between success in therapy and increasing self-awareness. (3) Criterion of Q-sort adjustment score: no correlation. (4) A criterion of a second independent TAT rating on another scale: low but consistent correlation. Author concludes that the hypothesis was confirmed "when success is measured by instruments which rate highly those changes and states deducible from client-centered theory."—(F. Costin)

4183. VERSPREEUWEN, R. Les indications de la psychochirurgie. (Indications for psychosurgery.) *Acta. neurol., Belg.*, 1954, 54, 351-358.—53 cases are reported of psychosurgery performed on chronic psychotic patients. The results are reported on a descriptive scale ranging from "Brilliant" to "Disastrous." Several operative procedures are evaluated critically. The author concludes that the permanence of apparent improvement depends greatly upon adequate psychotherapy and a suitable family environment. English and German summaries.—(B. A. Maher)

4184. WEISS, MADELINE OLGA. Attitudes in psychiatric nursing care. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1954. xii, 111 p. \$2.00.—Intended to "help all who work with patients to understand why sick persons act the way they do, and how the attitudes of the personnel may affect recovery," the book emphasizes the personal elements in nurse-patient interrelationships. Varied attitudes are described in terms of therapeutic implications with specific psychiatric patient groups, adult and children. Administrative procedures, use of restraints, and the art of answering questions are discussed. Foreword by K. A. Menninger.—(H. P. David)

4185. WILCOX, PAUL H., & WILCOX, KATHERINE W. Physiodynamic therapy (shock therapy). In Spiegel E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 584-605.—From an abundance of works in shock therapy in the past year, the authors report only on those pertaining to insulin, electric and carbon dioxide therapies. Related psychological work is considered under "Contributing Sciences." 158 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4186. WINKLER, WALTER. Aktivierung der Gestaltungskräfte durch tiefenpsychologische Verfahren. (Activation of creative powers through depth-psychologic procedures). *Vorträge 3. Lindauer Psychotherapie-Woche*, 1952, 184-190.—The various healing factors of intensive psychotherapy are reviewed with particular emphasis on the creative aspects which are fostered by artistic endeavors.—(C. T. Bever)

4187. WITTGENSTEIN, GRAF. Vertrauen, Übertragung und Transparenz. (Confidence, transference and transparency.) *Vorträge 3. Lindauer Psychotherapie-Woche*, 1952, 191-201.—The situations of the patient and of the physician are discussed regarding the confidential relationship, transference and transparency with particular reference to the effect of modern, German conditions due to insurance, government attitudes, etc. The conditions for healing are considered and it is stressed that "illogical, ethical, aspects must be considered besides logical, rational ones." 34 references.—(C. T. Bever)

4188. WOLFF, WERNER. (Bard Coll., Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.) Fact and value in psychotherapy. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 406-486.—The author formulated a set of 28 questions concerning theoretical values and observed facts. These questions served as a basis for interviews with 43 leading psychotherapists of various schools. The answers to these questions were evaluated statistically by comparing the agreements concerning values and facts. The questions are presented together with an analysis of the answers obtained. One group of questions dealt with criticism of psychotherapeutic theory and prac-

tice; another dealt with techniques; another dealt with therapeutic successes; and a final group dealt with the problem of personality and psychotherapy.—(L. N. Solomon)

4189. WOLPE, JOSEPH. (U. Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.) Reciprocal inhibition as the main basis of psychotherapeutic effects. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 205-226.—The thesis is defined and defended to the effect that therapeutic improvement is consequent to the complete or partial suppression of anxiety responses due to the simultaneous arousal of other responses physiologically antagonistic to anxiety. Evidence collected from study and treatment of 122 patients is discussed by reference to psychological test scores, clinical impression, and other indices. Modern therapeutic techniques, including subinsulin and carbon dioxide approaches, are held to reflect the reciprocal inhibition factor. 9 case reports.—(L. A. Pennington)

4190. ZAVALLONI, ROBERTO. The process of choice in therapeutic counseling. *Antonianum*, 1954, 29, 157-324.—This study was an attempt to evaluate therapeutic progress through the use of self-affirmative and self-negative indices. The ability to make choices, i.e., decisions, rests upon an increase in self-affirmative factors and a declination in self-negative factors. The measure of choices, however, rests less upon the number of actual choices than the "relation between the choices to be made and the choices actually made." The writer concludes that the ability to make choices is a direct function of personality integration and that a measure of choices gives information relative to the success or failure of counseling.—(B. H. Light)

(See also abstracts 3339, 3354, 3518, 4226, 4296, 4402, 4434, 4460, 4514, 4517, 4526)

Child Guidance

4191. ALDRIDGE, G. J. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Program in a camp for emotionally disturbed boys. *Group*, 1953, 16(2), 11-14.—About 40 boys between 8 and 18, considered too disturbed to cope with regular camp programs, were selected by the Toronto Big Brother Movement for a specialized summer camp. "Even in so short a time as three weeks and with boys so maladjusted as to be not acceptable in many boys' camps, emotional growth is possible. When camp is geared to emotional storms and delinquencies, when the staff is large enough and mature enough that misbehavior does not threaten organization, upset children can frequently make a good start toward working through their problems."—(D. D. Raylesberg)

4192. BENCINI, ALDA. Alcune istituzioni nel campo dell'assistenza ai fanciulli anormali. (Some American institutions for abnormal children.) *Infanzia anomala*, 1953, 24, 328-334.—Various child psychiatric clinics and institutions and their work which the author had encountered in a visit to this country are described, such as the Gesell Institute, the child neuropsychiatric section at Bellevue Hospital directed by Lauretta Bender, the Babies Hospital of the Medical Center of the Medical School of Columbia University, the Foundling Hospital in New York, Dr. Allen's Child Guidance Clinic in Philadelphia, Dr. Bettelheim's Orthogenic School in Chicago, and the child neuropsychiatric section of the Univers-

sity of Michigan. The author emphasized the role of the psychologist in the child psychiatric field.—(M. J. Stanford)

4193. BICUDO, VIRGINIA LEONE. A prevenção dos desajustamentos da personalidade. (The prevention of personality maladjustment.) *Bol. Serv. Soc. Menores*, 1952, 11, 21-24.—After a discussion of the causes of maladjustment in childhood, the author describes signs of the failure to adjust satisfactorily. The means of preventing maladjustment is presented as requiring, first, the recognition of signs of maladjustment, followed by the gratification of the child's emotional needs. Success experiences for the child should be insured and excessive frustrations prevented. Prevention should be an active, cooperative effort by parents and educators.—(M. M. Reece)

4194. da SILVA BARRETO, SEBASTIÃO. O escotismo e a sua extraordinária influência na recuperação dos menores transviados. (The Boy Scout movement and its extraordinary influence on the rehabilitation of errant children.) *Bol. Serv. Soc. Menores*, 1952, 11, 33-37.—The organization of Boy Scouts is upheld as an effective social institution for building character and for promoting desirable social values. The author asserts the worth of this organization as a resource for rehabilitation. He urges that it not be overlooked in the attempt to find ways of helping children with problems.—(M. M. Reece)

4195. DUBO, SARA, & RABINOVITCH, RALPH D. Child psychiatry. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 494-506.—The literature of child psychiatry for the past year is characterized as showing a dominant trend toward evaluating critically both theory and practice. Studies are concerned more with diagnosis and treatment than with theoretic speculation. 47 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4196. DURKIN, HELEN E. (Postgraduate Center for Psychotherapy, New York.) Group therapy for mothers of disturbed children. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1954. xiv, 125 p. \$3.50.—A description of psychoanalytically-oriented therapy applied to groups. Special consideration is given to the "unconscious emotional needs and conflicts of mothers," as these needs and conflicts relate to emotional disturbances in children. The group method consists of the interpretation of transference, dreams, resistance, etc., and the psychodynamics of the group interactive process. Case material is presented to demonstrate the technique.—(B. H. Light)

4197. FRAIBERG, SELMA A. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) Psychoanalytic principles in casework with children. New York: Family Service Association of America, n.d. 54 p. 85¢.—A reprint of "Some aspects of casework with children," (Soc. Casewk., 1952), "Counseling for the parents of the very young child," (see 28: 7637), and "Applications of psychoanalytic principles in casework practice with children," (Quart. J. Child Behav., 1951).

4198. GIORDANO, ALBERTO. Note sulla psichiatria infantile negli Stati Uniti d'America. (Observations about child psychiatry in the United States of America.) *Infanzia anormale*, 1953, 24, 335-341.—Impressions are given about the present state and thinking in the field of child psychiatry in this country which were gained by a visit to the U. S. and meetings of such psychiatrists as Leo Kanner, Frederick Al-

len, Lauretta Bender, Louise Despert, Milton Senn, George Gardner, and Saurek.—(M. J. Stanford)

4199. HOPMANN, WERNER. Der Anteil der Erziehungsberatung der Berliner Jugendämter an der Fürsorge für seelische und geistige Gesundheit. (The contribution of educational counseling by the Berlin youth officials in the care of psychic and mental health.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 227-234.—The author gives in detail the work of the youth bureau in terms of its intake and treatment schedule. A total of 5325 cases, age range 1-21, were seen in 1951. A breakdown is given as to the source of referrals, the type of disturbances or difficulties, background of the children and type of treatment or service offered to the child, parents, teachers, guardians, etc. In general 35-45 hours are spent on the case of a child while 100 hours are spent on an adult. 771 cases were treated individually and 979 in groups.—(W. Schwarz)

4200. KOCH, GERHARD. Aktuelle Probleme der deutschen Kinderspsychiatrie; Literaturübersicht. (Actual problems of German child psychiatry: a review of the literature.) *Criancas portug.*, 1952-53, 12, 19-60.—A review of the literature shows that the "post-war" situation has brought to German child psychiatry new tasks, questions and problems. This is reflected by discussion of the following topics: (1) re-establishment of the contact among child psychiatrists, child psychologists and pediatricians, (2) determination of the position of child psychiatry as a branch of psychiatry of pediatrics, and of its cognate fields, (3) how the "normal" child behaves, (4) neurosis and psychosis in children, (5) social-psychological problem of the abandoned child and the juvenile delinquent, (6) the problem of an increased number of cases of nocturnal enuresis. 155-item bibliography.—(E. C. Florence)

4201. MONTAGUE, ERNEST K. (Walter Reed Army Hosp., Washington, D. C.), & THOMPSON, WILLIAM W. A child guidance clinic in an army hospital. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1953, 4, 1753-1766.—The child guidance clinic, established at Brooke Army Hospital in 1949 is described. Consideration is given to the aims and principles of the clinic, its organization, methods of therapy, and reasons for referral. Ten case reports.—(G. H. Crampton)

4202. MORA, GIORGIO. Sviluppo e condizione attuale della pedo-psichiatria negli Stati Uniti. (Development and actual condition of child psychiatry in the United States.) *Infanzia anormale*, 1953, 24, 306-327.—Structure and functions of the agencies focusing on child psychiatric care and methods and individuals carrying out the responsibilities are discussed. Advantages and disadvantages of past and present theories and practice are pointed out. Two factors are believed to be operating in the United States: the respect for the personality of the child can be considered as an achieved social conquest, and child psychiatry has enlarged on the whole the entire field of psychiatry forcing psychiatrists to the consideration of the evolutive and social aspects of the ill individual.—(M. J. Stanford)

4203. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH. (39 Queen Anne St., London, W. 1.) Report of the tenth child guidance inter-clinic conference. London: Author, 1953. 78 p.—Representatives from some of the 32 clinics which conducted surveys

discussed findings showing that child guidance must broaden "from the treatment of the individual, his difficulties and his symptoms, to what is in a true sense family guidance against the child's social and community background." These annual inter-clinic conferences offer a forum for discussion, for papers reporting new developments in research, and for stimulating the professional growth of child guidance workers.—(J. C. Franklin)

4204. PHILLIPS, E. LAKIN, & JOHNSTON, MARGARET S. H. (Arlington (Va.) County Guidance Center.) Theoretical and clinical aspects of short-term parent-child psychotherapy. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 267-275.—Therapy limited to ten interviews in two child guidance clinics is discussed presenting data on the work with 16 parent-child pairs followed for 2 years. The greater effectiveness of this method is compared with cases handled conventionally and reasons for this are suggested. The advantage of short-term therapy in the face of long clinic waiting lists is pointed up.—(C. T. Bever)

4205. WASKOWITZ, VERA. (Family & Children's Soc., Baltimore, Md.) Foster-family care for disturbed children. *Children*, 1954, 1, 125-130.—Baltimore has found a way in helping children who are very sick emotionally. With three years of experience in offering a foster-home-care program for severely emotionally handicapped children it has shown that many can be helped in a family situation with intensive casework and special services. The author discusses the basis of acceptance and rejection and explains details of procedures. Following this are given both results and evaluation of the program for the 51 children who have been placed.—(S. M. Amatora)

4206. WIRES, EMILY MITCHELL. Some factors in the worker-foster parent relationship. *Child Welfare*, 1954, 33 (8), 8-9, 13.—Case work relationship with foster parents must be based on acceptance of them as persons with needs of their own which must be satisfied if they are to be helpful to the child. The discussion includes: (1) exclusion from planning fostered hostility; (2) making foster parents part of the team; (3) the work of foster parent relationship; (4) focusing on foster parent; (5) when help to parents seems indicated. While the child is of primary interest, the foster-parent's need for recognition must also be recognized.—(S. M. Amatora)

Vocational Guidance

4207. CASE, HERMAN M. (Oklahoma A & M, Stillwater.) Two kinds of crystallized occupational choice behavior: a problem in delineation and relationship. *Amer. Sociol. Rev.*, 1954, 19, 85-87.—Ginzberg (see 26:363), does not develop an operational approach for discriminating between two sub-stages, crystallized and specified, in the realistic period of occupational choice, nor does he explore related socio-psychological factors systematically. "True" and "pseudo-crystallized" groups of students were operationally determined on the basis of responses to 3 questions about certainty and satisfaction about their present college major, and their information obtained on their field of interest. 6 questions on other criteria of choice behavior reveal data supporting Ginzberg hypothesis that these 2 groups should be treated as different behavioral entities. Other data do not support his further hy-

pothesis concerning emotional needs of the pseudo-crystallized groups.—(H. L. Sheppard)

4208. CHOTHIA, F. S. Is there anything like "vocational guidance"? *J. voc. educ. Guidance, Bombay*, 1954, 1(3), 16-17.—Three brief cases (two Hindu, one American) are cited to show that many vocational problems are really deeper psychological problems. Vocational guidance is far more than interpreting results from psychological tests.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

4209. FORRESTER, GERTRUDE. (West Side High Sch., Newark, N. J.) Occupational literature: an annotated bibliography. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1954, 467 p. \$5.00.—A bibliography of 3225 selected references to current occupational literature arranged alphabetically by job titles. Text material includes discussion of criteria for inclusion, guide to use of the bibliography, and discussion of filing and indexing occupational literature. One section lists occupational publications issued in series. Bibliographical sections on vocational material other than those devoted to specific job fields, e.g. visual aids, college information, jobs for handicapped, etc.—(C. M. Louttit)

4210. MEHTA, P. Vocational and Educational Guidance Bureau, Bikaner. *J. voc. educ. Guidance, Bombay*, 1954, 1(3), 45-46.—A description of the work of the Bureau, of which the author is director, organized in 1953. Services include aptitude tests, educational guidance, psychotherapy, research. The standardization of an intelligence test in Hindi (adapted from Rosenzweig's P-F test) and the development of an achievement test in educational psychology has been started. Research is in progress on marital attitudes and family tensions.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

4211. NAGLE, V. S. Imparting occupational information. *J. voc. educ. Guidance, Bombay*, 1954, 1(3), 40-42.—A discussion of the types of clients and their needs for occupational information at the Government of Bombay Vocational Guidance Bureau with indications concerning the types of printed information available in India for such purposes.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

4212. PASQUASY, R. (Liege U., Belgium.) L'orientation professionnelle à l'armée Belge. (Vocational guidance in the Belgian Army.) *Egypt. Yearb. Paychol.*, 1954, 1, 89-120.—The aim of the vocational guidance service in the Belgian Army which started in 1946 is to bring out the best that is in the individual and to prepare him for the job that is most suitable and satisfactory for him. It is an integral part of the administrative structure of the army and works with the soldiers from the time of induction until they are discharged.—(L. H. Melikian)

4213. PIERON, HENRI; REUCHLIN, MAURICE; BIZE, R.; BENASSY-CHAUFFARD, COLETTE; PACAUD, S., & RENNES, P. L'utilisation des aptitudes. (The utilization of aptitudes.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1954. ix, 341-757 p. 1,500 francs.—Part I deals with vocational orientation, guidance, and prediction; duties and conditions of work; and special abilities demanded in certain vocations. Part II discusses vocational selection, its chapters dealing with job analysis, adaptation of the individual to the working situation, validation of tests and criteria, and job classifications. Abun-

dant references after each chapter, over half to American psychologists. (See 23: 4667; 26: 7269.)—(R. W. Husband)

4214. SACHERL, KARL. *Berufsmensch und Privatmensch; eine sozialpsychologische Untersuchung der typischen Grundmöglichkeiten ihres Verhältnisses.* (Vocational and personal aspects of the individual; a social-psychological study of their typical basic relationships.) Göttingen: Verlag für Psychologie, 1954. 156 p.—Vocational and personal selves are identifiable. Nevertheless, they are related parts of one total personality. The psychological and sociological origins of this relationship are approached in a developmental and phenomenological manner. It is suggested that the resulting analyses could be subjected to experimental verification. 22-page section of annotations.—(R. Tyson)

4215. TANNEYHILL, ANN. From school to job; guidance for minority youth. *Public Affairs Pamph.*, 1953, No. 200, 28 p.—Should Negro boys and girls be guided toward jobs in line with traditional "Negro jobs"? If they are, they are unprepared for new opportunities; thus employment injustice is perpetuated. Various guidance programs for minority youth including the Florina Lasker Youth Opportunity project are described.—(G. K. Morlan)

(See also abstracts 4548, 4582, 4595, 4598, 4608)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

4216. ANDERSON, GEORGE CHRISTIAN. (St. Luke's Hosp., New York.) Psychiatry—enemy of religion? *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1954, 38, 404-409.—A reconciliation of psychiatry and religion as seen by a clergyman working in a clinical environment. Anderson notes that "a careful examination of the motivations and objectives of psychiatry and the Christian religion reveal marked similarities." It is further emphasized that "psychiatry does not inevitably exclude God or morality in its attempts to serve mankind." The need is for religion to utilize psychiatry as an ally.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4217. BARTEMEIER, LEO H. Mental hospital care. *Bull. Isaac Ray Med. Libr.*, 1954, 2, 41-49.—Observations on the effects of the continuing critical shortage of trained professional personnel on the efforts to improve the care of patients in mental hospitals. A plea is made for the study of the functions of all groups directly concerned with patient care and of the varieties of influences which hospital administrators exert on professional personnel and the effects of these influences on the quality of mental hospital care.—(A. J. Sprow)

4218. BAUMGARTEN-TRAMER, FRANZISKA. Das Resonanzgedächtnis. (The resonance memory.) *Geaundh. u. Wohlf.*, 1954, No. 8, 371-376.—After citing several personal, clinical, and literary examples the author suggests a resonance memory phenomenon, the recall of particularly intense guilt producing past experiences and acts which subsequently induce affective and moralistic behavioral tendencies.—(H. P. David)

4219. BLECKMANN, K. H. (U. Essen, Germany.) Anlage und Umwelt in ihrer Bedeutung für die Gegenwärtige Situation der Medizin. (The significance of predisposition and environment for current medical practice.) *Criança portug.*, 1952-53, 12, 113-132.—

A review and reconsideration of the relative importance of hereditary predisposition and environment in pediatric, psychosomatic, and psychotherapeutic practice. "The problem lies in what Nature does to man and in what man does or can or should do to himself - from both the physiological and the pragmatist points of view - at all levels of his personality." English and French summaries.—(H. P. David)

4220. BRICKNER, RICHARD M. (Mount Sinai Hosp., New York.) Appetitive behavior and sign stimuli in human life. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 92-107.—The biologist's conception of appetitive searches for effective sign stimuli to consummate instincts (or survival functions) is applied to the field of psychopathology wherein the current classes of the behavior disorders are re-interpreted.—(L. A. Pennington)

4221. CAIN, ARTHUR J., SEMRAD, ELVIN V., & SOLOMON, HARRY C. Clinical psychiatry. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 417-472.—The prior year's progress in clinical psychiatry is reviewed under the following topics: new books; schizophrenic reactions; affective reactions; organic reactions; geriatrics; hospital administration and military and civilian defense psychiatry. 310 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4222. CLARK, LINCOLN D., QUARTON, GARDNER C., COBB, STANLEY, & BAUER, WALTER. Further observations on mental disturbances associated with cortisone and ACTH therapy. *New England J. Med.*, 1953, 249, 178-183.—(See Biol. Abstr., 1954, 26(3), abs. 5743.)

4223. DAVIS, D. RUSSELL. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) Some applications of behaviour theory in psychopathology. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 27, 216-223.—"Many of the most puzzling symptoms of mental illness have counterparts in animal behaviour and can be regarded as but particular examples of classes of behaviour which have been studied in the laboratory. In order to explain these symptoms, one has to look beyond the restricted and specialized theories which have been elaborated as a result of studies on experimental neurosis. Indeed, reference has to be made to the whole body of contemporary theories of drives and of learning. It is hardly necessary to add that much of the application of behaviour theory in psychopathology is controversial, tentative and to be modified considerably as research goes on." 22 references.—(C. L. Winder)

4224. DOBSON, WILLIAM R. (VA Hosp., Marion, Ind.) An investigation of various factors involved in time perception as manifested by different nosological groups. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1954, 50, 277-298.—Schizophrenics who are disoriented for time show no significant differences from time-oriented schizophrenics or other groups in their estimates of time as far as mean levels of the various conditions are concerned. The neurotics as a group tended not only to be more accurate in their estimates than the other groups, but also more consistent. While the factor of "mental set" proved to be significant in making time estimations, the importance of "filled" versus "unfilled" conditions is still open to question. On the whole, it was felt that further research was needed using more clinical groups, larger numbers of S, and more careful controls.—(M. J. Stanford)

4225. FRANK, RICHARD L., & KANZER, MARK. Psychoanalysis. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 542-553. —During 1953, contributions were made to the following areas of psychoanalysis: psychoanalytic therapy; the concepts of transference and countertransference and problems of ego psychology. Historical retrospects culminating in Ernest Jones' biography of Sigmund Freud are noted as well as growth and increased activities of the American Psychoanalytic Association and application of analytic thinking and research to diverse fields. 42 references. —(N. H. Pronko)

4226. FRANKL, VIKTOR E. (U. Vienna, Austria.) Group therapeutic experiences in a concentration camp. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 7, 81-90. —Three phases can be distinguished in the psychology of camp life: shock of entrance, changes in character that occur with the duration of stay, and dismissal. The psyche of the camp prisoner is characterized by apathy and aggression, arising out of a focusing of all effort upon self-preservation. Symptoms of psychic pathology include a provisional way of existence, a fatalistic attitude toward life, collective thinking, and fanaticism. Psychotherapeutic doctrines which might be derived from the experiences of the concentration camp extend out "to the need for a group psychotherapy which is able to prevent there ever being any further spread, or repetition, of anything like a concentration camp." —(V. Johnson)

4227. FRIEDMAN, LAWRENCE J. Regressive reaction to the interpretation of a dream. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 514-518. —The regression to pre-oedipal levels was to avoid the anxiety and guilt connected with the Oedipus complex. This defense yields to persistent interpretation. —(D. Prager)

4228. GALTSTON, IAGO. Sophocles contra Freud: a reassessment of the Oedipus complex. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 384. —Abstract and discussion.

4229. GANGULY, TOPODHAN. Psychological factors in industrial diseases. *Sci. & Cult.*, 1953, 18, 566-567. —(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(3), abs. 6031.)

4230. GARNER, H. H. The genesis of abnormal behavior. *Chicago med. Sch. Quart.*, 1952, 13, 163-168. —(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(11), abs. 29892.)

4231. GLASS, ALBERT J. (Walter Reed Army Med. Center, Washington, D. C.) Psychiatry in the Korean campaign: a historical review. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1953, 4, 1563-1583. —This is the second of 2 articles (see 29: 2633) describing the role of army psychiatry in the Korean campaign. Consideration is given to number and types of casualties, personnel and facilities, morale factors, and certain treatment methods for the period of November 26, 1950 to October 1, 1951. —(G. H. Crampton)

4232. GREENACRE, PHYLLIS. Psychoanalysis and the cycles of life. *Bull. New York Acad. Med.*, 1953, 29, 796-810. —(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(3), abs. 6891.)

4233. GRIMES, JOHN MAURICE. When minds go wrong. New York: Devin-Adair Co., 1954. ix, 246 p.

4234. IVANOV-SMOLENSKI, A. G. Issledovaniia sovmestnoi raboty i vzaimodeistviia pervoi i vtoroi signal'nykh sistem primenitel'no k zadacham meditsiny. (Research on the joint activity and interaction of the first and second signal systems in conformity with the tasks of medicine.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1953, 3(4), 481-494. —A number of studies on the joint activity of the two Pavlovian signal systems are cited and discussed for their contribution to a Pavlovian understanding of the problems of psychiatry and neuropathology. "The problems of pharmacology, hygiene of the nervous system, and psychotherapy" are held also to be illuminated from the standpoint of Pavlovian theory. —(I. D. London)

4235. KERBIKOV, O. V., & KRYLOV, D. N. Opyt izucheniiia ul'traparadoksal'noi fazy v klinike psichogennykh reaktsii. (Experimental study of ultraparadoxical phase in the clinics of psychogenous reactions.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1953, 3(3), 369-380. —The ultraparadoxical phase may be viewed as a relatively stable manifestation of disturbed neurodynamics. In combination with the formation of "inert functional structures" it may be characteristic of the clinical picture for a long time. In considering therapeutic measures the presence of ultraparadoxical features in the clinical picture should be taken as indicating the suitability of prolonged sleep therapy. —(I. D. London)

4236. KING, LESTER S. What is disease? *Phil. Sci.*, 1954, 21, 193-203. —"Disease is the aggregate of those conditions which, judged by the prevailing culture, are deemed painful, or disabling, and which, at the same time, deviate from either the statistical norm or from some idealized status. Health, the opposite, is the state of well-being conforming to the ideals of the prevailing culture, or to the statistical norm." Any particular disease is a complex pattern which has been identified for its usefulness in organizing experience. —(B. Raja)

4237. LIDDELL, HOWARD. Conditioning and emotional behavior. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 379-382. —Abstract and discussion.

4238. LINDSLEY, DONALD B. Psychology. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 391-411. —The past five years work in psychology, pertinent to the present volume, is highlighted under the following headings: anxiety and reactions to stress; anxiety and learning; psychologic functions and brain disturbance; conditioned behavior simulating neurotic and psychotic states; therapy and its evaluation and miscellaneous areas. 144 references. —(N. H. Pronko)

4239. MENNINGER, WILLIAM C. Medicine and society: the role of psychiatry. *J. Mount Sinai Hosp.*, 1953, 19, 790-811.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(2), abs. 3405.)

4240. MERLIS, SIDNEY, & DENBER, HERMAN C. B. The etiological significance of certain brain wave patterns in non-epileptic psychiatric disorders. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, Suppl. 3, 92.—Abstract.

4241. OSTOW, MORTIMER. A psychoanalytic contribution to the study of brain function. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23, 317-338.—To the premotor frontal region of the brain are assigned the functions of "devising and energizing derivatives of instinctual drives and unconscious fantasies and of regulating the rate and sequence in which unconscious fantasies determine day to day behavior. If one accepts the formulation that neurosis or psychosis is caused by incomplete or unsuccessful repression, then one can understand that damage to the frontal lobe can relieve an individual of neurotic symptoms by depriving him of the power to form symptoms and—what is the same thing—the power to create, express, and enjoy himself as a human being."—(L. N. Solomon)

4242. OVERHOLSER, WINFRED. Forensic psychiatry. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 481-484.—A wide variety of legal aspects of psychiatry and pertinent statutory items as they developed during the past year are reviewed. 38 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4243. REISS, M. (Bristol Ment. Hosp., Eng.) Correlations between changes in mental states and thyroid activity after different forms of treatment. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 687-703.—Study of thyroid activity of 400 patients after treatment suggests normal activity with improvement, activity outside normal ranges with lack of improvement, this holding for several varieties of physical treatments. The total hormone equilibrium of the patient is apparently involved. Different forms of treatment may act in different levels of the neuro-endocrine regulatory system, but the end result in hormone equilibrium is the same.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4244. SCHERMERHORN, R. A. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) Needed research in social psychiatry. *Soc. Probl.*, 1953, 1, 17-22.—"Social psychiatry may be regarded as the study of social determinants in the etiology, therapy, and prevention of personality disorders." The five areas in which research is especially needed are: "(1) Establishing the incidence of mental disorders, (2) Finding the relation of legal policies to commitment rates, (3) Discovering differences in community tolerance for the psychiatric cases, (4) The refinement of the ecological method as an aid to case-finding, and (5) Utilization of case records for an analysis of family patterns related to the development of mental illness." 19 references.—(R. M. Frumkin)

4245. SCHNEIDER, DANIEL E. The image of the heart and the synergic principle in psychoanalysis (psychosynergy). *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1954, 41, 197-215.—The synergic principle refers to a working together in the human mind of all the components of survival. The heart is a psychic organ of central importance. One is conscious of the heart from its sound. Anxiety is the disturbed synergy between the

heart image and the general ego. Heart may be unconsciously identified with genital and child. The man who dies of an early coronary had a personality the opposite of the creative artist.—(D. Prager)

4246. SERVADIO, EMILIO. Le rôle des conflits pré-oedpiens. (The role of pre-oedipal conflicts.) *Rev. franc. Psychanal.*, 1954, 18, 1-45.—Pre-oedipus conflicts are discussed under (1) the concept of conflict, psychic conflicts and their double function; (2) structuration and phases of psychic conflict; (3) early conflictual situations involved in ego formation; (4) pre-oedipus phases in the traditional Freudian conception; (5) recent investigations in early object relationships; (6) pre-oedipus conflicts according to the English analytic school; (7) the theories of Berger; (8) analytical and clinical re-evaluation of pre-oedipus conflict. Discussion p. 46-75.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4247. SPIEGEL, E. A. (Ed.) (Temple U. Sch. Med., Philadelphia, Pa.) *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, Vol. IX. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1954. 632 p. \$10.00.—This annual review, separate chapters of which are abstracted elsewhere in this issue, summarizes over 3,700 of the most important papers published in this period, December, 1952 to December, 1953, in the area of neurology and psychiatry. These are organized under the following sections: (1) basic sciences, (2) neurology, (3) neurosurgery and (4) psychiatry. Of the biennially reported subjects, "General Neurophysiology, Bio-electrical aspects," is included in the present volume under Basic Sciences. A special article in the section on Psychiatry considers the most important contributions of psychology during the last five years.—(N. H. Pronko)

4248. STANTON, ALFRED H., & SCHWARTZ, MORRIS S. The mental hospital a study of institutional participation in psychiatric illness and treatment. New York: Basic Books, 1954. xx, 492 p. \$7.50.—The authors report a 3-year socio-psychiatric study of a ward in a psychiatric hospital. A consideration of the formal and informal structure of the hospital and the relations between them lead to the development of a sociology of mental illness in terms of the complex art of interpersonal relations illustrated in the problem of the special case, pathological excitement and hidden staff disagreement, incontinence, and morale and its breakdown: the collective disturbance.—(N. H. Pronko)

4249. STENGEL, E. The origins and status of dynamic psychiatry. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 27, 193-200.—The term "dynamic psychiatry" has acquired many shades of meaning, particularly an emphasis on psychological factors. A review of Freud's concepts and comparison of Freud with Hughlings Jackson leads to the conclusion that study of genetic processes and physiological processes has contributed much and will contribute much to dynamic psychiatry. Integration of descriptive psychiatry and dynamic psychiatry is a desirable step. "To limit the concept of psychodynamics to the study of psychogenic environmental factors would be a fatal error and a complete misunderstanding of the basic concepts of psychoanalysis."—(C. L. Winder)

4250. TOMPKINS, HARVEY J. (VA, Washington, D. C.) State and Veterans Administration cooperation towards better mental health. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 172-176.—The needs of the Veter-

ans Administration psychiatric programs are similar to those of all organizations interested in mental health. Methods must be devised to improve the understanding of mental illnesses through research and training and the acceptance of mental illness by the man in the street, the legislature and by medicine itself through improvement of community relations and public education. —(N. H. Pronko)

4251. WATSON, ROGER E. (Hall-Mercer Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.) Experimentally induced conflict in cats. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 340-347. — Experimental study of 17 cats, with 10 control animals, in an arrangement similar to that developed by Masserman, showed in a hunger-fear conflict the appearance of a 3-phase reaction resulting eventually in "resumption of feeding or withdrawal from food." This sequence is viewed as healthy rather than pathological with subsequent disagreement with Masserman's approach and interpretation. —(L. A. Pennington)

4252. WHITING D'ANDURAIN, CARLOS. (U. Chile, Santiago.) Contribución al estudio neuropsiquiátrico de la enfermedad de Chagas en Chile. (Contribution to the neuropsychiatric study of the Chagas disease in Chile.) *Rev. Psiquiat.*, Santiago, 1951, 16(1-2), 92-104. — The frequency of the Chagas disease among mental patients in the National Psychiatric Hospital of Santiago is determined. An exploration is made of the role of the disease in the etiology of neuropsychiatric disorders. 51 references. —(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

(See also abstracts 3254, 3773, 4666)

Mental Deficiency

4253. BLISS, MONTE, & BERGER, ANDREW. (Training Sch., Vineland, N. J.) Measurement of mental age as indicated by the male figure drawings of the mentally subnormal using Goodenough and Machover instructions. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 73-79. — An experiment, designed to test the hypothesis that a subject drawing the human male figure in response to the Goodenough administration will obtain an M.A. significantly higher than he will receive when producing the figure under Machover instructions when both drawings are scored according to the Goodenough scale, is described. 36 male subjects between the ages of 9.1 and 17.7 years were divided into three groups: borderline, moron, and imbecile. All subjects took the Machover and Goodenough tests within a period of four days between the two techniques. The hypothesis was verified for subjects of familial etiology, who obtained M.A.'s on the Goodenough significantly higher than they obtained on the Machover. The organics do somewhat better on the Goodenough, but not significantly so and there appears to be no difference for the unexplained cases. —(V. M. Staudt)

4254. BOWER, ELI M. (California State Dept. Educ., Sacramento, et al. The education of the mentally retarded child in a democratic society: a panel discussion. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 35-47. — 6 papers are presented, covering such topics as public education and the severely retarded child; changes in personal and social adjustment through special education of the mentally retarded child; problems of the mentally retarded in the upper grades and in the junior high school; a study of

mentally retarded students in San Diego City high schools and the role of state legislation and leadership in extending educational opportunities for mentally retarded children. —(V. M. Staudt)

4255. BROCK, HELENE. Beitrag zur Psychologie der Eltern imbezillär Kinder. (Contribution to the psychology of the parents of imbecile children.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1954, 21, 120-128. — Of 1500 cases, 50 were selected for observation. Parents of defective children can not or will not recognize the defect. This uncritical attitude may not be specific to these parents, but to all parents. This characteristic must be considered in the guidance of such children regardless of the background and educational status of the parents. English, French, and Spanish summaries. —(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4256. CLARKE, A. D. B., & CLARKE, A. M. (Manor Hosp., Epsom, Eng.) Cognitive changes in the feeble-minded. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 173-179. — 59 feeble-minded patients were retested on the Wechsler scale an average of 27 months after an initial test with the same scale. The retest IQ's represented an average gain of 6.5 IQ points, almost half showing gains of 8 points or more. A control group of 29 patients retested after an interval of only a few months showed a mean increase of only 4.1 IQ points. Analysis of individual case histories revealed that patients subjected to an unusually adverse environment prior to hospitalization tended to show larger than average increase in IQ at the time of the retest. Amount of increase was not related to length of time in the institution. It was shown that IQ increments are associated with early very adverse environment, and that intellectual subnormality among such deprived people as the certified feeble-minded is not necessarily a permanent and irreversible condition. —(L. E. Thune)

4257. CRAWFORD, J. M. "Mental deficiency": a misnomer? *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1953, 13, 9-12. — The term "mental deficiency" is an inadequate and highly generalized label which is at present applied to numerous conditions of physical origin and also to various psycho- and sociopathic disorders in persons of low intelligence. To the layman, the term has connotations of insanity. Public attitudes toward persons now classified as mental defectives would be improved if more accurate and descriptive diagnoses were employed. —(G. E. Copple)

4258. De PROSPO, CHRIS J. (C.C.N.Y.) Opportunities for the exceptional child. *Proc. Conf. Child Res. Clin. Woods Schs.*, 1954, 19-29. — The mentally handicapped are regarded as falling into four groups, in so far as occupational promise is concerned: the institutionalized, the trainable, the unskilled, and the semi-skilled. Studies of placement and follow-up after placement of the retarded are reported and their implications with respect to future placement possibilities are indicated. —(T. E. Newland)

4259. GOLDSTEIN, HYMAN. Treatment of mongolism and non-mongoloid mental retardation in children. *Arch. Pediat.*, 1954, 71, 77-98. — Therapies for mentally retarded children involve not only the children but also their parents and representatives of many professional specialties. Among the various treatments attempted are endocrine therapy; glutamic acid with hormones; typhoid vaccine, vitamins, and drugs; speech and physiotherapy; brain surgery; and psychological guidance and education. Prophylaxis

also is significant, in terms of mother and her physical condition. Physical and mental growth serve as criteria of effectiveness and several series of studies are reviewed in illustration of the various therapies. —(I. N. Mensh)

4260. HANHART, E. (Universitaets-Kinderklinik, Zürich, Switzerland.) Über 27 Sippen mit infantiler amaurotischer Idiotie (Ta-Sachs). (On 27 kin with infantile amaurotic idiocy (Tay-Sachs).) *Acta genet. med. gemellolog.*, 1954, 3, 331-364.—Frequency of infantile amaurotic idiocy in Switzerland can be estimated on the basis of the 13 primary and 14 secondary cases reported, a practically complete survey. Parental consanguinity in these non-Jewish, rural cases is high. The mode of inheritance in monohybrid autosomal recessive, with an accumulation of cases in many sibships. Environmental influences do not favor manifestation. 170-item bibliography. —(G. C. Schwesinger)

4261. HITCHCOCK, ARTHUR A. (U. Nebraska, Lincoln.) Vocational training and job adjustment of the mentally deficient. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 100-106.—The work of the counselor in dealing with the mentally deficient is described as interaction rather than a longitudinal process. At times the emphasis will be placed upon vocational planning, at another time on training, at another time on placement, and at another time on adjustment on the job. —(V. M. Staudt)

4262. JERVIS, GEORGE A. (Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.) Microcephaly with extensive calcium deposits and demyelination. *J. Neuropath. exp. Neurol.*, 1954, 13, 318-329.—"2 cases are described of a destructive type of microcephaly characterized by conspicuous calcific deposits in the basal ganglia, cerebellum and cerebral cortex, and by extensive demyelination of the centrum ovale with accumulation of lipid material and increased glia reaction. Both patients were microcephalic idiots showing generalized muscular hypertonicity and choreoathetoid movements. Each manifestation of the syndrome (microcephaly, demyelination, calcification) is briefly discussed, and its nature indicated." 18 references. —(M. L. Simmel)

4263. JUNIOR, RAUL BRIQUET. Do fator genetico do mongoloidismo. (The genetic factor in mongolism.) *J. bras. Psiquiat.*, 1952, 1, 388-397.

4264. KLIEN, BERTHA A. Late infantile amaurotic idiocy. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1954, 38, 470-475.—An unusual case of lipid degeneration occurring during the second year of life is presented with post-mortem histologic findings. —(D. Shaad)

4265. KUGELMASS, I. NEWTON. The management of mental deficiency in children. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1954. xii, 312 p. \$6.75.—This textbook deals with amentia almost exclusively from a medical point of view. Part I includes 3 chapters on the concept of mental deficiency and 5 chapters on diagnostic examinations. Part II describes clinical varieties in detail with 4 major types—developmental, metabolic, neuromotor, and psychological. Part 3 in 4 chapters discusses training, education, treatment and prevention. —(C. M. Louttit)

4266. LEMIEUX, LIONEL H. (Hôpital St.-Michel-Archange, Québec, Can.) The thalamic pathology of amaurotic family idiocy. A contribution to the cytology

of the thalamus. *J. Neuropath. exp. Neurol.*, 1954, 13, 343-352.—This study is based on a pair of identical twins, cases of the late infantile form of Amaurotic Family Idiocy. The syndrome made its appearance at age 4 with death at age 9. A detailed study of the pathology of the optic thalamus is presented. —(M. L. Simmel)

4267. LÖKEN, AA. CHRISTIE, & CYVIN, K. (Rikshospitalet, Oslo, Norway.) A case of clinical juvenile amaurotic idiocy with the histological picture of Alzheimer's disease. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1954, 17, 211-215.—This is a case report of a boy, aged 14 on hospital admission. The patient developed apparently normally up to the age of 6 when impairment of vision and retarded mental development were noticed. The progression of intellectual and emotional deterioration over the next several years is described. He died 2.5 years after hospital admission. The gross and microscopical pictures of the brain at necropsy are described. 13 references. —(M. L. Simmel)

4268. McCARTNEY, LOUIS D. A technique for developing social competency with a group of exogenous children classified as mentally retarded. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 1-5.—In this article a description is given of some interesting procedures and content used by a group of parents under the guidance of the school, and supported by authorities in the field of social maturity. The results of the program indicate that it serves to make parents aware of the importance of social competency in the growth and development of their mentally retarded children. The technique of using demonstrations followed by a discussion period was found to be a very valuable means of communication between the home and the school. The author believes that this technique also helps to keep theory, practice and acceptance by the community more closely connected. —(V. M. Staudt)

4269. MARCUS, IRWIN M. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) The problem of evaluation. *Proc. Conf. Child Res. Clin. Woods Schs.*, 1954, 10-18.—Problem areas needing consideration include the developmental turbulence, emotional or behavior disturbances, educational disabilities, sensory difficulties, speech, intellectual impairment and organic brain disorders. "Interpersonal relationships, as well as available mechanisms of intrapsychic functioning, ultimately determine the outcome of any given exceptional adolescent.... Where there are factors that either distort the social impression created by the exceptional adolescent or interfere with his communication and expressiveness, there will be a need for special rehabilitation." —(T. E. Newland)

4270. MASE, DARREL J. (U. Florida, Gainesville.) The scientific basis of selection. *Proc. Conf. Child Res. Clin. Woods Schs.*, 1954, 32-45.—"The scientific basis of selection is determined by the structure society provides in order to categorize and train for life." Rehabilitation, a community problem and responsibility, should include provisions for home training programs, evaluation centers, schools, sheltered workshops, and institutions. Geared primarily to the problems of severely mentally retarded. —(T. E. Newland)

4271. NEW JERSEY. COMMISSION TO STUDY THE PROBLEMS AND NEEDS OF MENTALLY DEFICIENT PERSONS. (E. R. Henry, Chairman.) Mental

deficiency in New Jersey. Trenton, N. J.: Author, 1954. viii, 226 p.—Reported are (1) the extent of the problem, (2) the extent to which the attending problems are being met, (3) recommendations concerning the total program for the improvement of existing facilities, (4) recommendations for improving methods of care, training and treatment, and (5) recommendations regarding ways and means of "preventing mental deficiency and of reducing its rate of incidence."—(T. E. Newland)

4272. PAPANIA, NED. (Wayne County Train. Sch., Northville, Mich.) A qualitative analysis of the vocabulary responses of institutionalized, mentally retarded children. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 361-365.—"The Binet vocabulary responses of five groups of 50 institutionalized 'endogenous' mentally retarded children at all mental ages from 6 through 10 were analyzed by Green's method. Within the mentally retarded group abstract definitions generally increased with MA, and concrete definitions decreased with an increase in MA. Compared to normal groups of like MA, the retarded groups differed significantly in that they gave fewer abstract definitions, and more concrete definitions to the Binet vocabulary words. There were no differences between these groups in the proportion of correct definitions."—(L. B. Heathers)

4273. PAPPWORTH, M. H., & O'MAHONY, P. F. (Butler Hosp. Providence, R. I.) An unusual familial cerebellar syndrome. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 437-440.—Three brothers born to a couple who were first cousins are described. All three brothers have mental deficiency, cerebellar signs and other biological defects. A daughter of the same couple is married and has 3 daughters. Neither they nor she show any neurological, mental or skeletal abnormality. 20 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4274. ROSENZWEIG, LOUIS E. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) The habilitation of the mentally retarded. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 26-34.—5 essentials in the habilitation of the mentally retarded are described: early diagnosis and prognosis, early training, realistic schooling, imaginative protection, and public enlightenment.—(V. M. Staudt)

4275. SCHOLL, R. Drei Testmethoden zur Untersuchung von geistig zurückgebliebenen Kindern. (Three tests for examination of mentally-retarded children.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1953, 4, 193-199.—For evaluation of the ability of mentally-retarded, or deaf children three tests are recommended: 1. the hiding test. These tests can be used instead of the Binet-Simon because they can be solved by children with a mental age established below that for the Binet-Simon. It depends upon the particular situation how many of the tests will be administered. Observations during the administration are an essential part of the tests. The author has applied these tests successfully for over 20 years in his work.—(M. J. Stanford)

4276. SOLOMON, PAUL. (Myles Standish State Sch., Taunton, Mass.) A note on rigidity and length of institutionalization. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 391-392.—"Since rigidity studies are usually carried out with institutionalized defectives, the problem arises as to whether the age factor or the amount of time spent in institutions is of greater importance in the rigid behavior of the defectives." Brand's measure of rigidity was given to 12 newly admitted defectives

ives and 12 defectives (matched for sex, CA, IQ, and diagnosis) who had spent 5 to 14 years (mean = 8) in institutions. The rigidity scores of the two groups did not differ significantly. In both groups the r between age and rigidity score was about .60.—(L. B. Heathers)

4277. STRAZZULA, MILLICENT. (Jewish Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y.) A language guide for the parents of retarded children. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 48-58.—Written in the form of a letter to parents of the mentally retarded, this article attempts to educate the parent on some basic terms associated with mental deficiency and seeks to familiarize him with the possibilities of doing speech therapy with retarded children. Sample cases are described.—(V. M. Staudt)

4278. TIZARD, J. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.), & LOOS, F. M. The learning of a spatial relations test by adult imbeciles. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 85-90.—6 adult male imbeciles, inmates of an institution for mental defectives, were given practice on the Minnesota Spatial Relations Test. All showed rapid improvement and considerable transfer of training. The subjects were retested one month after the final practice period and their scores remained much higher than their initial scores. The authors concluded that a subject's initial score on the test they studied is likely to give a poor estimate of his actual ability to do the test after practice. For some studies initial performance may be important, but in the studies of "abilities" they question the practice of giving the test only once especially when unintelligent persons, who may have difficulty in understanding what is expected of them, are used as subjects.—(V. M. Staudt)

4279. TRAINING SCHOOL AT VINELAND, NEW JERSEY. Annual Report for 1953-1954. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 91-132.—Contains the annual reports of the President of the Board of Trustees, the Board of Visitors, and the Director as well as photographs of personnel and plant, a consolidated financial statement, etc.

4280. WHITNEY, E. ARTHUR. (Elwyn (Pa.) Training Sch.) The E. T. C. of the mentally retarded. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 13-25.—The education, training and care of the mentally retarded are described for the benefit of parents of such children.—(V. M. Staudt)

4281. ZWERLING, I. Initial counseling of parents with mentally retarded children. *J. Pediatr.*, 1954, 44, 469-470.—This discussion is based on 85 letters from parents with mentally retarded children describing their initial experience on being informed of the diagnosis. The letters stressed the importance of the physician's attitude and the thoroughness of the examination of the child. Specific suggestions are made concerning recommendations for institutionalization of the child and informing parents of the diagnosis.—(M. C. Templin)

(See also abstracts 4040, 4551, 4558)

Behavior Problems

4282. ALLEN, CLIFFORD. Some aspects of sadism. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1953, 6, 228-231.

4283. ALLEN, EDWARD B., & PROUT, CURTIS T. Alcoholism. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 525-533.—"The trend of the literature on alcoholism the past year has been characterized by a diversity of clinical, therapeutic and social studies with no one of them predominating the scene. 36 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4284. AVENIA, MARIA NEUSA. Desorganização da família e desajustamento juvenil. (Family disorganization and juvenile maladjustment.) *Bol. Serv. Soc. Menores*, 1952, 11, 25-32.—The hypothesis that the changes in structure with family disorganization are reflected in the disorganization of the personality and its components was investigated by analysis of data for 1000 cases of Brazilian children. Deviant behavior is related to the moral and social training within the home. Tables are presented showing the incidence of alcoholism, criminal acts, and other factors in this sample. The study suggests that delinquent behavior results from various psychological, social, and economic factors and can be investigated as a "global" phenomenon. The author affirms that family disorganization constitutes a favorable condition for the development of personal and social maladjustment and augments the growth of juvenile delinquency.—(M. M. Reece)

4285. BEREZIN, MARTIN A. Enuresis and bisexual identification. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 509-513.—The enuretic act is conceived of as active and passive, masculine and feminine. Enuresis may represent a prototypical sexual experience so that later in life it may act as a determinant in masturbation and coital fantasies.—(D. Prager)

4286. BRICKNER, RICHARD M. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) A neural fractionating and combining system. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 1-10.—Analyses of the verbalizations of more than 60 patients in deep amobarbital sleep indicated these as systematized and as subject to categorization as "any other activities of the central nervous system." Outstanding attributes of the neural organization operative are fractioning of units into smaller items and the combining of these fractions. Numerous illustrations are given.—(L. A. Pennington)

4287. CAPRIO, FRANK S. (Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C.) Female homosexuality: a psychodynamic study of lesbianism. New York: Citadel Press, 1954. xvii, 334 p. \$5.00.—Topics of the main sections are the historical evolution of lesbianism and its place in contemporary society, the psychogenesis of lesbianism, the psychopathology of female homosexuality, case studies and autobiographical confessions of lesbians, and the therapy and prevention of lesbianism. Case histories from Dr. Caprio's files, as well as from other workers in the field, are used liberally. Glossary of lesbian terms; 344-item bibliography.—(H. D. Arbitman)

4288. CARRILLO, C., & WHITTING, C. (U. Chile, Santiago.) Un caso de homosexualidad. (A case of homosexuality.) *Rev. Psiquiat.*, Santiago, 1951, 16(1-2), 129-141.—A case study is presented of an active homosexual who has also heterosexual relations. The diagnosis is made of mixed neurosis with depressive elements. The Oedipus conflict and other conflicting sources are pointed out. A review is made of several psychoanalytic findings in relation

to homosexuality and several therapies are briefly commented.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

4289. CHOISY, MARYSE. Aggredior et agressivité réactionnelle. (Aggression and reactive aggressiveness.) *Psyché*, Paris, 1954, 9, 145-151.—As a result of observations made of lions and other lower animals, it is postulated that aggressive behavior is a reaction to a sense of insecurity. Older lions do not fight amongst themselves as do younger ones, unless threatened. The attack is directed toward the source of the anxiety. An example is given of Parisian society, wherein aggressiveness is rare because it is not effective.—(F. Orr)

4290. CLARK, ROBERT A., & CAPPARELL, HOMER V. (West. Psychiat. Inst. & Clinic, Pittsburgh, Pa.) The psychiatry of the adult only child. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 487-499.—"Forty psychiatric clinic and in-patients who were only children have been reviewed.... A very frequent finding which appeared to be largely due to onliness was a varying degree of isolation from children near their own age.... The adult only child, who has a psychiatric condition, is frequently a 'peripheral person', who has great difficulty in feeling accepted in any group." Summarized in Interlingua.—(L. N. Solomon)

4291. CONRAD, STANLEY W. The psychologic implications of overeating. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 211-224.—Overeating may be used to allay anxiety, obtain gratification, or express hostility. The orally fixated discontented and self-pitying individual may resort to food as a source of pleasure. Psychotherapy is the most effective treatment for obesity. 18 references.—(D. Prager)

4292. ERICKSON, MILTON H. A clinical note on indirect hypnotic therapy. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 171-174.—A case of successfully treated enuresis in both a husband and a wife is reported. The therapy involved the couple in following a set of written instructions which was worded in such a way as to make a compelling appeal to the unconscious, and was thus hypnotic, in an indirect sense. The dynamics of the cure are discussed.—(E. G. Aiken)

4293. FEINER, ARTHUR H. A study of certain aspects of the perception of parental figures and sexual identifications of an obese adolescent female group. *Amer. J. dig. Dis.*, 1954, 21, 298-299.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, New York U.

4294. FERGUSON, ROBERT G. (Devereux Schs., Devon, Pa.) Some developmental factors in childhood aggression. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 15-27.—Rosenzweig's Picture Frustration Test was administered to boys in a special boarding school. Those whose percentage of responses to the super-ego factors exceeded the mean by one standard deviation were compared with the remainder of the group. A significantly higher number of the deviant group came from unstable homes. There was a tendency for the deviant children to be only children or first born. 21 references.—(M. Murphy)

4295. FORT, JOHN P., JR. (Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md.) Heroin addiction among young men. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 251-259.—Over 100 young, male heroin addicts were studied, 10 intensively, at the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital in Lexington, Kentucky. The literature is reviewed and the psy-

chodynamics of the addict personality discussed. The attempted solution of emotional problems in addiction is unsatisfactory and short-circuits achieving certain libidinal and social goals. A combination of group and individual therapy is recommended. —(C. T. Bever)

4296. FRIED, EDRITA. (Postgraduate Center for Psychotherapy, New York.) Benefits of "combined therapy" for the hostile withdrawn and the hostile dependent personality. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 529-537. —Combined therapy has proven helpful for patients with hostile dependent and hostile withdrawn character structure. Combined therapy is an arrangement under which the patient is seen by the same therapist, in regular alternation, in individual therapy and in group sessions. In the discussion Dr. Hyman Spotnitz points out that combined therapy greatly facilitates the release of instinctual tension. Tension release and tension building as they meet the need of the client are assisted by combined therapy. —(R. E. Perl)

4297. FRIEND, MAURICE R., SCHIDDEL, LOUISE; KLEIN, BETTY, & DUNAEFF, DOROTHY. (Jewish Bd Guardians, New York.) Observations on the development of transvestitism in boys. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 563-575. —Clinical observations of three cases of transvestitism in boys are reported. Stress is placed on the pathological mother-child relationship with marked evidence of separation anxiety and primitive identification processes, occurring before the onset of the phallic period. Special importance is placed upon the traumatic significance of early object identification with both mother and father figures. In the discussion, Dr. Elizabeth A. Bremner points out that the transvestitism in these children seems to be a transitional symptom in their homosexual development. —(R. E. Perl)

4298. FUENTES, MARIO. Los estados de despersonalización. (Depersonalization states.) *Arch. mex. Neurol. Psiquiat.*, 1952, 1, 78-80.

4299. GERSHMAN, HARRY. Considerations of some aspects of homosexuality. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1953, 13, 82-83. —Abstract.

4300. GOODELL, HELEN; LEWONTIN, RICHARD, & WOLFF, HAROLD G. Familial occurrence of migraine headache; a study of heredity. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 325-334. —Statistical study of data collected via interview and questionnaire of 832 offspring of 119 migraine patients led to the conclusion that the condition is inherited through a recessive gene with a penetrance of about 70%. —(L. A. Pennington)

4301. GUTTMAN, SAMUEL A. A note on morning depression. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 479-483. —Mild morning depression is at least in good measure the product of the dreams of the preceding night, forgotten or remembered. 16 references. —(D. Prager)

4302. HILL, HARRIS E., BELLEVILLE, RICHARD E., & WIKLER, ABRAHAM. (PHS Hosp., Lexington, Ky.) Reduction of pain-conditioned anxiety by analgesic doses of morphine in rats. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol. N. Y.*, 1954, 86, 881-884. —Rats were conditioned to a bar-pressing response in a Skinner-Box under conditions of food deprivation. With the response firmly established, a tone-shock stimulus was

introduced to inhibit the response. When the response had ceased it was restored by the administration of graded doses of morphine. "The reduction or elimination of inhibition by morphine was considered to be a reduction of anxiety associated with anticipation of noxious stimuli." —(B. A. Maher)

4303. HOLMES, CARLOTTA R., & BROWN, WILLIAM H. (N. Carolina College, Durham.) Persistence of emotional needs in young children. *Understanding the Child*, 1954, 23, 120-125. —Four case studies are presented illustrating the persistence of emotional needs in children when "nothing important" is done to meet their needs. Identification of emotional needs was through the use of an observation technique devised by Rath, the Wishing Well Test and the Ohio Recognition Scale. —(W. Coleman)

4304. IDESTRÖM, CARL-MAGNUS. Flicker-fusion in chronic barbiturate usage: a quantitative study in the pathophysiology of drug addiction. *Acta Psychiat. Kbh.*, 1954, Suppl. 91, 93 p. —In persons not intoxicated by barbiturates, moderate single doses produce a depressive effect. In barbiturate addicts, moderate doses produce a weaker depressive effect or none at all. In severe addicts, tolerance doses produce a stimulating effect. Alcohol can produce a stimulating effect on barbiturate addicts but not on alcoholics. Tolerance in chronic barbiturate addicts may be defined, as applied to the flicker-fusion test, as the condition in which an increase in the dose of barbiturate produces no effect. Thus tolerance may be exactly measured in different stages of barbiturate addiction. 36 references. —(D. Prager)

4305. KELMAN, NORMAN. Therapy of the re-signed patient. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1953, 13, 90-91. —Abstract.

4306. KEMPE, G. TH. (Utrecht State U., Netherlands.) The homosexual in society. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1954, 5, 4-20. —A Dutch criminologist discusses the homosexual from the viewpoint of the sociologist with emphasis placed upon the shift toward psychodynamics in relation to social structure. —(L. A. Pennington)

4307. LAMSON, HERBERT D. Human "she-wolves." *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1953, 6, 168-171.

4308. LERNER, ARTHUR. (Los Angeles (Calif.) City Jail.) Attitudes of male alcoholic inmates toward marriage, family and related problems. *Ment. Hyg. N. Y.*, 1954, 38, 488-482. —A group of 126 white and 20 negro males incarcerated in the Los Angeles City Jail sentenced for 60 days or more because of intoxication and with records of two or more previous arrests for the same charge were given a questionnaire concerning their attitudes on marriage, family and related problems. The replies relative to attitudes and beliefs are discussed in some detail. —(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4309. LINDSAY, J. S. B. Nightmares. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 27, 224-234. —Nightmares of two patients studied by means of ether and chloroform interviews. Theories of Stern, Fairbairn, and Jones are reviewed and related. The nightmare is discussed as a reaction to the impairment of the internal environment. Bad internal objects activate an inner psychic world which duplicates aspects of early experiences. The ego functions with respect to good and bad internal objects determining the form of the

dream or nightmare. The nightmare represents the existence of actual threat to existence of the ego.—(C. L. Winder)

4310. MARSH, JAMES T., HILLIARD, JESSAMINE, & LIECHTI, ROBERT. Proteolytic enzyme system in sexual deviates. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 341-347.—Biochemical study of 100 hospitalized male sex offenders, divided on basis of psychiatric judgments, into minor and major deviate groups, indicated that the 2 groups differed in terms of degree of variability of rennin inhibitor levels taken under stress conditions. The major offenders were more variable. Findings discussed tentatively with recommendation for additional study.—(L. A. Pennington)

4311. MATUSSEK, PAUL. Zur Psychotherapie des Glückspielers. (On the psychotherapy of the gambler.) *Vorträge 3. Lindauer Psychotherapie-Woche*, 1952, 135-146.—The psychoanalytic contributions to the problem of gambling are reviewed. The analysis of one pathologic gambler revealed the disturbance of libido-development in the oral phase. Gambling seems to provide the feeling of greatest activity without effort, the accidental reaching of heights with implied loss of reality; this is restored by the inevitable losses, which, with their self-destructive consequences are no longer considered the main psychodynamic goal. In this case, gambling was not a masturbatory equivalent, but on a passive feminine basis served homosexual needs. Extensive analysis is the only successful treatment.—(C. T. Bever)

4312. MEYERHARDT, ORA. Untersuchungen über den Mechanismus der Enuresis nocturna. (Investigations into the mechanics of nocturnal enuresis.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1954, 21, 129-135.—Enuretic children can consciously assume their body position when bed wetting. This indicates that it is an active and conscious action. The enuretic behaves contrary to the natural animal instinct to keep sleeping quarters free of excrement. Weakness of instinct and cultural circumstances are apt to disturb the efficacy of man's instinct for cleanliness. English, French, and Spanish summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4313. MULLIN, CHARLES S., JR. (U. S. Naval Hosp., Oceanside, Calif.) Acute anxiety reaction versus "blast concussion." *U.S. Armed Forces Med. J.*, 1953, 4, 1748-1752.—Of 115 consecutive patients bearing a diagnosis of blast concussion (cerebral), admitted to a forward medical company in Korea, 105 appeared to be suffering mainly from a form of acute anxiety. The evidence presented indicates that this acute syndrome, resulting from exposure to a nearby explosion, is usually best understood as a psychologic reaction to overwhelming "threat," rather than as the primary consequence of brain injury."—(G. H. Crampton)

4314. NIELSEN, J. M. Anterograde amnesia. *Bull. Los Angeles Neurol. Soc.*, 1954, 19, 125-127.—By reference to case reports it is posited that retrograde amnesia "should not be considered to begin with the blow but with recovery from unconsciousness to remain conscious." In this way traumatic automatism and anterograde amnesia can be more clearly identified.—(L. A. Pennington)

4315. OVESEY, LIONEL. The homosexual conflict: an adaptational analysis. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 243-250.—Freud's concept of homosexuality based on the

libido theory overemphasizes the constitutional in relation to the sociological factors. The psychodynamics of homosexuality are recast within an adaptational context in order to demonstrate the crucial role of societal forces. Homosexuality can be used for satisfying and denying dependency needs and several dreams are cited to relate social anxiety with homosexual adaptation.—(C. T. Bever)

4316. PADOUK, BERTHA. (Public School 154, Queens, Flushing, N. Y.) Johnny, a rejected child. *Understanding the Child*, 1954, 23, 117-119.—A rejected child with serious emotional problems was helped through the coordinated services of a school nurse, psychologist, guidance counselor, and a remedial reading teacher. The contribution of the reading teacher is emphasized.—(W. Coleman)

4317. PASCHE, FRANCIS. L'angoisse et la théorie freudienne des instincts. (Anxiety and the Freudian theory of instincts.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1954, 18, 76-104.—The conditions of anxiety, its development from birth, debased forms and the role of anxiety in the development of the personality are reviewed. Anxiety is neither a biological nor a psychological phenomenon but is at the intersection of two orders of reality in which it participates equally, seeming to have the function of binding them together. 21 references. Discussion p. 104-107.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4318. PINSKY, ABE. Psychotherapy of impotence and frigidity. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1953, 13, 81-82.—Abstract.

4319. PODOLSKY, EDWARD. The mind of the transvestite. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1952, 6, 107-108.

4320. POOS, EDGAR E. Mechanism of sudden weakness, dizziness, and syncope. *J. Aviat Med.*, 1954, 25, 284-288.—"Weak spells," "dizziness," and "faintness" are discussed, as symptoms reported by aircraft pilots, in terms of possible causes related to several neuro-physiological, vascular, and metabolic regulatory mechanisms, as well as psychosomatic factors.—(J. M. Vanderpals)

4321. SAVITT, ROBERT A. Extramural psychoanalytic treatment of a case of narcotic addiction. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 494-502.—Marked oral fixation. Permissive attitude by analyst. Marijuana and heroin stopped by self-weaning in 9 mos. Countertransference and acting-out were the crucial therapeutic problems. Patient holding his own 5 yrs. later.—(D. Prager)

4322. SCHINDLER, WALTER. A case of crutch fetishism as the result of a literal Oedipus complex. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1953, 6, 131-135.

4323. STENBÄCK, A. Headache and life stress: a psychosomatic study of headache. *Acta Psychiat. Kbh.*, 1954, Suppl. 92, 143 p.—Non-organic headaches. The relationship of headache to personality and life stress. The physiological and psychological processes in headache. 64 subjects. In muscular as well as vascular headaches, strong emotions and excessive work are the most common patterns of reaction. 100 references.—(D. Prager)

4324. STOCKER, A. Une névrose mineure: les querelles de famille. (A minor neurosis: family quarrels.) *Encéphale*, 1954, 30, 312-328.—Human

conduct consists essentially of two kinds of interaction between the subject and the object. There is first the "possessive" interaction in which the subject dominates the object, sometimes incorporating it into himself, sometimes using it. Secondly, there is the "oblative" interaction in which the subject identifies with the object. The second type of interaction is distinctively human. Much familial discord is traceable to the operation of the first form of interaction. Case reports.—(A. L. Benton)

4325. TEIRICH, HILDEBRAND R. (U. Freiburg, Breisgau, Germany.) Ein Fall von Zoophilie. (A case of zoophilia.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 151-155.—The author briefly discusses the clinical history of a 43 year old civil service worker who first experienced sexual sensations at age 7 while riding a stallion. He now masturbates while looking at the painted poster picture of a white horse whose penis is perceived by the patient as erect. The poster has been reproduced in the paper. Prof. Robert Heiss has added a comment on the projective processes involved in the patient's experience.—(H. P. David)

4326. VICTOR, MAURICE, & ADAMS, RAYMOND D. (Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.) The effects of alcohol on the nervous system. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1953, 32, 526-573.—Inter- and intra-individual differences in susceptibility, habituation and tolerance are involved in the reactions of normals and of habituated subjects. The diseases of the nervous system that are incidental to, and complicate, alcoholism are of three main groups, the acute inebriates, the tremulous-hallucinated-epileptic-delirious patients and those patients with serious nutritional disorders of the nervous system. 56 references.—(J. M. Costello)

4327. WALLEN, RICHARD W. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) Emotional labels and projective test theory. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 240-247.—Anxious and non-anxious subjects were asked to label the affective characteristics of the Rorschach blots with one of the following: fear, happiness, anger, sadness, none. The anxious subjects applied the label "fear" more often than did the non-anxious subjects. In both groups the incidence of "fear" responses was greatest on cards I, IV, and VIII and least for cards VII and X. "The effect of anxiety is to decrease the threshold for responding with 'fear words,' but the relative ease with which various stimuli elicit such words is not greatly changed."—(A. R. Jensen)

4328. WAYNE, GEORGE J. The "masculinity complex" as a defense against pregenital conflict. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1954, 41, 229-245.—Reality could be mastered only via hermaphroditism or by being a powerful phallic woman like her mother. Analysis of masculine defenses permitted a clearer comprehension of pregenital components. She remained heterosexual because of fear of subjugation to a phallic woman and overvaluation of the penis and masculinity.—(D. Prager)

4329. WEIL, ANDRE A. Dysrhythmic migraine—(further observations and follow-up). *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, Suppl. 3, 52.—Abstract.

4330. WEISS, JAMES M. A. Suicide: an epidemiologic analysis. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 225-253.—Suicide is one outcome of an ecological process

representing a reaction between host and environment. 278 suicides are analyzed. Members of lower socio-economic classes have lower suicide rates. This is reversed after age 65. 89-item bibliography.—(D. Prager)

4331. WIKLER, ABRAHAM. (USPHS Hosp., Lexington, Ky.) Neurophysiological aspects of the opiate and barbiturate abstinence syndromes. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1953, 32, 269-286.—The behavioral phenomena and their neurophysiological correlates which occur during experimental addiction to, and abrupt and complete withdrawal of, opiates and barbiturates are summarily described. Under the experimental conditions that were set up the abstinence syndrome associated with opiate addiction was found to be very different from that associated with barbiturate addiction. 25 references.—(J. M. Costello)

4332. WOLFSON, WILLIAM, & GROSS, ALFRED. A footnote to the etiological study of the homosexual syndrome. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1953, 6, 178-179.

(See also abstracts 3359, 3770)

Speech Disorders

4333. AGRANOWITZ, ALEEN (V. A. Hospital, Long Beach, Calif.), BOONE, DANIEL R., RUFF, MARION; SEACAT, GLORIA, & TERR, ARTHUR L. Group therapy as a method of retraining aphasics. *Quart. J. Speech*, 1954, 40, 170-182.—The advantages found for this method are the variety of teaching methods which can be used, the motivational support of a member patient by the whole group, longer exposure to training, and situational training specific to the typical aphasic's avoidance of social situations. Specific training methods are briefly described for the training groups; these provide training in motor speech and dysarthrics, identification, naming, and basic reading, phonics and motor writing patterns, written formulation, reading and oral discussion, and arithmetic.—(J. M. Pickett)

4334. BROWN, SPENCER F. Organic speech disorders. In *Symposium on speech problems of school children*. Chicago, Ill.: National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 1953. p. 18-22.—An organic speech disorder may be classified as one occurring in the presence of and presumably caused by some anatomical lesion. Cleft palate is the commonest organic speech problem found in the public schools. Dysarthria which refers to the impairment of articulation as a result of an neurological lesion is another organic disorder occasionally found in the public schools. Retarded speech development is sometimes regarded as an organic speech disorder although this classification is not always clearly justified.—(J. E. Casey)

4335. DAVIS, HALLOWELL. (Central Inst. for Deaf, St. Louis, Mo.) Twenty-five acoustical years of speech and hearing. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 607-611.—The author reviews the progress made in the fields of speech and hearing between 1929 and 1954 in a speech delivered before the 25th Anniversary meetings of the Acoustical Society of America. The multi-disciplinary aspect of the contributions to speech and hearing are stressed.—(I. Pollack)

4336. EGLAND, GEORGE O. (Children's Hosp. Sch., Eugene, Ore.) An analysis of an exceptional

case of retarded speech. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 239-243.—Presentation of the techniques used to produce speech in a case of serious speech retardation with loss of vision and moderately severe cerebral palsy. Since babbling was missing in this case, the main attack was on stimulating babbling.—(M. F. Palmer)

4337. ELLIOTT, CHARLES R. Diagnosis of speech cases. In *Symposium on speech problems of school children*. Chicago, Ill.: National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 1953. p. 23-30.—The major case types discussed by the author are: articulation disorders, delayed speech, voice disorders and stuttering. The major steps in diagnosis for each type are discussed as to their importance.—(J. E. Casey)

4338. LLOYD, GRETCHEN WRIGHT. (Public Schs, Seattle, Wash.) & AINSWORTH, STANLEY. The classroom teacher's activities and attitudes relating to speech correction. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 244-249.—55 regular teachers in two counties were interviewed concerning their knowledge of and activities in speech correction. Teachers know very little about such activities even so far as failure to refer known cases. Most of the difficulty lies apparently in inadequate training rather than in fundamental attitudes of the teacher.—(M. F. Palmer)

4339. MASE, DARREL. Speech training methods. In *Symposium on speech problems of school children*. Chicago, Ill.: National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 1953. p. 41-47.—Successful speech training methods depend upon the cooperation of all who influence the child as well as the child's mental ability, structural deficiencies and neurological deviations. The author stresses the importance of early diagnosis and treatment.—(J. E. Casey)

4340. MATTHEWS, JACK. Orientation to the field of speech pathology. In *Symposium on speech problems of school children*. Chicago, Ill.: National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 1953. p. 12-17.—Speech defects can be classified on the basis of etiology or according to the acoustic end product. When classifying according to the acoustic end product there are four groups to be considered (1) articulation, (2) voice problems, (3) disturbances in rhythm of speech, (4) delayed speech. The speech pathologist often consults physicians, psychologists, dentists, neurologists, school nurses and social workers in both diagnostic and therapeutic stages of his work.—(J. E. Casey)

4341. MOORE, WILBUR E. (Cent. Mich. Coll. Educ., Mount Pleasant.) Relations of stuttering in spontaneous speech to speech content and to adaptation. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 208-216.—3 female and 14 male stutterers, ranging in age from 11 years, 6 mos. to 26 years, 3 mos., showed increased duration of stuttering in talking about parents, family, speech, etc., while easier speech situations were good times, work, hopes, etc.—(M. F. Palmer)

4342. NIELSEN, J. M., AGRANOWITZ, A., BOONE, D., RUFF, M., & TERR, A. (VA Hosp., Long Beach, Calif.) Aphasia rehabilitation; a report of nine cases. *Milit. Surg.*, 1954, 114, 462-469.—Results of retraining aphasic patients are described by means of brief case histories and progress reports. The authors report good results with approx-

imately one third of their cases and conclude that given fairly good general health, the will to recover, and one good hemisphere for retraining, virtually any aphasic will respond well to a retraining program.—(S. L. Freud)

4343. PERRIN, ELINOR HORWITZ. The social position of the speech defective child. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 250-252.—Many speech defective children are not readily accepted members of their classroom group and form actual isolates in the social population.—(M. F. Palmer)

4344. SCHWARTZ, RALPH. (Children's Rehabilitation Institute for Cerebral Palsy, Reisterstown, Md.) Familial incidence of cleft palate. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 228-238.—A review of the literature and a study of 235 histories of cleft palates shows that the sex ratio in cleft palate births is probably in the neighborhood of 1.5 to 1. Cleft palates occur more frequently in the families of cleft palate cases than in the families of non-cleft palate cases. Heredity probably plays an important role in the etiology of cleft palate. Environmental factors, however, are also important.—(M. F. Palmer)

4345. SHEEHAN, JOSEPH G. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Rorschach prognosis in psychotherapy and speech therapy. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 217-219.—35 stutterers were studied on the Rorschach test in 6 prognostic groups. The Rorschach probably should not be expected to predict improvement in overt speech behavior. The movement variables, however, and the prognostic score may be successful in sorting out those stutterers who are likely to drop out of therapy early and in predicting which stutterers will show the most progress psychotherapeutically. The Rorschach results could not be used to predict symptomatic speech improvement.—(M. F. Palmer)

4346. WALNUT, FRANCIS. (Washington (D. C.) Hearing Society.) A personality inventory item analysis of individuals who stutter and individuals who have other handicaps. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 220-227.—The short form of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory was administered to 141 high school students or to students of high school age divided into 4 groups: a control group, a group of stutterers, a group of crippled individuals, and a group of cleft palate individuals. All were within the theoretical normal range of personality. The stutterers had increased indications of paranoid and depressive tendencies, but did not differ significantly from the crippled and the cleft palate groups in personality. The study did not indicate whether stuttering precipitated abnormal personality or vice-versa.—(M. F. Palmer)

4347. WESTLAKE, HAROLD. Methods of training children with organic involvements. In *Symposium on speech problems of school children*. Chicago, Ill.: National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 1953. p. 48-60.—Methods of speech training in cases of organic involvement such as cerebral palsy, bulbar polio and cleft palate are discussed. Speech training of organic origin needs a thorough understanding of the organic problems involved including the nature of the involvement and the contribution of other professional workers toward the rehabilitation.—(J. E. Casey)

4348. ZALIYOUK, A. (P. O. B., Haifa, Israel.) Une méthode de traitement de la dysphémie (bégaiement)

chez enfants et adultes. (A method of treatment of dysphemia (stuttering) in children and adults.) *Encéphale*, 1954, 43, 337-346.—A method of treatment based on the conception that stuttering is essentially a dyspraxia referable to cortical dysfunction engendered by pathological anxiety is presented. The method involves the employment of "starting" movements of the arm and leg controlled by the dominant hemisphere which are timed precisely with the pronunciation of the word. These "starting" movements serve to break up the cortical inhibition which is responsible for the stuttering.—(A. L. Benton)

(See also abstracts 3279, 4088, 4588, 4609)

Crime & Delinquency

4349. ANDERSON, J. W. (London U., Eng.) "Controlled projection" responses of delinquent boys. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 643-656.—Classification of the answers of 86 boys resident in an institution for delinquents on Raven's test provides norms for such delinquents and some insight into the typical sort of fantasy involved in their openedended responses. In the typical story the boy gets into trouble, fears punishment, is over-eager to make amends, and prepares for the next cycle.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4350. BANERJEE, G. R. (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, India.) Social case work service and the juvenile delinquent. *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 15, 22-29.—Delinquency is the symptomatic expression of something that permeates the 'whole' child. An important feature of social case work service is the focussing on the person as a whole in an attempt to understand his problem; i.e., the client is studied in his home, neighborhood, school, playground, and work place, and his physical and moral development explored. Past history of the client is also stressed. A type of supportive therapy, based on the principle of acceptance, and some problems that arise in thus treating delinquents are discussed.—(R. Schaeff)

4351. BATES, SANFORD. (N. J. Dept. of Institutions, Trenton.) The prison: asset or liability? *Ann. Amer. Acad. polit. soc. Sci.*, 1954, 293, 1-9.—The history of prisons, their methods, and their accomplishments is surveyed. Punishment is necessary as a deterrent, but is distinguished from cruelty. If well managed, a prison can teach self-control through discipline, inculcate habits of work, and provide opportunity for research into the nature and causes of criminality.—(M. M. Berkun)

4352. BLOCH, DONALD A. (National Institute of Mental Health, Washington, D. C.) Some concepts in the treatment of delinquency. *Children*, 1954, 1, 49-56.—The author maintains that delinquency seen as an interpersonal integration has implications for treatment. The concept of a defense in depth on a community level is a useful one. The treatment facilities are available; child guidance, court, and institutional levels are integrated with each other and staffed to some considerable degree by the same personnel. This gives opportunity for a comprehensive treatment program. Anxiety levels are reduced; the continuity of relationship is maintained.—(S. M. Amatora)

4353. CALOGERÀ, EMILIO. (U. Genoa, Italy.) Ricerche psico-sperimentali con il Thematic Apperception Test sui minori delinquenti. (T.A.T. research

with juvenile delinquents.) *Difesa Sociale*, 1953, 32 (4), 25-41.—The T.A.T. was administered to 2 groups of delinquent boys, the ones in the first group had escaped from their homes, while the others had been arrested for thefts, etc. Stories had sexual, aggressive and flight themes. However the first group had more sexual and flight content. Author concludes that psycho-sexual precocity may determine flights from the home.—(V. Sanua)

4354. CHIMADE, N. I. Progress of probation in India. *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 14, 443-447.—Probation is defined and its purpose stated. A vital element in Probation is felt to be the fact that it does not rest on the powers of compulsion by the Court but upon a promise by the offender to mend his ways. The value of this system rests on the element of supervision following adequate investigation by the Probation Officer. This officer's duties also include Report and Treatment, and he is seen as a "friend" to the lawbreaker on probation. Methods of inquiry and treatment are discussed.—(R. Schaeff)

4355. COOLIDGE, JOHN C. (Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, Mass.) Brother identification in an adolescent girl. *Workshop*, 1953. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 611-645.—The treatment of a fifteen year old delinquent girl is described, emphasizing her confused identification and bisexual feelings. This is a girl in whom an identification with a dead brother assumed disastrous proportions. In the discussion, Dr. Eveleen N. Rexford suggests that setting up a treatment scheme that would tend to tip the family equilibrium in the direction most helpful to therapy might have diminished some of the complications which interfered with treatment.—(R. E. Perl)

4356. CRESSEY, DONALD R. (U. California, Los Angeles.) The differential association theory and compulsive crimes. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 29-40.—A review of the legal, psychiatric, and sociological aspects of compulsive behavior leads to the conclusion that "compulsive crimes" are not exceptions to the differential association view.—(L. A. Pennington)

4357. DAVIDSON, HENRY A. Psychiatrist in administration of criminal justice. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 12-20.—The role of the psychiatrist as an expert witness is discussed with suggestions offered for the correction of the hiatus between the legal and the psychiatric disciplines.—(L. A. Pennington)

4358. DELANY, LLOYD T. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) Establishing relations with anti-social groups and an analysis of their structure. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1954, 5, 34-45.—Part I describes concrete methods used in establishing contacts with street gangs in American cities. Part II considers the types of anti-social group structure (vertical, horizontal, combination of both) along with the determinants of each. Jennings' socio and psyche reference frame is considered in detail. Commentary is made by John C. Spencer of Bristol, England (pp. 42-45) who characterizes street gangs in England, France, and other countries in the post-war years.—(L. A. Pennington)

4359. DUNHAM, H. WARREN, & KNAUER, MARY E. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) The juvenile court and its relation to adult criminality. *Soc. Forces*,

1954, 32, 290-296.—Testing the criminological theory "which emphasizes that the adult offender is a product of certain criminogenic experiences," with early establishment of the continued offensive activities, the analysis of Detroit official data shows that a relatively constant percentage of juvenile delinquents dealt with by the juvenile courts each year eventually become adult offenders, with this percentage being greater for juvenile recidivists (as opposed to single offenders). Implications of these findings for the effects of treatment of juvenile delinquents are drawn. —(B. R. Fisher)

4360. ELIOT, M. M. (Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.) Health services and juvenile delinquency. *Publ. Hlth Rep.*, 1953, 68, 572-577.—Public Health workers have many opportunities to contribute to the fight against juvenile delinquency through contacts with children in their formative years and with their parents as well as through working with community agencies. Some ways in which such contributions are being made and could be made are discussed. —(G. M. Hochbaum)

4361. ELLIS, ALBERT. Interrogation of sex offenders. *J. Crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 41-47.—The professional and personal qualifications of the interrogator are set forth. Suggestions are given relative to the use of narcosis and hypnosis in the interviewing of sex offenders. —(L. A. Pennington)

4362. EVANS, ALBERT A. (Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C.) Correctional institution personnel—amateurs or professionals? *Ann. Amer. Acad. polit. soc. Sci.*, 1954, 293, 70-78.—Correctional officers in the Civil Service carry out plans developed for treatment and modification of attitudes of confined persons. To do this they must gain respect. Low pay attracts amateurs, who often fall into the jobs by accident. Tests are possible to predict job success. Only long-term professional persons will be useful. —(M. M. Berkun)

4363. FALLON, BERLIE J. (Amarillo AF Base, Texas) "Retraining—a new way." *USAF, ATC Instructors J.*, 1954, 5, 165-169.—In 1952 the AF organized a Retraining Group offering "restorative treatment for delinquent airmen." This concept, including such features as normal environment, permissive atmosphere, and self-responsibility is contrasted with traditional concepts of limited social contacts, physical restriction, and authoritarianism. The 4-phase program is viewed as successful in terms of acceptable return to duty, lessened recidivism, and curbing AWOL and larceny, "the two most frequent pre-restoration offenses." —(R. Tyson)

4364. FEAREY, ROBERT A. (U. S. State Dep't., Washington, D. C.) Concept of responsibility. *J. Crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 21-28.—Needed reform in penological concepts of retributive punishment is discussed in relation to the popular view of man as self-determining as contrasted with the facts of operative developmental agents. —(L. A. Pennington)

4365. FOX, VERNON. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) The effect of counseling on adjustment in prison. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 32, 285-289.—Matched groups of first offenders (87 prisoners in each group), in which the experimental group experienced a described counseling program and the control group the traditional prison classification system, were com-

pared on adjustment scale scores. The scale was built on 11 routinely collected items (e.g., work report ratings, misconduct, correspondence amount); the experimental group showed significantly better adjustment. The dynamics of counselor functioning, organized around the needs of the prisoners in this situation, are considered. —(B. R. Fisher)

4366. GARDNER, G. E. (Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, Mass.) Psychiatric referrals for delinquent children. *Publ. Hlth Rep.*, 1953, 68, 578-582.—Three case histories are presented and analyzed to show under what conditions psychiatric referral is indicated. It is suggested that "all delinquent children need a psychiatric diagnosis first of all to determine accurately whether psychiatric treatment is needed." Shortages in psychiatric personnel and facilities cause failure to meet minimal diagnostic and treatment needs of delinquent children. —(G. M. Hochbaum)

4367. GIBSON, ROBERT W. (Montgomery County Juvenile Court, Md.) The psychiatric consultant and the juvenile court. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1954, 38, 462-467.—A brief résumé of the part played by a psychiatrist in the Juvenile Court of Montgomery County, Maryland. Combining the interview with parents and child, discussion with probation officer and examination of school records provided sufficient material for psychiatric consultation service to the court. Use of group discussions with probation officers who often served as psychotherapists tended to improve the communication between the psychiatrist and the P.O.'s. —(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4368. GOKHALE, S. C. Juvenile delinquency in relation to social influences. *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 15, 6-11.—Juvenile delinquency is not the result of any one factor but of various social and environmental factors. Emphasis is placed on the example of significant adults in the juvenile's environment and the fostering of a law-abiding attitude and faith in justice. Newspapers, literature, films, and music are also felt to be important factors in shaping the child. —(R. Schaeff)

4369. GRYGIER, TADEUSZ. Oppression; a study in social and criminal psychology. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1954. (New York: Grove Press.) xiv, 362 p. \$6.00.—This book examines the psychological effects of oppression. The bulk of the material consisting of interviews and projective tests of former inmates of concentration camps and other displaced persons was collected in Germany following World War II. The implications of the findings are discussed from the point of view of personality and culture theory, and the effects of oppression are compared with neurosis, psychopathy, delinquency, and racial prejudice. 749-item bibliography. —(A. J. Sprow)

4370. HAMMER, EMANUEL F. (Psychiatric Institute, New York.) A comparison of H-T-P's of rapists and pedophiles. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 346-354.—H-T-P's were administered to 31 rapists and 33 pedophiles in Sing Sing Prison. Subjects were asked the age of the Tree in their drawings and the ages of the male and female Persons. Differences significant at the .01 level were revealed: mean ages of the Trees of rapists and pedophiles were 10.6 and 24.4 respectively. Both rapists and pedophiles drew female Persons older than the male, but only the pedophiles assigned significantly older

ages to the female person than to the Tree. "The age with which the drawn Tree is endowed may serve as a rough index of the subject's felt level of psychosexual maturity."—(A. R. Jensen)

4371. HARRINGTON, ROBERT W., & DAVIS, ROBERT H. A note on juvenile delinquents and the ability to abstract. *Child Developm.*, 1953, 24, 285-286.—"The findings in this study do not support the hypothesis of a relative inability on the part of delinquents to engage in abstract thinking as this ability may be measured by the interpretation of proverbs."—(L. S. Baker)

4372. KASMAN, SAUL. On human nature for investigators. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 44, 737-745.—"An analysis of fraud, encountered in administering public assistance acts, is made by reference to psychological factors (motivation, frustration-aggression, semantics, etc.)."—(L. A. Pennington)

4373. KING, CHARLES E. (North Carolina Coll., Durham.) Community factors in juvenile delinquency. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954, 39, 18-21.—"The method of this study embraces the ecological distribution of juvenile delinquent acts in two cities in North Carolina. An observation study is made of the areas in comparison with non-delinquent areas to determine what factors are present. The study reveals the highest rates of juvenile delinquency for larceny and truancy. A list of 8 preventive measures is suggested."—(S. M. Amatora)

4374. KIRBY, BERNARD C. (Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, Seattle.) Measuring effects of treatment of criminals and delinquents. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954, 38, 366-374.—"The author seeks to summarize and to classify a number of the more important efforts to measure the results of the various forms of treatment used by courts, social agencies, institutions, and other administrative bodies on criminals and delinquents, either for therapeutic or for preventive purposes. The author concludes that most treatment programs are based on hope and perhaps informed speculation rather than on verified information. He gives suggestions to facilitate measurement, and presumably, to improve treatment processes."—(S. M. Amatora)

4375. KVARACEUS, WILLIAM C. (Boston U., Mass.) The community and the delinquent: co-operative approaches to preventing and controlling delinquency. Yonkers, N. Y.: World Book Co., 1954. x, 566 p. \$4.50.—"The aim of the present volume is to give... an overview of a community-wide effort to study and control delinquency" to students, professional workers, and laymen. The 18 chapters deal with topics: community orientation, delinquency as form of behavior, legal definitions, delinquents vs. non-delinquents, planning community action, case study methods, child guidance, home life, schools, recreation, group therapy, churches, police, juvenile court, and institutions. 104-item annotated bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

4376. LEES, J. P., & NEWBON, L. J. (U. Nottingham, Eng.) Family or sibship position and some aspects of juvenile delinquency. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1954, 5, 46-65.—"3 samples, 206 and 503 in number, of male delinquents ranging in age from 6 to 17, were studied with reference to birth order. Selected results indicated that (1) only children more often came from "disturbed" homes and were inclined to partic-

ipate, like the eldest Ss in the samples, in individual offenses; (2) eldest children tended to commit individual rather than group offenses; (3) intermediates, as a group, tended to commit group offenses and, in number, were over-represented in the samples as well as being under-represented (with only children) among those designated as serious or recurrent offenders. Results are discussed in relation to the hypothesis that typical common attitudes arise from similarities in early rearing experiences."—(L. A. Pennington)

4377. McCORKLE, LLOYD W., & KORN, RICHARD R. (N. J. State Prison, Trenton.) Resocialization within walls. *Ann. Amer. Acad. polit. soc. Sci.*, 1954, 293, 88-98.—"Prisoners adjust to a unique kind of social environment. An inmate's participation in his social system permits him to reject the society which has rejected him. Permissiveness by authorities merely yields power to a system of internal group coercion more punitive and less stable than before. The system provides rules of conduct, sanctions for violating these rules, plus methods for evading both. Prisoners are isolated from beneficial social contacts which might help rehabilitation."—(M. M. Berkun)

4378. MacCORMICK, AUSTIN H. Crime in America. In Bryson, L., *Facing the future's risks...* New York: Harper, 1953, p. 201-224.—"Reforms in criminal codes and penal procedures brought about between 1790 and the present are discussed in detail. It is pointed out that the number and types of crimes reflect quite clearly the economic state of a given period as well as the underlying philosophy of the people. At the present time drastic measures are necessary to prevent and to control crime. Arrest and conviction must be made more swift and more certain without impairment of justice. Correctional procedures must be improved and more use should be made of probation. Progress is being made; "good prison and parole systems in combination are showing as high as 65 per cent successes today, and that percentage is rising."—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

4379. MAUGHS, SYDNEY B. Criminal psychopathology. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 485-493.—"Cases, concepts of criminal psychopathology and treatments reported in the past year's literature are reported. 15 references."—(N. H. Pronko)

4380. MENG, HEINRICH. La prophylaxie du crime. (Crime prevention.) *Psyché, Paris*, 1954, 9, 164-168.—"This is the editor's introduction to "Prophylaxe des Verbrechens," which is Vol. VIII/IX of the collection: "Psychohygiene, Wissenschaft u. Praxis. Credit is given to the six contributors to the collection, representatives from medicine, sociology, law, psychology, education, and penology. The work attempts to survey the results of scientific investigation into the psychological and sociological factors in the formation of the criminal. It is hoped that recent concern over the prevention of war will contribute to the fight against crime and will result in a re-evaluation of laws."—(F. Orr)

4381. MIHM, FERD PAUL. A re-examination of the validity of our sex psychopath statutes in the light of recent appeal cases and experience. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 44, 718-736.—"The content, constitutionality, limitations, and recent court applications of the statutes are set forth. The conclusion

is reached that the laws are ambiguous chiefly because the behavior scientists are vague in their statements regarding the meaning of the so-called diagnostic term "sexual psychopathy." —(L. A. Pennington)

4382. MÜLLER, ROLF. Die Wirkung der Glutaminsäure im Strafvollzug. (Ein Beitrag zur Problematik des Erlebniswandelns durch Pharmaka.) (The effect of glutamic acid in the penal system. (A contribution to the problem of change of experience by pharmaceuticals).) *Psychol. Rdach.*, 1953, 4, 200-206. —Because of the generally favorable results achieved with the use of glutamic acid on various subjects, 29 criminals (volunteers) were selected as subjects to determine the feasibility of this drug within the prison system. Among other instruments, the Rorschach and Szondi were administered. It was established that the effect of glutamic acid depends upon the personality structure, and the ability to experience. Generally the erlebnistype becomes richer without any change from introversion to extroversion or vice versa. —(M. J. Stanford)

4383. PANAKAL, J. J. Experimental social work—an approach to crime control. *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 14, 447-452. —The need for theory and practice in criminology and correctional administration to "march together" is stated. The educational equipment of the criminologist and intra-institutional training programmes are outlined. —(R. Schaeff)

4384. PENNINO, JOAQUIM B. Contribuição ao estudo da delinquência infanto-juvenil. I. Fatores exógenos—abandono social. (Contribution to the study of juvenile delinquency. I. Exogenous factors—social abandonment.) *Bol. Serv. Soc. Menores*, 1952, 11, 9-18. —Inadequate social adaptation is attributed to two major categories, (1) endogenous—biological and psychological factors and (2) exogenous factors—termed social abandonment. Social abandonment is described as the condition which prevents the development of adequate social and moral training and is conducive to conflict with social and moral regulations. The author lists the following as causes of social abandonment: The family, physical and material inadequacy of homes, alcoholism, and inadequate education. A table is presented which shows the incidence (in percentages) of delinquent and deviant behavior among 4348 institutionalized children from São Paulo, Brazil. —(M. M. Reece)

4385. PODOLSKY, EDWARD. Mind of the murderer. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 48-50. —The study of motives underlying murder is stressed by recourse to illustrative case reports. —(L. A. Pennington)

4386. SABNIS, M. S. Delinquency and preventive correction. *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 14, 426-434. —Preventive corrections is "... helping the pre-delinquent on some kind of re-direct effort," and has as its goal "the elimination of correctional institutions themselves." It is felt that these corrections will best be carried out in collaboration with police, school, and hospital authorities, recreation and women's organizations, and the family itself. Following the exploration of the correctional system in India and concepts of delinquency, a method for implementing a preventive program utilizing Delinquency-prevention Centres is suggested, and general recommendations including proposed legislation are made. —(R. Schaeff)

4387. SCHRAG, CLARENCE. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Leadership among prison inmates. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1954, 19, 37-42. —How may inmate leaders and their followers be identified? How may interrelations of leaders and followers be investigated to promote prediction and control of leadership phenomena? Data were obtained from a sociometric schedule administered to 143 prison inmates who were classified according to offense, sentence, previous criminal record, institutional adjustment, ethnic status, intelligence, and spatial location in the prison. A tendency for like to choose like (in terms of these variables) was shown to be statistically significant in chi square tests. The findings argue for a reversal of the current trend toward large, multi-purpose prisons. —(H. L. Sheppard)

4388. SINGH, WILFRED. Treatment and prevention of juvenile delinquency. *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 14, 435-438. —Vast shifts in population, appalling housing conditions, and increased insecurity have combined to increase juvenile delinquency in India in the last six years. A Bill was recently introduced in the Council of States providing for the care of "... destitute and neglected children and juvenile delinquents." The reader's attention is directed to what are felt to be omissions of this bill. E.g., the job of running a juvenile court is thought to be the job of a specialist and the main prerequisite for juvenile court magistrate is "eagerness to learn." Segregation of the children with respect to problem and/or handicap, and legal provision for more adequate measures against non-cooperative parents and guardians are also suggested as modifications. —(R. Schaeff)

4389. SLAVSON, S. R. Re-educating the delinquent through group and community participation. *New York: Harper*, 1954. xvi, 251 p. \$3.75. —The transition in 20 years from a training school for delinquents (Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls School, Hawthorne, N. Y.) to a treatment institution for emotionally disturbed children is set forth in 13 chapters by narration and exposition. Problems and their solutions are documented by numerous illustrations. —(L. A. Pennington)

4390. SOCARIDES, CHARLES W. Pathological stealing as a reparative move of the ego. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1954, 41, 246-252. —"Stealing is a reparative move against the dissolution of the ego organization brought about by the masochistic temptations with their implicit threats of annihilation. Through stealing the patient gained an extraterritoriality from pain, forcibly taking what in the unconscious was a deep deprivation, her female sexuality, without paying the price of suffering. —(D. Prager)

4391. VARMA, PARIPURNANAND. Treatment and prevention of crime. *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 14, 438-442. —Concepts of crime and punishment are considered. Many facts concerning extensive studies of, and seminars on, crime and criminals are given. In spite of the great pains being taken all over the world to find helpful methods of treatment and prevention of crime "crime-wave is on the increase." To make the person less criminal we must develop the brotherhood of man by emphasizing the fatherhood of man in one God. —(R. Schaeff)

4392. WATTENBERG, WILLIAM W., & SAUNDERS, FRANK. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) Sex differences among juvenile offenders. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954,

39, 24-31.—The study reports a series of comparisons between the 3,451 boys and 1,062 girls against whom complaints were received by the Youth Bureau of the Detroit Police Department in 1952. Data included interviews, visits to the home, and neighborhood information. Statistically significant differences are reported in clusters having elements in common. Findings are discussed under the following headings: (1) offenses charged; (2) community facilities; (3) recreation patterns; (4) family relations; (5) peer group relations; (6) attitude toward grown-ups; (7) socio-economic variables; (8) maturity; (9) youngster's own finances; (10) miscellaneous.—(S. M. Amatora)

4393. WATTENBERG, WILLIAM W. Factors associated with repeating among preadolescent "delinquents." *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 84, 189-196.—"The police records of 334 11-year-old boys were examined. It was found that repeating in the group was highly associated with poor school work, low intellectual ability, membership in unruly gangs, and a reputation for mischief. The usual associations with poor home conditions and low socio-economic status were present but weaker than for older boys."—(Z. Luria)

4394. WITMER, HELEN L. (Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.) Parents and delinquency. *Child Dev.*, 1954, 25, 131-137.—The author gives the gist of a two-day discussion between members of the Children's Bureau staff and a group of 15 psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists, and social workers. Included are: (1) parents' part in delinquency; (2) are parents to blame; (3) all economic groups; (4) would punishments help; (5) some other approaches, and (6) obstacles to effective work.—(S. M. Amatora)

(See also abstract 4134)

Psychoses

4395. ALBERT, ELFRIEDE. (U. Frankfurt, Germany.) Organisch Bedingte Affektive und Psychomotorische Psychosen bei Kindern. (Organically induced affective and psychomotor psychoses in children.) *Criança portug.*, 1952-53, 12, 67-112.—Detailed clinical case discussion of 2 prepubertal boys with histories of encephalitis, who much later developed symptoms suggestive of manic-depressive psychosis. "Only the brusque change in the phases, coupled with the absence of hereditary antecedents and of subjective physical complaints, pointed to an organic cause with objective signs of central vegetative disturbances and to the dilation of the third ventricle." "The cases described point to an encephalic localization in manic-depressive psychosis." English and French summaries. 44 references.—(H. P. David)

4396. ARIETI, SILVANO. Some aspects of the psychopathology of schizophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 396-414.—The author discusses such topics as psychotic developments in children; the development of a delusional picture through the stages of projection, assimilation, and projection; and one of the teleologic meanings of the psychosis as the removal of the self-devaluating internal you. Summarized in Interlingua.—(L. N. Solomon)

4397. BATEMAN, J. F., AGOSTON, TIBOR, KOVITZ, B., & McCULLOUGH, M. W. The manic state as an emergency defense reaction. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 349-357.—Psychoanalytic

study of almost two dozen patients in manic phases shows no true elation and no random thinking. Furthermore, these attacks are viewed as emergency defense reactions to past and present traumatic experiences. The aim, dynamism and classical symptoms are related to a theory of mania which views it as an emergency effort to regain equilibrium following a psychological trauma rather than as a primary disorder of affect.—(N. H. Pronko)

4398. BENDER, LAURETTA; FREEDMAN, ALFRED M., GRUGETT, ALVIN ELDREDGE, JR., & HELME, WILLIAM. Schizophrenia in childhood—a confirmation of diagnosis. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1952, 77, 67-73.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28 (7), abs. 15946.)

4399. BERGIER, JACQUES. Contribution à l'étude des folies à deux. (Contribution to the study of "folie à deux.") *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1954, 21, 97-119.—The submission of wife and child to the ideas of a paranoid schizophrenic father made for collective family psychosis. The induced psychosis retarded affective development in the child and prolongation of the "magic stage." The favorable outcome of therapy points up the great possibilities of readjustment in children. English, German, and Spanish summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4400. BOISEN, ANTON (Elgin State Hosp., Ill.), JENKINS, RICHARD L., & LORR, MAURICE. Schizophrenic ideation as striving toward the solution of conflict. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 389-391.—"Factor analyses of ideas expressed by 47 schizophrenics in acute anxiety reveals two factors. One may be described as a factor seeking solution through religious surrender and is associated with a good prognosis for improvement. The other may be described as a factor of seeking solution through paranoid projection and is associated with a bad prognosis." The data in relation to improvement or non-improvement were published in detail in a previous article.—(L. B. Heathers)

4401. ČAVKA, VLADIMIR. Über ophthalmoneurologische Symptome bei der präfrontalen Leukotomie. (Ophthalmoneurological symptoms in prefrontal leucotomy.) *Ophthalmologica*, 1954, 128, 15-22.—In 15 cases of schizophrenia in which a transorbital leucotomy was made, in all cases an immediate anisocoria occurred showing widened pupil—in 12 homolaterally and in 3 contralaterally. In 8 there was a conjugated deviation, 5 contralateral and 3 homolateral; horizontal divergence in 5 and convergence in 1. Jerky movements and horizontal nystagmus in 2 cases. These symptoms "probably arose from injury to area 8 (Brodmann)." English and French summaries.—(S. Renshaw)

4402. CHAFETZ, MORRIS E. An active treatment program for chronically ill mental patients. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 428-436.—92 patients from the chronic wards of the Rhode Island State Hospital were used in an active treatment program utilizing ECT alone (42 patients), ECT combined with histamine (47 patients) and histamine alone (3 patients). All 3 groups received group therapy. Differential results are discussed. It is concluded that ECT is still the most reliable form of mental therapy. Group therapy is recommended. 20 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4403. COHEN, FELIX. Hostility and psychotic symptoms. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 264-278.—

Severe hostile feelings appeared when symptoms receded. When symptoms reappeared, overt hostility diminished. After hostility was dissipated in therapy, schizophrenic symptoms were lessened. Schizophrenic symptoms may be an attempt to keep latent certain intensely hostile impulses. —(D. Prager)

4404. CRANDELL, ARCHIE; ZUBIN, JOSEPH, METTLER, FRED A., & LOGAN, NOREEN D. The prognostic value of "mobility" during the first two years of hospitalization for mental disorder. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 185-210. —Patients in the hospital less than 600 days showed the highest improvement rate. Patients with no home visits and those with visits totalling more than 100 days improved less than those out on visit less than 100 days. Number of visits alone bore no relationship to outcome. Patients away from the hospital for more than 2 periods during the first 2 yrs. of hospitalization had higher improvement rates. —(D. Prager)

4405. FISCHER, ROLAND. (Munroe Wing Res. Lab., Regina, Sask.) Factors involved in drug-produced model psychoses. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 623-631. —Wool protein is used as a model for the protein component of the target organs involved in the production of model psychoses, with biochemical consideration of factors aggravating such psychoses. —(W. L. Wilkins)

4406. FISCHER, ROLAND. Schizophrenia: a regressive process of adaptation. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 492-497. —"Certain stages of the schizophrenic process seem to correspond with certain stages of the general adaptation syndrome. The initially abnormal low threshold toward stress is raised during the schizophrenic process to an abnormally high one. A toxic factor for tadpoles was shown to be present in the serum and urine of acute schizophrenics. Whether the inherited low threshold toward stress might play the main role in maintaining the schizophrenic process, or whether there might be certain toxic substance(s) involved in the mediation of the schizophrenic process, i.e., the 'regressive adaptation syndrome,' cannot yet be decided conclusively." 37 references. —(N. H. Pronko)

4407. FRUMKIN, ROBERT M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Social factors in schizophrenia. *Social. soc. Reg.*, 1954, 38, 383-386. —Of the first admissions to Ohio State mental hospitals in the year ending December 1, 1949, about 20% had schizophrenia. Median age was 34 years. Schizophrenic patients constituted 42% of the resident population. Their median age was fifty years. Their median time length was twelve years. Re-admissions during the same year counted 34 per cent schizophrenics. Social factors of these patients studied and analyzed includes environment, race, occupation, education, marital status. Discussion of findings and conclusions given. —(S. M. Amatora)

4408. GANZARÁIN, RAMÓN. (U. Chile, Santiago.) Caso de psicoterapia en una psicosis. (Psychotherapy in a psychotic case.) *Rev. Psiquiat.*, Santiago, 1951, 16(1-2), 142-152. —A description is made of the psychotherapy employed in the treatment of a manic-depressive patient. —(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

4409. GARTSSHTEÍN, N. G. Vlijanie prodolennogo snana na narushenie sovmestnoi raboty signal'nykh sistem i sviazannoe s nim izmenenie serdechno-sosudistoi deiatel'nosti pri reaktivnol depreseii.

(The influence of prolonged sleep on disturbance of joint activity of the signal systems and on modification, connected with it, of cardiac-vascular activity in reactive depression.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1953, 3(4), 562-583. —Utilizing the "method of conditioned motor reflexes and that of verbal experiment," data were procured showing that in the cerebral cortex of reactive depressives there "predominates an inhibitory process" characterized by "negative induction and protective inhibition." The electrocardiographic method was utilized for study of cardiac-vascular activity. Prolonged sleep therapy produces favorable effects, since it restores the "overworked, weakened, and exhausted cortical cells" and "normalizes the tonus of the higher divisions of the central nervous system." —(I. D. London)

4410. GUTTMANN, OSKAR. (5 W. 86th St., New York.) A contribution to the psychobiologic approach in schizophrenia: a report on two cases of schizophrenia with pseudo-eunuchoidism. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 498-511. —A review of the literature suggests that a relationship exists between gonadal deficiency and schizophrenia. In the light of which two cases of hypogonadal male schizophrenics, both 18 years old, are presented. Breakdown and other features of the case histories are similar. Treatment and its results are discussed. 23 references. —(N. H. Pronko)

4411. HALLE, LOUIS; ROSS, J. F., & SIROKY, JULIUS. (VA Hosp., Cleveland 29, O.) Electroencephalographic studies during the course of insulin coma treatment of schizophrenia. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 315-325. —"A group made up of predominantly paranoid schizophrenic patients showed no significant or characteristic electroencephalographic pattern with the use of conventional leads. A course of insulin coma treatment produces no cumulative disturbance in the electrical pattern of the electroencephalogram. Determination of alpha index showed that these records had a relatively low amount of alpha activity. The alpha index proved to be of little value as a prognostic tool in predicting or evaluating clinical improvement of the patient. The electroencephalographic abnormalities seen during and following an individual coma treatment were transitory and reversible." 22 references. —(N. H. Pronko)

4412. HARRINGTON, R. (V.A. Hosp., Marion, Ind.), & EHRRMANN, J. C. Complexity of response as a factor in the vocabulary performance of schizophrenics. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 362-364. —"Equated pairs of schizophrenics and attendants were tested on two tasks differing in the complexity of the responses required. The performance of the schizophrenic group was significantly poorer than that of the attendants where the more complex response was involved. Where the less complex response was involved, the groups did not differ." —(L. N. Solomon)

4413. HARRIS, ARTHUR, & NORRIS, VERA. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) Clinical signs, diagnosis and prognosis in the functional psychoses. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 727-731. —Study of 187 patients whose first admission was before age 40 and who were followed up for ten years shows that affective state is the most significant variable on original examination, and that thought disturbances, hallucinations, and delusions unassociated with mood changes had no prognostic significance. Unfavorable outcome is correlated with flatness or incongruity of affect. —(W. L. Wilkins)

4414. HERSKOVITZ, HERBERT H. (Chm.) Childhood schizophrenia. Round table, 1953. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 484-526.—This round table on childhood schizophrenia considered etiology, psychodynamics and treatment approaches. The authors discussed the constitutional versus psychogenic factors, the autistic syndrome and the symbiotic, the mother-child relationship, dysmaturity, space and time fantasies, reactive schizophrenia, simultaneous treatment of the whole family, learning theory. Case material as well as theoretical considerations were presented.—(R. E. Perl)

4415. HOCH, PAUL H., PENNES, HARRY H., & CATTELL, JAMES P. (New York State Psychiatric Inst., New York.) Psychoses produced by administration of drugs. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1953, 32, 287-296.—Drug psychoses are classified as being either of the chronic organic reaction type or of the reaction type much like the functional psychoses. Individual personality factors often have a strong influence over the type of reaction displayed by the user. A schema, basically along classical neurological lines but allowing for the inclusion of individual personality factors, is proposed for the classification of clinical events which occur as the result of drug administration. 25 references.—(J. M. Costello)

4416. HOFFER, A. (Dept Public Health, Regina, Saskatchewan, Can.) Effect of atropine on leucocyte counts of patients with mental and emotional disease. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 348-351.—Biochemical analyses of blood samples, following injections of atropine, from neurotic, depressive, and psychopathic patients indicated an increase in neutrophiles, a decrease in monocytes, lymphocytes, and eosinophiles. These changes were not found in schizophrenic patients. Results are discussed in relation to adrenal function.—(L. A. Pennington)

4417. HULSE, WILFRED C. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) Dementia infantilis. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 471-477.—This article makes available an English translation of one of the original papers by Theodore Heller which describes his "syndrome" ("Heller's syndrome") a disease sui generis and different from infantile automatism, pseudofeeble-mindedness, or childhood schizophrenia.—(N. H. Pronko)

4418. JACKSON, DON D. An episode of sleepwalking. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 503-508.—Sleepwalking occurred a few days before the onset of a schizophrenic episode. Coincident with the above were marked tension with father and brother and marked seductive smothering by mother. It is postulated that the somnambulistic episode and the psychosis have certain features in common regarding the forbidden impulses and the defenses against them.—(D. Prager)

4419. JACOBSON, EDITH. Über psychotische Identifikationen. (On psychotic identifications.) *Psyche*, Heidel., 1954, 8, 272-283.—Pathological identifications can be observed in schizophrenic as well as manic-depressive disorders. However, while regression in the manic-depressive disorders has gone only to the point of severe conflict between ego and superego, the schizophrenic regression involves the fragmentation of the faulty ego-superego organization into primitive component images of good and bad parental figures with which the patient magically identifies or projects upon objects in the surrounding reality. Thus the manic-depressive still maintains a fluctuating, dependent, inner relationship with the love object, while the schizophrenic, unable to manage guilt and anxiety, tries to become one with the love object. 37 references.—(E. W. Eng)

4420. KAUFMAN, D. A. Zur Frage der Pathologie des schizophrenen Defektes. (On the question of the schizophrenic defect.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychiat.*, Leipzig, 1954, 6, 157-163.—Clinically and in the laboratory the functions and interrelationships of the cerebral subcortical areas and of the two signal systems were investigated in schizophrenics. The subcortical areas are weakened and the relationship between the cortex and subcortex is disturbed. Cortical cells were found to fluctuate within minutes in their capacity for work. The dynamics of inhibitory and excitatory processes in the first and second signal systems vary widely.—(C. T. Bever)

4421. KOBBERNAGEL, FINN; VESTERGAARD, PER, & FAURBYE, ARILD. Treatment of psychoses with ACTH. *Acta Endocr. Kbh.*, 1953, 13, 162-172.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(2), abs. 3396.)

4422. KOHL, RICHARD N., & FLACH, FREDERIC F. Intensive dynamic psychotherapy of depressions. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 383-384.—Abstract and discussion.

4423. KÔSAKA, MUTSUTOSHI. (Okayama U. Med. Sch., Japan.) A study on schizophrenia. Part I. Respiration and glycolysis of erythrocytes in schizophrenia. *Folia Psychiat. neurol. Jap.*, 1953, 7, 17-29.—Oxygen consumption and glycolysis of erythrocytes was measured in 10 normals and 30 schizophrenics classified as excitatory type (10 Ss), stuporous type (2 Ss), chronic progressive type (8 Ss), chronic stationary type (6 Ss) and remissary improving type (10 Ss). The author concludes that schizophrenics display abnormalities in respiration and sugar metabolism of the red blood corpuscles, with marked acceleration of aerobic glycolysis and some reduction in the Meyerhof quotient. The oxygen consumption rate, measured independent of blood flow, was found to be either markedly increased or markedly decreased.—(M. L. Simmel)

4424. KÔSAKA, MUTSUTOSHI. (Okayama U. Med. Sch., Japan.) A study on schizophrenia. Part II. On the blood gas in schizophrenia. *Folia Psychiat. neurol. Jap.*, 1953, 7, 30-61.—523 blood gas tests were made on 433 subjects, both normals and patients. Results are based on findings of 157 "purely schizophrenic" patients drawn from this group. With more refined techniques than have been employed by previous investigations the author concludes as follows: "the respiratory function in the cerebral blood reveals a decline in the acute stage owing to loss in reserve alkali and improves with an increase in respiratory quotient in the chronic stage, due partly to increase of CO_2 output and partly to decrease of CO_2 consumption."—(M. L. Simmel)

4425. KRAMER, H. C. Laughing spells in patients after lobotomy. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 517-522.—Case histories of 4 patients who laughed meaninglessly following lobotomy are presented and interpreted in terms of an organic mechanism of emotions most probably intimately connected with the diencephalon and its cortical connections.—(N. H. Pronko)

4426. KRAUS, P. STEFAN. Considerations and problems of ward care for schizophrenic patients.

Psychiatry, 1954, 17, 283-292.—A therapeutic ward program for a group of long-term hospitalized, mostly mute, isolated, and dependent patients is described. This necessitated understanding and change of personnel morale and of staff attitudes from a custodial to a therapeutic attitude. The operation of the program is outlined with emphasis on teamwork, therapeutic skill, recognition of the patient as a member of the team rather than a passive participant, and appreciation of the social vacuum in which the patient finds himself.—(C. T. Bever)

4427. LANDIS, CARNEY, & CLAUSEN, JOHS. (Psychiat. Inst., New York.) Certain effects of mescaline and lysergic acid on psychological functions. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 211-221.—5 early schizophrenic patients received synthetic mescaline, six ingested lysergic acid, and four served as controls, tests being tapping, flicker-fusion threshold, and a pegboard. Mescaline generally resulted in decreased motor test scores and lower CFF scores 1.5 hours after injection; lysergic acid produced decreased motor test scores and increased CFF thresholds 6 hours after ingestion.—(R. W. Husband)

4428. LINDEN, MAURICE E., & COURTNEY, DOUGLAS. Interdisciplinary research in use of oral pentylenetetrazol (Metrazol) in the psychoses of senility and cerebral arteriosclerosis. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 385-386.—Abstract and discussion.

4429. LORR, MAURICE; JENKINS, RICHARD L., & HOLSOOPPLE, JAMES Q. (VA, Washington, D.C.) Factors descriptive of chronic schizophrenics selected for the operation of prefrontal lobotomy. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 293-296.—"A factorial analysis was made of the intercorrelations between 11 relatively independent scores descriptive of the behavior and psychopathology of 153 chronically ill schizophrenic patients selected for prefrontal lobotomy and their matched controls." Factors revealed were: (1) apathetic withdrawal with motor disturbances, (2) perceptual and thinking distortion, and (3) fighting reaction.—(F. Costin)

4430. MACALPINE, IDA, & HUNTER, RICHARD A. Observations on the psychoanalytic theory of psychosis: Freud's "A neurosis of demoniacal possession in the seventeenth century." *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 27, 175-192.—Reexamination of the diary, as with Schreber's Memoirs, leads to the conclusion that "... there is ample evidence of primary emergence of archaic, pregenital procreation fantasies with concomitant loss of, or doubt in, sex identity, arising independently of homosexual drives." "It is suggested that psychotic illness is more primitive (than Freud's formulations suggest) and arises primarily as a disturbance in the patient's relation to himself, his mind and his body." Neglect of some common psychotic phenomena, such as hypochondriacal symptoms, and overemphasis of libido theory is seen as the basis of the inadequate theory of psychosis of Freud. 37 references.—(C. L. Winder)

4431. MALZBERG, BENJAMIN. A comparison of first admissions to the New York civil state hospitals during 1919-1921 and 1949-1951. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 312-319.—Average annual rate of first admissions went from 57.8 per 100,000 of male population in 1919-21 to 108.1 in 1949-1951, and for females 62.5 to 102.9. Median age of first admissions went from 40.5 to 52.1. Psychosis with cerebral arterio-

sclerosis, senile psychosis, and dementia praecox increased as first admissions while paretics and manic-depressives decreased.—(D. Prager)

4432. MERLIS, SIDNEY, & MICHAEL, STANLEY T. The menstrual cycle and insulin-coma treatment in schizophrenia. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 512-516.—"Insulin coma interferes with the regularity of the menstrual cycle causing in most instances varying degrees of amenorrhea. The amenorrhea was significantly greater in patients who were classified recovered, by comparison with all other patients. The menstrual cycle during coma was longest in the hebephrenic, shortest in the simple type of schizophrenia."—(N. H. Pronko)

4433. MORI, JIRO. (Osaka U. Med. Sch., Japan.) Electric shocktherapy as a preventive measure of periodical mental derangement. *Folia Psychiat. neurol. Jap.*, 1953, 7, 209-213.—The author presents 7 clinical cases who, during a psychotic episode benefited materially from electroshock therapy. In order to forestall repeated psychotic breakdowns single electroshocks were administered at intervals after recovery. This preventive therapy is said to be successful both in manic-depressive and in schizophrenic patients.—(M. L. Simmel)

4434. MOWBRAY, R. M. (U. Glasgow, Scotland.) Disorientation for age. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 749-752.—In 11 patients treated with ECT orientation for age returned before orientation for facts needed for arithmetical inference, such as year of birth and current year.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4435. MYERS, JEROME G., & ROBERTS, BERTRAM H. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) A sociological-psychiatric case study of schizophrenia. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954, 39, 11-17.—The study illustrates the case study method of analyzing the relationship between social environment and mental illness. It represents a follow-up of the census findings of an earlier study. Aspects of this study include (1) conceptual formulations, (2) method of analysis, (3) social history and analysis, (4) psychiatric history and analysis; (5) convergence of analysis, and (6) conclusions.—(S. M. Amatora)

4436. NANDI, D. N. Thymol turbidity test in schizophrenia. *Indian J. med. Res.*, 1952, 40, 295-302.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(2), abs. 3398.)

4437. NANDI, D. N. Studies in the schizophrenic metabolism: a study of liver function by Quick's benzoic acid test. *Indian J. med. Res.*, 1952, 40, 303-312.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(3), abs. 5899.)

4438. ØDEGAARD, ØRNULV. (U. Oslo, Norway.) Results of treatment in mental hospitals in Norway before and after the introduction of shock treatment. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1954, 38, 447-461.—A report on the treatment statistics of two successive decades, 1926-35, and 1936-45 for all the private and public mental hospitals in Norway. A number of noteworthy shifts in diagnostic practice have occurred especially in the lessened frequency with which the diagnosis of schizophrenia appears and the increase in those voluntarily admitted as "not insane." Increases have also been noted in "cured" and "improved" which are indicative of advances in therapeutic modalities such as the shock therapies.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4439. PAPEZ, JAMES W., & PAPEZ, B. PEARL. The hypophysis cerebri in psychosis. *J. nerv. ment.*

Dis., 1954, 119, 326-343.—100 hypophyses from mentally ill patients were studied post mortem. The great numbers of living and dead zoospores observed in the cytoplasm of the secretory cells and pituicytes are described. 20 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4440. PLEASURE, HYMAN. Psychiatric and neurological side-effects of isoniazid and iproniazid. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 313-320.—Clinical study of 602 tuberculous mentally ill patients, treated with isoniazid, indicated that the drug does not appear dangerous to the aged, arteriosclerotic, or the alcoholic. It has an "aggravating effect on convulsive tendencies even in therapeutic dosages, especially the brain damaged." In massive doses it is "capable of causing psychoses." 33 references.—(J. A. Pennington)

4441. PLEASURE, H. 233 patients with mental illness treated with electroconvulsive therapy in the presence of tuberculosis. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 177-183.—A report of results and conclusions of a study of tuberculous mental patients treated with electric shock.—(N. H. Pronko)

4442. REISE, M., & STITCH, S. R. (Bristol Ment. Hosp., Eng.) The fractionation of urinary neutral 17-ketosteroids from chronic male schizophrenics. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 704-710.—Significant differences in chromatographic patterns were obtained.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4443. RODRÍGUEZ, S., et al. (U. Chile, Santiago). La demencia como entidad clínica. (Dementia as a clinical entity.) *Rev. Psiquiat.*, Santiago, 1951, 16(1-2), 3-33.—Dementia is a mental disorder characterized by a reduction in the psychic accomplishment of the individual. Dementia can be characterized in a double sense: On the one hand, as a decay in the intellectual level of the mind; on the other, as the emergence of conditions resulting from that decay. Among negative symptoms, the difficulty in the use of the abstract is most conspicuous. Among positive symptoms, the habitual tendency toward the personal reference is most noticeable. The Wechsler seems to be more appropriate than the Rorschach in the study of dementia. 27 references.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

4444. ROSEN, EPHRAIM. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Ethnocentric attitude changes and rated improvement in hospitalized psychiatric patients. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 345-350.—104 hospitalized psychiatric patients were tested for ethnocentrism on admission and again on discharge and were also rated by the psychiatrist on a scale of improvement in underlying personality difficulties and on a scale of improvement in symptomatic picture. "The ethnocentric level at admission and at discharge, respectively, were unrelated to improvement.... There was a slight tendency for ethnocentrism to increase with hospitalization, and in all likelihood to increase with improvement."—(L. B. Heathers)

4445. ROWE, CLARENCE J. (Hamm Memorial Psychiatric Clinic, St. Paul, Minn.), & DAGGETT, DONALD R. Prepsychotic personality traits in manic depressive disease. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 412-420.—50 hospital records of manic-depressive patients were reviewed for prepsychotic personality traits and classified into depressed, mixed or elated types of reactions. From the descriptions in the records, 20 categories of personality traits were established and a frequency count of such traits was

made for the 3 clinical types. All these groups are similar in sharing frequent sociable and religious traits. Manic and depressed are similar in a frequent description as being reliable, ambitious, and meticulous. Other comparisons are made.—(N. H. Pronko)

4446. SACKS, JOSEPH M. (Franklin D. Roosevelt VA Hosp., Montrose, N. Y.), & BERGER, STANLEY. Group therapy techniques with hospitalized chronic schizophrenic patients. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 297-302.—Effective group therapy techniques are described, based on the author's experiences. Clinical evaluation of patient improvement is given as well as statistical comparison with a control group. Recorded transcriptions of therapy sessions are used for illustrative purposes.—(F. Costin)

4447. SCHULTZE, MARTHA. Schöpferische Gestaltung aus dem Unbewussten. (Creative formation from the unconscious.) *Vorträge 3. Lindauer Psychotherapie-Woche*, 1952, 159-162.—Psychotherapy of a schizoid depressive patient, who could not verbalize, was successfully accomplished with the use of drawings.—(C. T. Bever)

4448. SHAPIRO, DAVID. (Austen Riggs Center, Stockbridge, Mass.) Special problems of testing borderline psychotics. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 387-394.—The fact that disturbances in ego functions are not uniform or complete but seem to be in evidence in certain areas of the person's mental functioning and not in others, is discussed in relation to clinical diagnosis by means of psychological tests, especially the projectives. Case examples and suggestions for further research are presented.—(A. R. Jensen)

4449. STORCH, A. Zur Psychogenese und Psychotherapie der Schizophrenie. (The psychogenesis and psychotherapy of schizophrenia.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 170-179.—Although the relative contributions of endogenous, organic factors and psychological factors may vary from case to case of schizophrenia, it is clear that critical life situations often precipitate the psychosis. From this and other facts, psychotherapy, in conjunction with insulin therapy, is able to be effective. Through psychotherapy some schizophrenics can reestablish the limits and integration of their impulses which were lost when they earlier failed in the task of achieving a new and necessary integration of their emotional life.—(E. W. Eng)

4450. TAKAHASHI, YASUO. (Niigata U., Japan.) An enzymological study on brain tissue of schizophrenic patients. Carbohydrate metabolism. Part I: Glucose. Part II: Lactic acid. Part III: Pyruvic acid. *Folia Psychiat. Neur. Jap.*, 1953, 7, 214-237; 238-251; 252-269.—Utilizing brain tissue from mice, rats, cats and rabbits and from schizophrenic and non-schizophrenic patients who had been topectomized after having undergone electroshock therapy, studies of glucose, lactic acid and pyruvic acid metabolism are reported. Glucose consumption was lower in schizophrenic brain tissue, indicating some disorder of the enzyme system participating in sugar metabolism in the brain tissue of schizophrenics. No differences were found for O_2 consumption, in Thunberg's experiment and in pyruvic acid oxidation. 45 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

4451. TRAUGOTT, N. N., & TSCHISTOWITSCH, A. S. Probe eines physiologischen Verständnisses der Sprachverworrenheit bei der Schizophrenie.

(Example of the physiologic understanding of speech confusion in schizophrenia.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1954, 6, 153-156.—Speech confusion in schizophrenia, considered of "great interest to the patho-physiologist," reflects the general disturbance of neuro-dynamics. The indifferent, extremely primitive, behavior of these patients suggests that "the higher forms of cortical activity are completely eliminated, and that the acquisition of new, and use of old experiences is severely limited." Existing capacities are not utilized in the protection of the individual due to weakness of unconditioned reflexes and of the subcortex. The interrelationship between the second and first signal systems is deeply disturbed, and "language loses its role as organizer of behavior."—(C. T. Bever)

4452. VERSTRAETEN, PAUL. Résultats éloignés de cinq leucotomies bilatérales. (The long-term results of 50 bilateral leucotomies.) *Acta. neurol. Belg.*, 1954, 54, 368-377.—50 patients underwent simultaneous bilateral leucotomy between 1949 and 1951. The condition of the patients is reported after intervals of 2 to 4 years post-operatively. "Leucotomy is justified after everything has been tried for chronic mental patients, whether they are dement or not. In the second case indications for operation are more precise." English and German summaries.—(B. A. Maher)

4453. WIEDORN, WILLIAM S., & ERVIN, FRANK. Schizophrenic-like psychotic reactions with administration of isoniazid. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 321-324.—Case reports of 5 tuberculous patients who developed acute psychotic reactions while under treatment with isoniazid and other anti-tuberculous agents. The reaction occurred in those "who already showed prepsychotic adaptation."—(L. A. Pennington)

4454. WINKLER, W. TH., & HÄFNER, H. Kontakt und Übertragung bei der Psychotherapie Schizophrener. (Contact and transference in the psychotherapy of schizophrenics.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 179-184.—In psychotherapy with schizophrenics, the writers emphasize a direct relationship in the manner of Rosen, but with less interpretation of and focus on sexual content. When sufficient contact has been established, a gradual transition is made to analytic interpretation of ego-alien content. At a more advanced stage of therapy, it is then suitable to analyze the transference as in the treatment of neurosis. Psychotherapy with schizophrenics requires the utmost directness and self-assurance on the part of the therapist.—(E. W. Eng)

4455. WOOLLEY, D. W., & SHAW, E. (Rockefeller Inst., N. Y.) A biochemical and pharmacological suggestion about certain mental disorders. *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci., Wash.*, 1954, 40, 228-231.—Because serotonin (or, enteramine) is a physiological antagonist to certain related compounds which cause schizophrenic-like mental disturbances in man, it is proposed as a treatment for schizophrenia. Such compounds include alkaloids, e.g., lysergic acid diethylamide, and certain synthetic non-alkaloids. Serotonin treatment may only change blood supply to brain.—(M. M. Berkun)

4456. ZURABASHVILI, A. D. O znachenii slovenskogo eksperimenta v klinike psichiatrii. (On the significance of the verbal experiment in the psychiatric clinic.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deyatel'*, 1953, 3(3), 393-

407.—"Scholastic propositions, developed by the representative of subjective psychology concerning a formal absence of lack of mental capacity in schizophrenia, concerning a dementia without dementia, and concerning the so-called semantic nature of a structural loss of mental capacity" become entirely unsupportable on application of a Pavlovian neurodynamic analysis of the clinical symptomatology of schizophrenic psychosis. The retention of memory and of a certain amount of knowledge accompanying the decrease of the logico-conceptual capabilities of the psychotic is explainable by reference to "neurodynamic disturbances, in particular to the process of inhibition of the ontogenetically more recent and responsive registers of personality as well as to the process of the dynamic switching of personality to the lower stages of ontogenetic experience."—(I. D. London)

(See also abstracts 3354, 3356, 4146, 4152, 4166, 4183)

Psychoneuroses

4457. ARENTSEN, KAJ. (U. Copenhagen, Denmark.) Beitrag zur Klinik der Bewusstseinstörungen. (A contribution to the study of disturbances of consciousness.) *Act. Psychiat. Kbh.*, 1954, 29, 197-226.—An extensive case presentation of an hysterical young woman, a chronic barbiturate addict, who killed her 3 children with sleeping pills while attempting suicide. Following hospitalization and drug withdrawal a psychotic reaction, or disturbance of consciousness, occurred. The detailed case history, neurological and psychiatric examinations, and EEG records are discussed in terms of etiology, genealogy, predisposing factors, dynamics, and problems of forensic and nosological classification. One year after discharge, the patient suicided successfully.—(H. P. David)

4458. BROWN, WILLIAM, & PISETSKY, JOSEPH E. (V. A. Hosp., Bronx, N. Y.) Sociopsychologic factors in hysterical paraplegia. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 283-298.—The dynamics of 11 cases of hysterical paraplegia studied from the sociologic and psychologic viewpoints revealed factors responsible for the chronicity of the disorder. There was frequent occurrence of character complications that made prognosis doubtful. Cases refractory to psychotherapy and inability to accept dynamic interpretation responded more favorably to physical therapy.—(N. H. Pronko)

4459. BRUN, RUDOLF. Allgemeine Neurosen-lehre: Biologie, Psychoanalyse und Psychohygiene leibseelischer Störungen. (3rd rev. ed.) (General theory of neuroses: biology, psychoanalysis and psychohygiene of psychosomatic disorders.) Basel: B. Schwabe, 1954. xi, 535 p. S.Fr. 32.00.—In this third edition of Brun's 22 lectures (see 16: 4370) "there are relatively few major changes." Post 1942 theoretical and research contributions have been incorporated. 11 page bibliography. A glossary is included. An English language translation (see 25: 8143) was published in 1951.—(H. P. David)

4460. CLARK, D. H. (Fulbourn Hosp., Cambridge, Eng.) Carbon dioxide therapy of the neuroses. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 722-726.—Of 42 patients treated, 20 were improved, 13 unchanged, and 9 made worse. Obsessional cases are likely to become

worse and some anxiety cases cease treatment.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4461. DELLAERT, R. *Evocations littéraires d'une libération thérapeutique.* (Literary production during therapeutic release.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1953-54, 1, 321-333.—During therapy of an obsessional neurosis, a middle-aged woman produced poetry of definite artistic value. Of an artistic family, the patient had never written poetry before and ceased to do so with the end of treatment.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4462. DEVEREUX, GEORGE. Primitive genital mutilations in a neurotic's dream. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1954, 2, 484-493.—A female patient had a dream which included all genital mutilations known to anthropologists except one. That one contained the real clue to the latent meaning of the dream. Exotic cultural data appeared in the dream as purely artistic productions, thus confirming the thesis that a fantasy, thought, or wish culturally implemented in one society may appear in another society as an unconscious or partially conscious fantasy. 22 references.—(D. Prager)

4463. DRACOULIDES, N. N. *La fixation surmoïque et le moi névrotique.* (Superego fixation and the neurotic ego.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1953-54, 1, 289-303.—During normal male development, two periods of father rebellion occur at the Oedipus stage and at puberty, with submission at about age seven. During pathological development, a second period of submission at puberty prevents the development into an independent personality; thru fear of assimilation which prevents healthy identification, the boy remains in submission. Defense mechanisms develop in the sphere of the unconscious Ego which aim at keeping up the obedience to the primitive, punishing superego, thus preventing the latter's developing normal moral attitudes. This superego fixation leads to disturbances of character and to neuroses associated with inhibitions and maladaptation.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4464. FERRARO, A. Nosologic position of neurasthenia in psychiatry. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 229-314.—The confused state of the concept of neurasthenia is discussed in connection with Freud's distinction of anxiety neurosis from neurasthenia. It is suggested that stripped of any substantial mental component, neurasthenia should be denied a nosologic position in psychiatry and should be relegated to internal medicine, neurology or endocrinology.—(N. H. Pronko)

4465. FISCHER, SIEGFRIED. Instinct of self-preservation and neurosis. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 253-263.—The child has no measure of his own value other than recognition. The oedipus complex is to gain security more than sexual gratification. Therapy can be successful with major emphasis on self-preservation rather than sexual drives.—(D. Prager)

4466. FRAENKEL, ERNEST. *Remarques à propos du cas de saliromanie rapporté par les Docteurs Hoelen et Fleskens.* (Comments about the case of mysophilia reported by Doctors Hoelen and Fleskens.) *Psyché, Paris*, 1954, 9, 194-198.—Mysophilia always implies a reference to the excretory functions. The patient shows latent homosexuality, or bisexuality, and is fixated at the anal stage of libidinal develop-

ment. In such cases, sex is considered a dirty thing, and sexual desires are subsumed in a single concept along with bed-wetting and incontinence of the feces. Such cases are considered victims of compulsions which they do not understand, and are therefore sick people. The law should not take a punitive attitude towards them, but should have examinations made and institute treatment.—(F. Orr)

4467. FUENTES, MARIO. *Los síntomas somáticos en las psiconeurosis.* (Somatic symptoms in psychoneurosis.) *Arch. mex. Neurol. Psiquiat.*, 1953, 1, 128-132.

4468. GOUGH, HARRISON G. (U. California, Berkeley.) Some common misconceptions about neuroticism. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 287-291.—"An investigation of typical conceptions of neuroticism was conducted by having subjects take the role of a psychoneurotic patient in responding to a personality inventory. Significant discrepancies between what diagnosed patients did, in fact, report on this inventory and the stereotypes given by the simulators were discovered. The argument was advanced that errors of the magnitude observed suggested a considerable degree of misinformation in the prevailing conceptions of neuroticism. Finally, it was possible, by consolidating the items individually tapping these misconceptions, to develop a measuring instrument yielding similar scores for both patient and control samples, and differentiating each from samples based on dissembled records."—(F. Costin)

4469. KARPMAN, BEN. Psychosomatic neurosis as expression of a barrier against indulgence in craved but prohibited sexual drives. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 44, 746-752.—By reference to a case report of a woman long unable to eat solid foods the author develops the thesis that guilt immobilizes aggression, creates symptoms which penalize the patient for antisocial desires and "at the same time prevents such desires from being carried out." Criminality and the form of the neurosis are closely related psychogenetically.—(L. A. Pennington)

4470. KOHLMANN, THADDÄUS. (U. Vienna, Austria.) *Psychologische Untersuchungen mit Rorschach- und Kraepelin-Versuch an vegetativen Neurosen.* (Psychological studies with the Rorschach and Kraepelin Tests in vegetative neuroses.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 101-126.—The Rorschach and Kraepelin's Adding Test were administered to more than 100 patients with diagnosed vegetative disorders. Analysis of statistical results indicated "disturbances in personality structure characterized in general by numerous peripheral neurotic signs." The symptoms noted seemed most similar to those generally observed in organic psychoses. There was a "relatively large difference" from normal control subjects. The Kraepelin Test results showed an increasing fatigue and decreasing ability to concentrate. 77 references. English summary.—(H. P. David)

4471. KONDO, AKIHIRO. Morita therapy: a Japanese therapy for neurosis. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1953, 13, 31-37.—Neurosis is the suffering caused by unsuccessful efforts to deny, stop or escape from anxiety. Neurotics are hypochondriacal, try to make the impossible possible, avoid facing anxiety, do not accept facts and learn from them, think they are different, want happiness without effort, and feel inferior. The patient must be hospitalized, be put on bed rest for 4-7 days, deprived of talking and recreation

for awhile, and be gradually re-introduced to conversations, manual labor, and nature. Morita therapy is effective in 65% of neurasthenics, obsessives, and phobics. Average period for recovery is 40 days.—(D. Prager)

4472. MASSERMAN, JULES H., BERKWITS, GLORIA, & PAUNCZ, ARPAD. The neuroses. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 507-524.—The year's progress in the study of the neuroses is classified under the following headings: diagnosis; etiology; research studies; somatic dysfunction; military considerations and therapy of the neuroses. 128 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4473. MURAV'EVA, N. P. Narushenie vysshel nervnoi deiatel'nosti pri ekstremnom umen'shenii bezulovnogo podkrepleniia. (Disturbance of higher nervous activity with marked reduction of the unconditioned reinforcement.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1953, 3 (3), 337-345.—"Frequent repetitions of experiments [which attempt to] change conditioned excitation from a high to a low level lead to an overburdening of higher nervous activity and bring on the development of experimental neurosis."—(I. D. London)

4474. PICKFORD, R. W. (U. Glasgow, Scotland.) The analysis of an obsessional. New York: Norton, 1954. xii, 234 p. \$4.00.—This is a detailed step-by-step account of the psychoanalysis of a patient with an obsessional breakdown. The patient's early experiences, dreams, his positive and negative transference and other material of the treatment are used to explain the theory and technique of psychoanalysis. 57-item bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

4475. PORTNOY, ISIDORE. A case study. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1953, 13, 59-71.—The patient's dominant neurotic solution, self-effacement, was worked through. Then the patient's gait, posture, and speech improved. He showed progress in his studies and his alienation decreased.—(D. Prager)

4476. SCHWADE, EDWARD D., & GEIGER, SARA. Impulsive-compulsive behavior disorder with abnormal electroencephalographic findings. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, Suppl. 3, 60.—Abstract.

4477. SIEGMAN, ALFRED J. Emotionality—a hysterical character defense. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1954, 23, 339-353.—"Affects may undergo a complex evolution. In the hysterical character certain emotions are utilized by the ego and incorporated in character defense. This paper describes such affects and explains them from a metapsychological point of view. Speculations are offered regarding the genesis and therapeutic importance of this defense." 19 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

4478. SMIRNOV, D. A. Slovesnyi eksperiment v meditsinskoi praktike. (Verbal experiment in medical practice.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1953, 3 (3), 408-415.—Verbal indices were experimentally developed for application to the neurotic state. Diminution of neurosis is accompanied by a "more or less significant tendency toward reestablishment of the normal magnitudes of these indices." The verbal experiment may be "recommended as an objective method for determining [those] changes in the state chiefly of the second signal system [which are] characteristic of [1] the seriousness of the [neurotic] illness and

[2] the effectiveness of therapy in cases of neuroses (hysteria, neurasthenia), and also, apparently, in cases of other illnesses that are accompanied by a disturbance of the dynamics of excitation and inhibition in the cerebral cortex and of the normal relationships between the first and second signal systems."—(I. D. London)

4479. STROKINA, T. V. Vzaimodeistvie mezhdu pervoi i vtoroi signal'nyimi sistemami pri obrazovanii differentsirovki u detei-nevrotikov. (Interaction between the first and second signal systems in the formation of differentiation in neurotic children.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1953, 3 (2), 215-237.—Experiments with neurotic children of 5 to 8 years of age give evidence of a disturbed relation between the first and second signal systems, revealed in the course of establishing differentiated conditioned responses to two photic stimuli. This disturbance is manifested in the frequent failure of the child-neurotic's verbal responses correctly to report what takes place via the first signal system. "Both the treatment and prophylaxis of neuroses in children ought to pay attention to the restoration and reinforcement of correct interrelationships between the first and second signal systems."—(I. D. London)

4480. STRONGIN, E. L., STRONGIN, J., & BULL, NINA. (Psychiatric Inst., New York.) Visual changes and affective states. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 344-348.—Ophthalmographic study of binocular coordination and visual steadiness in normal and psycho-neurotic subjects was studied to see if they were the same and if changes in these two functions were related to emotional changes during psychotherapy. It was found that neurotic patients showed more disturbance in these functions than normal subjects and that the visual disturbances could be related to the conscious emotional state in 9 out of 10 patients.—(N. H. Pronko)

4481. URBAN, HUBERT J. Thérèse Neumann, Ce que j'ai vu à Konnersreuth. (Thérèse Neumann: What I saw at Konnersreuth.) *Psyché, Paris*, 1954, 9, 169-182.—As a result of his 1944 visit to Konnersreuth and interviews with and observations of Thérèse Neumann, the author disputes Dr. Ewald's 1927 diagnosis of hysteria. A commission made up of specialists from different disciplines ought to examine Miss Neumann in order to correct the numerous false medical statements that have been made concerning this case. The author believes that the visions experienced by the case have a supernatural character which cannot be explained by current medical science. An uninterrupted chain of such cases, beginning in 1798 and existing up to the present, one case appearing for the first time in the same year as the death of the preceding, is believed not to be due to chance.—(F. Orr)

(See also abstracts 4018, 4127, 4166)

Psychosomatics

4482. BARENDRUGT, J. T. Resultaten van een Rorschachonderzoek bij 20 vrouwen lijdende aan galsteenkolieken. (Results of a Rorschach-investigation in 20 females suffering from gallstone.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 289-310.—A comparison of Rorschach test results in 20 female gallstone patients and 30 healthy women showed a significantly higher Dff, and a significantly lower AT% in the for-

mer group. From a study of this result in relation to further findings it is concluded that the anxiety tolerance of the patients is small, and that their life-sphere is restricted to a small world in which they aim to preserve their security. This is in agreement with other studies of the psychological characteristics of gallstone patients. A hypothesis concerning the psychosomatic mechanism in gallstone attacks is developed. —(R. H. Houwink)

4483. BARRETT, ANNE A. (V. A. Hosp., Marion, Ind.) Duodenal ulcer in military personnel. *U. S. Armed Forces Med. J.*, 1953, 4, 1603-1702. —"A social-service study was made of 40 military patients having roentgenologic evidence of duodenal ulcer. The patients were evaluated as to their social adjustment, their personality characteristics, the presence of stress situations which could have activated the ulcer, and their motivation for military duty.... Adjustment, stress, and motivation are all significant factors to be considered in the evaluation of ulcer patients and in determining their proper disposition." —(G. H. Crampton)

4484. BERLIN, I. N. Some reasons for failures in referrals for psychiatric care of patients with psychosomatic illnesses. *Ann. Intern. Med.*, 1954, 40, 1165-1168. —Many patients with psychosomatic illness who are referred by internists to psychiatrists fail to appear or do not return after the first session. One of the reasons is that by the time the referral is made, the patient has developed a relationship with his physician and the referral is interpreted by the patient as a rejection. The relinquishing of interest in such referrals, unlike referrals to other specialists in which the patient returns to his own physician for medical management, makes such an interpretation by the patient reasonable. The "do me something" attitude of the patient, and the fact that referral to psychiatry often comes as a "last, if not desperate, resort," are other reasons for failures in referrals. —(J. L. Yager)

4485. BLICKENSTORFER, E. Genealogie und Psychopathologie bei 51 Akromegalen. (Genealogy and psychopathology of 51 acromegals.) *Acta Endocr.*, 1953, 13, 123-137. —(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 38(3), abs. 5771.)

4486. BLOM, GASTON E., & NICHOLLS, GRACE. (Mass. General Hosp., Boston.) Emotional factors in children with rheumatoid arthritis. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 586-601. —In work with children who have rheumatoid arthritis, the authors found that onset, recurrences, and speed of recovery in this disease are greatly influenced by emotional factors. Dr. Eleanor Pavestadt, in the discussion, remarks that these children show the same consistency of character patterns as do adults with rheumatoid arthritis; depressive trends, extreme dependency and insecurity, severe blocking of the external expression of emotion with internalization of feeling. 17 references. —(R. E. Perl)

4487. BLUMBERG, EUGENE M. Results of the psychological testing of cancer patients. In Gengele, J. A., & Kirkner, F. J., *Psychological variables in human cancer*, (see 29: 4506), 1954, 30-71. —25 patients with fast growing cancer were compared with 25 patients with slow growing cancer to determine whether or not there was a relationship between psychological factors and the growth rate of cancer. The MMPI, Wechsler-Bellevue and the Rorschach were

selected as the major tests. On the MMPI, highly significant differences statistically were obtained between the two groups of patients, fast versus slow. Rorschach studies on 20 of the patients corroborated the findings in general. The Wechsler-Bellevue showed that the two groups were not different in intelligence. Discussion by Bruno Klopfer & J. F. T. Bugental. 35 references. —(N. H. Pronko)

4488. BLUMBERG, EUGENE M., WEST, PHILIP M., & ELLIS, FRANK W. (V. A. Hosp., Long Beach, Calif.) A possible relationship between psychological factors and human cancer. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 277-286. —Administration of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory to 25 patients suffering from rapidly advancing cancer and to 25 matched cases surviving far longer than average expectancy indicated the first group characteristically exhibiting 2 of the following "signs": High negative "F-K" scores, "D" values of 55 or higher without increment in "Hs" and "Hy", and low "Ma" scores (under 60). These and other findings "suggest that longstanding, intense emotional stress may exert a profoundly stimulating effect on the growth rate of . . . cancer." Recent literature on the topic is reviewed. —(L. A. Pennington)

4489. BROSIN, HENRY W. Prognosis in some psychosomatic diseases. *Ann. Intern. Med.*, 1952, 37, 745-750. —(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(4), abs. 8573.)

4490. BRUCH, HILDE. The psychosomatic aspects of obesity. *J. Mt. Sinai Hosp.*, 1953, 20, 1-15. —(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(3), abs. 5883.)

4491. CHAPMAN, A. L. (Publ. Health Serv., Washington, D. C.) An experiment with group conferences for weight reduction. *Publ. Hlth Rep.*, 1953, 68, 439-440. —A number of overweight women participated. Nutritional and psychological aspects were freely discussed in the group and the subject of self-analysis concerned with emotional components of obesity was introduced. Group members who encountered motivational difficulties were helped by the group to overcome them. —(G. M. Hochbaum)

4492. CHRISTIAN, P. Der Beitrag der modernen Psychophysik zur psychosomatischen Forschung. (The contribution of modern psycho-physics to psychosomatic investigations.) *Vorträge J. Lindauer Psychotherapie-Woche*, 1952, 33-41. —The object can no longer be considered separate from the subject and a stimulus-response physiology has become an inadequate conceptualization. The dualistic mind-body conceptions of a parallel relationship or of a dynamic interaction are refuted. Mind and body reciprocally represent and interpret one another. —(C. T. Bever)

4493. CLAUSER, GÜNTHER. Differentialdiagnostische Probleme und Möglichkeiten der klinischen Psychotherapie in der internen Klinik. (Diagnostic problems and opportunities of psychotherapy in the practice of internal medicine.) *Vorträge J. Lindauer Psychotherapie-Woche*, 1952, 7-23. —Increasingly patients with organic pathology are seen misdiagnosed as suffering from a psychogenic disorder. Functional disturbances must be differentiated from organic illnesses and the etiologic factors require identification. "Pulmonary dystonia" and other vegetative phenomena are described particularly in relation to hypnosis. A table summarizes the differential diagnosis, therapy, and prognosis of functional disturbances in internal medicine. —(C. T. Bever)

4494. CLEMENS, THEODORE L. A preliminary report on autonomic functions in neoplastic diseases. In Gengerelli, J. A., & Kirkner, F. J., *Psychological variables in human cancer*, (see 29: 4506), 1954, 95-127.—Rate of malignant tumor growth in relation to autonomic activity (as a reflection of presumably greater anxiety in the case of fast progressing cancers), was compared in patients with "fast" vs. those with "slow" cancers. The specific hypotheses tested were that patients with a faster rate of tumor growth will exhibit A. Greater sympathetic activity during a testing state and B. Greater reactivity to a parasympathomimetic drug. Both hypotheses were supported in part. Discussion. 65 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4495. CLEVELAND, SIDNEY E., & FISHER, SEYMOUR. (V. A. Hosp., Houston, Tex.) Behavior and unconscious fantasies of patients with rheumatoid arthritis. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 327-333.—Aiming to study in a preliminary manner the personality patterns and the unconscious fantasies of arthritic Ss, the investigators administered the Rorschach, TAT, and Draw-a-Person Test to 25 adult male arthritic patients and to 20 control Ss suffering from low back pain. Results from projective test protocols when coupled with data from detailed clinical interviews showed the following personality pattern "unique within the arthritic group: . . . likely to be an overtly calm individual who rarely expresses or consciously feels anger . . . he thinks of his body image as a kind of hollow container . . . inconsistent parents seem to have supplied the original model for this image. He attaches unusual significance to his body and is unconsciously desirous of exhibiting his physique. Overtly he denies his exhibitionistic desires and complains of his shyness and inadequacy."—(L. A. Pennington)

4496. CUTLER, MAX. The nature of the cancer process in relation to a possible psychosomatic influence. In Gengerelli, J. A., & Kirkner, F. J., *Psychological variables in human cancer*, (see 29: 4506), 1954, 1-16.—Evidence concerning the nature of the cancer process is reviewed and the suggestion is made that the traditional view of cancer as a disease with an inevitably fatal outcome may have to be changed in the light of recent findings. Further study of 40 patients operated on for cancer of the breast showed a character pattern that pointed to emotional factors as precipitating factors in the disease and to the need for a deeper understanding of the role of emotional factors upon the body's defensive reaction to disease. Discussion.—(N. H. Pronko)

4497. EASSER, RUTH. (Columbia U., New York.) A case of amenorrhea showing psychohormonal interrelationships. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 426-432.—Case report of a longstanding secondary amenorrhea studied psychiatrically at the time that urinary estrogen, and gonadotrophin levels were determined. "It is felt that it may be dangerous to some patients' ego integration to use hormonal therapy or psychiatric therapy without exercising great caution."—(L. A. Pennington)

4498. ELLIS, FRANK W., & BLUMBERG, EUGENE M. Comparative case summaries with psychological profiles in representative rapidly and slowly progressive neoplastic diseases. In Gengerelli, J. A., & Kirkner, F. J., *Psychological variables in human cancer*, (see 29: 4506), 1954, 72-94.—2 case summaries

of patients with unusually rapid cancer progression are compared with those characterized by unusually slow progression; the comparisons include clinical and psychological test data. Discussion.—(N. H. Pronko)

4499. ENGEL, GEORGE L. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) Selection of clinical material in psychosomatic medicine; the need for a new physiology. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 368-373.—Presidential address and introduction to a Round Table discussion on "Neoplastic disease and psychological processes: an exploration" at New Orleans, La., in March, 1954. Students in psychosomatic medicine are urged to broaden the disease entities chosen and to reduce the lag between physiology (as in mother-child symbiosis) and psychology. 19 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

4500. FEINBERG, SAMUEL M., & MALKIEL, SAUL. Studies on the effect of stresses on experimental asthma. *Proc. Inst. Med.*, Chicago, 1953, 19, 289.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 25(2), abs. 3403.)

4501. FRENCH, J. D., PORTER, R. W., CAVANAUGH, E. B., & LONGMIRE, R. L. Experimental observations on "psychosomatic" mechanisms. I. Gastrointestinal disturbances. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 267-281.—Daily electrical stimulation applied to the hypothalamic areas of the brain stem in 17 monkeys from 30 to 74 days was accompanied at autopsy by pathological changes in the gastrointestinal tract. It is concluded that "a condition can be induced in monkeys which is strikingly similar . . . to one observed . . . in clinical practice." Findings are related to the literature on stress diseases. 24 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

4502. FRUMESS, GERALD M. The role of emotions in dermatoses. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1953, 152, 1417-1420.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(12), abs. 32192.)

4503. FUDEL'-OSIPOVA, S. I., & KHOKHOL, E. N. Narushenie uslovnoreflektornoi deiatel'nosti u detei, bol'nykh zatishnoi dispepsiей. (Disturbance of conditioned-reflex activity in children with prolonged dyspepsia.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deyateli'*, 1953, 3(2), 260-266.—The study of the formation of conditioned reflexes to sound in healthy children and in children suffering from prolonged dyspepsia indicates a serious disturbance in the conditioned-reflex activity of the latter. The upset of balance between the excitatory and inhibitory processes in the latter should retard recovery. "Therefore, the doctor's task ought to consist in assisting in every way possible the normalization of cerebral cortical functions."—(I. D. London)

4504. FUNKENSTEIN, DANIEL H., & MEADE, LYDIA W. Nor-epinephrine-like and epinephrine-like substances and the elevation of blood pressure during acute stress. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 380-397.—100 psychiatric patients with elevated systolic blood pressures and 25 normotensive students with a response of elevated systolic blood pressure to a stress-inducing situation were compared after intramuscular injection of standardized doses of mechoyl chloride. Blood pressure reactions and their implications are discussed.—(N. H. Pronko)

4505. GARNER, H. H. A psychosomatic view of cardiovascular disease. *Chicago med. Sch. Quart.*, 1952, 14, 8-12.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(12), abs. 32193.)

4506. GENGERELLI, JOSEPH A., & KIRKNER, FRANK J. (Eds.) The psychological variables in human cancer. Berkeley and Los Angeles, Calif.: University of California Press, 1954. 135 p. \$3.00.—This is a symposium presented at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Long Beach, California, October 23, 1953. The papers and their discussions (abstracted separately in this issue) describe the nature of the cancerous process in relation to a possible psychosomatic process, the origin and development of a research program to investigate the psychological variables in cancer, results of testing of cancer patients, summaries and psychological test profiles of "fast" vs. "slowly" progressing cases, the role of autonomic functions in neoplastic diseases and a summary of the symposium and implications for further research.—(N. H. Pronko)

4507. GRAHAM, DAVID T., & WOLF, STEWART. The relation of eczema to attitude and to vascular reactions to the human skin. *J. Lab. clin. Med.*, 1953, 42, 238-254.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(3), abs. 5890.)

4508. HALLOWITZ, DAVID. (Guidance Center, Buffalo, N. Y.) Residential treatment of chronic asthmatic children. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 576-587.—Children with chronic bronchial asthma benefit from treatment in an institutional setting which contains a program of medical treatment as well as a program for the treatment of emotional and psychological factors that contribute to the illness. Case material is given.—(R. E. Perl)

4509. HARRIS, HAROLD J., & KEMPLE, CARILLA. Chronic brucellosis and psychoneurosis. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 414-425.—The difficult differential diagnostic problem is set forth and suggestions made by which the team approach can resolve the impasse. 30 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

4510. HOLLMANN, W. The sexuality of the tuberculous patient. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1952, 6, 84-86.

4511. ISRAEL, MARYSE. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) Rorschach responses of a group of adult asthmatics. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 735-757.—A lower number of responses was found than among normals or neurotics.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4512. JACOBS, JAMES S. L. Cancer: host-resistance and host-acquiescence. In Gengerelli, J. A., & Kirkner, F. J. Psychological variables in human cancer, (see 29: 4506), 1954, 128-135.—A summary of the symposium on psychological variables in cancer and implications thereof.—(N. H. Pronko)

4513. KLEINSORGE, HELLMUTH. Neue Forschungsergebnisse über psycho-physiische Zusammenhänge. (New research findings on psycho-physical connections.) *Vorträge 3. Lindauer Psychotherapie-Woche*, 1952, 62-74.—The practice of internal medicine stresses the need for investigating psycho-physiological correlations. The author emphasizes the importance of constitutional and personality factors in the varying secondary vegetative reactions to stress and conflict and cites relevant hypnotic experiments. The cerebral cortex and Pavlov's theory of the "second signal system" affects conditioned reflexes. The attempt to establish definite objective relationships between neurotic illnesses and physical symptoms is considered futile.—(C. T. Bever)

4514. KLEINSORGE, HELLMUTH. Gezieltes Gruppentraining bei Organfunktionsstörung. (Directed group training for functional organ disorders.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 4, 184-193.—Description of group use of J. H. Schultz' "autogenous training" in treatment of psychosomatic disorders. Outclinic patients are trained in autohypnotic procedures directed toward the relaxation of hyperactivated bodily organs and blood vessels. Patients are grouped in classes of 8-12 and according to the part of their body affected, such as head, heart, stomach, lungs, etc. Special instructions are described for each of the various groups. The classes are further divided into three levels of autohypnotic proficiency. Slight to great improvement occurs in about 45% of the cases, suggesting the usefulness of this method in the treatment of organ disorders, especially as a follow-up to deep sleep therapy.—(E. W. Eng)

4515. KRASNER, LEONARD, & KORNREICH, MELVIN. (V. A. Hospital, Lexington, Ky.) Psychosomatic illness and projective tests: the Rorschach Test. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 355-367.—Statistical comparisons of principal Rorschach scores were made for groups of patients with duodenal ulcers, ulcerative colitis, anxiety neurosis, and non-psychosomatic hospitalized control subjects. Significant differences between the groups were found, especially in those Rorschach scores affected by intelligence. The duodenal ulcer group was most homogeneous and was most clearly differentiated from the other groups on the basis of the Rorschach. 28 references.—(A. R. Jensen)

4516. KUPFER, DAVID. Hypnotherapy in a case of functional heart disorder. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 186-190.—"A young soldier with functional cardiac complaints was treated with hypnosis in a total of 4 interviews. The dynamics were bypassed and the therapeutic suggestions attached to 2 significant events in the patient's childhood, dealing intimately with the oedipal conflict and castration fears. Follow-up studies of 3 weeks duration revealed that significant changes had been produced in the patient's attitudes towards himself and towards his role in the military service."—(E. G. Aiken)

4517. LABERKE, J. A. Erfahrungsbericht über eine psychosomatische Kombinationsbehandlung bei sogenannten inneren Krankheiten. (Report on a psychosomatic combination therapy in so-called medical illnesses.) *Vorträge 3. Lindauer Psychotherapie-Woche*, 1952, 108-122.—30-40% of inpatients require combined somatic and psychologic therapy. A detailed anamnesis and good physician-patient rapport are considered important. Hydrotherapy, narcoanalysis, especially autogenous training seem to be the primary therapeutic methods; catharsis and analysis of conflicts are also employed.—(C. T. Bever)

4518. LIDZ, THEODORE. (Yale Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn.) Emotional factors in the etiology and therapy of hyperthyroidism. *J. Mt. Sinai Hosp.*, 1953, 20, 27-40.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(3), abs. 5897.)

4519. LORD, EDITH. Group Rorschach responses of thirty-five leprosarium patients. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 202-207.—Analysis of group Rorschachs of 35 patients in the Kalaupapa Leprosarium of Hawaii shows certain deviations from Rorschach "norms," probably due to the prolonged isolation of the patients. There were more card rejections and anatomical responses, a reduction of productivity, restriction of

both intellectual and emotional life, limitation of interest range, a decrease in popular responses, and a tendency toward increased sensitivity and depression. However, the composite protocol of these lepers presents a relatively healthy over-all picture. No specific personality deviations associated with Hansen's disease per se can be inferred.—(A. R. Jensen)

4520. MACALPINE, IDA. Present status of psychosomatic medicine: Reviewed on the basis of a recent publication. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1954, 8, 454-465.—The author reviews Wittkower and Russell's "Emotional factors in skin disease" and points out such criticisms as: It is a dangerous oversimplification to pretend that psychological processes are as simple as they are assumed to be; if personality types were specific for specific complaints the fact is hard to explain that different psychosomatic affections may appear in the same person simultaneously; and the approach by personality types to psychosomatic disease provides no clinical advantage in either diagnosis, prognosis, or treatment. 23 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

4521. MALKOVA, N. N. Vlijanie nekotorykh emotsiy na krovianoe davlenie. (The influence of some emotions on blood pressure.) *Trudy Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR*, 1952, 20, 14-27.—In order to ascertain the influence of some emotions on the tensional reactions of the hypertensive patients in different phases of the illness, the following emotional factors were studied by the author: the call into the surgery, awaiting of pain, talk on the unpleasant subjects concerning the patient, visit of a family, clinical visit of the professor. It appeared (1) that psycho-emotional factors evoke tensional reactions in patients in all phases of the illness, (2) that especially significant in the increase of tension is a selecting reaction to the individually adjusted emotional factor, (3) that the tensional reaction is a response to the set of stimuli, including verbal stimulus, (4) that in the control group of patients without hypertension the same factors evoke the rise of arterial tension within limits of physiological variation.—(M. Choynowski)

4522. MEERLOO, JOOST A. M. (Columbia U., New York.) Psychological implications of malignant growth. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 27, 210-215.—Possible relationship between malignancy and psychological factors are discussed as follows: (1) physical and psychological manifestations coincidental, (2) psychological involvements secondary to cancer, (3) unknown cultural environmental factors antecedents to malignant growth and emotional disturbances, (4) emotional disturbance as first sign of cancer, (5) primary brain or endocrine factors cause both emotional problem and malignancy, (6) "there may be an unconsciously directed organ choice," (7) "there may be mere delusion of cancer," (8) histopathological study may result in "a whole gamut of psychological reactions," (9) "stress, mental shock or mal-adaptation may be causative factors" (10) "there may exist direct aetiological emotional factors causing - in the medical plural sense - malignant growth," etc. Emotional needs of cancer patients are mentioned as are problems of doctors and family members. 23 references.—(C. L. Winder)

4523. RABIN, ALBERT, & KEPECS, JOSEPH. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) Personality structure in atopic dermatitis: a Rorschach study. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1954, 50, 171-180.—15 patients with atopic dermatitis whose Rorschach records were

analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively were found to be hysteroid, emotionally labile, and overreacting individuals. The records also indicated feelings of insecurity, inadequacy, and hostility with the latter close to the surface. Only a few were labelled rigid and constricted.—(M. J. Stanford)

4524. SANDLER, JOSEPH, & POLLOCK, ALEX B. (Tavistock Clinic, London, Eng.) Studies in psychopathology using a self-assessment inventory. III. Some neurotic gastro-intestinal symptoms: Functional dyspepsia in women. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 27, 235-240.—Previous work had resulted in the isolation of "Functional Dyspepsia" and "Defaecatory Difficulty" factors. Items correlated with the "Functional Dyspepsia" factor for women are summarized as follows: "Briefly, it can be said that the disturbance of personality [in this group] is severe, and is expressed in obsessional, depressive, and paranoid traits. In this the picture contrasts with that found for the neurotic men."—(C. L. Winder)

4525. SANDLER, JOSEPH, & POLLOCK, ALEX B. Studies in psychopathology using a self-assessment inventory. IV. Some neurotic gastro-intestinal symptoms: Defaecatory difficulty in men and women. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 27, 241-246.—Inventory items which correlate with the factor of "Defaecatory Difficulty" are presented. For men these differ from those associated with the factor of "Functional Dyspepsia" and reflect shame, sexual interest and pre-genital fixations. For women, there is denial of a range of characteristics which are socially undesirable, i.e., a highly idealized self-image.—(C. L. Winder)

4526. SCHÄTZING, EBERHARD. Gynagogie. (Gynagogy.) *Vorträge 3. Lindauer Psychotherapie-Woche*, 1952, 147-158.—Gynagog refers to the psychotherapy conducted in gynecological practice. Following the classification of J. H. Schultz, 50% of the neuroses are considered treatable by the interested gynecologist; 50% require the specially trained psychotherapist.—(C. T. Bever)

4527. SCHROEDER, HENRY A. Hypertensive diseases: causes and control. Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1953. 610 p. \$10.00.—Primary ("essential") hypertension is regarded as a psychosomatic disease, involving generalized vasoconstriction which represents a relative sympathetic overactivity. Primary etiological factors are an organic hereditary predisposition, environmental influences imposing stress, and personality overreacting to stressful situations. The literature on emotion and personality as etiological factors is reviewed in Ch. 7, pp. 61-67, by Gregory S. Gressel, concluding that "as yet, specificity of any personality pattern for hypertensives has not been demonstrated and adequate comparisons of hypertensive patients with those suffering with other 'psychosomatic' diseases has not been made." The neurogenic factors are considered in reference to pathogenesis (Ch. 8) and treatment (Ch. 19).—(J. Brotak)

4528. SEIDENBERG, ROBERT, & ECKER, ARTHUR. Psychodynamic and arteriographic studies of acute cerebral vascular disorders; report of six patients under the age of fifty without gross pathogenic lesions. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 374-392.—Detailed study of 6 patients, ranging in age from 17 to 48, indicated that the "stroke" was precipitated by situations "which overwhelmed the defensive struc-

ture of the patients." Angiograms indicated clear evidence of spasm of the intracranial portion of the internal carotid artery in 5 cases.—(L. A. Pennington)

4529. SEITZ, PHILIP F. D., GOSMAN, JAMES S., & CRATON, JEAN. Super-ego and aggression in circumscribed neurodermatitis. *J. Invest. Derm.*, 1953, 30, 263-270.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(4), abs. 8977.)

4530. STEPHENSON, JAMES H., & GRACE, WILLIAM J. (New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, New York.) Life stress and cancer of the cervix. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 287-294.—Personality study by interview method was made of 100 women with cancer of cervix and of 100 control subjects with cancer located at other sites. "A higher proportion of severe maladjustment" (sexual and marital) was found in the former. 24 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

4531. STOKVIS, B. Structure-analytical approach to the problem of "specificity" in psychosomatic medicine. *Acta psychotrop. psychosom. orthopae.-dagog.*, 1953-54, 1, 310-320.—On the basis of examinations done at the Leyden Psychosomatic Center it is concluded that the personality structure of persons with psychosomatic affections is immature and infantile and that it is wrong to assume the existence of a specificity such as exists in somato-pathology. 48 references.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4532. STOLZE, HELMUTH. Psychotherapie bei Erkrankungen der Halsregion. (Psychotherapy in illnesses of the neck.) *Vorträge 3. Lindauer Psychotherapie-Woche*, 1952, 174-183.—The attempt is made to identify patients suffering from psychogenic disturbances in the neck as individuals caught in an insoluble situation against which they cannot protest verbally and about which they feel hopeless. Milieu therapy is not considered sufficient because of the importance of underlying personality attitudes. "Autogenous training" and intensive psychotherapy are recommended.—(C. T. Bever)

4533. STREITFIELD, HAL S. (Topeka State Hosp., Kans.) Specificity of peptic ulcer to intense oral conflicts. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1954, 16, 315-326.—To test the hypotheses that those with peptic ulcer could be differentiated from those with non-gastrointestinal psychosomatic reactions in that the first would show intense conflict over oral-dependent needs or oral-aggressive wishes, the Rorschach and Blacky Tests were administered to 20 cases in each class. Results from statistical analysis indicated that the oral-dependent need-conflict was not specific to the peptic ulcer cases and that conflict over oral-aggressive wishes tended to be more "common, intense, and chronic in the ulcer patients." These and other findings are related to Alexander's theory of specific emotional conflicts. "These findings, while they cannot strictly prove or disprove the theory (Alexander's), do strongly suggest that the theory should not yet be taken for granted." 62 references. Discussion by Fred Brown.—(L. A. Pennington)

4534. TABOROFF, LEONARD H., & BROWN, WILLIAM H. (U. Utah College of Medicine, Salt Lake City.) A study of the personality patterns of children and adolescents with the peptic ulcer syndrome. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1954, 24, 602-610.—The purpose of this communication is to describe some

common components in the life situations and personalities of a small number of children and adolescents with peptic ulcers. The most significant single factor seemed to be the relationship between onset of symptoms and the frustration of dependent love needs by the real or felt danger of losing the mother. 25 references.—(R. E. Perl)

4535. WEISS, EDWARD; ENGLISH, O. SPURGEON; FISCHER, H. KEITH; KLEINBART, MORRIS; ZATUCHNI, JACOB; STERN, PHYLLIS; PASTOR, JOYCE; O'CONNELL, GERTRUDE, & PINTER, EMILY. The emotional problems of high blood pressure. *Ann. Intern. Med.*, 1953, 37, 677-688.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(4), abs. 8579.)

4536. WEISS, EDWARD; SAUL, LEON J., & LYONS, JOHN W. Psychosomatic medicine. In Spiegel E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 534-541.—The past year's work in psychosomatic medicine is reviewed in the areas of skin disorders, ulcerative colitis, duodenal ulcer, migraine and other vascular problems, premenstrual tension, and nutritional problems. 12 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4537. WEST, PHILIP M. Origin and development of the psychological approach to the cancer problem. In Gengerelli, J. A., & Kirkner, F. J., *Psychological variables in human cancer*, (see 29: 4506), 1954, 17-29.—The need for a rapidly changing concept of neoplastic disease is indicated. Clinical impressions of relationships between the progress of the disease and personality factors are then described as they lead to a program of study that eventuated in the work reported at the present symposium.—(N. H. Pronko)

4538. ZIWAR, M. (Ibrahim U. Cairo, Egypt.) Allergy and psyche; a psychosomatic study. *Egypt. Yearb. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 7-22.—An allergy syndrome is a defense reaction which represents a return to the mode of physiological functioning of the newborn revealing regressive parasympathetic innervation. Like infantile neurosis, infantile allergy is a prototype determined by the exaggeration of defensive reactions typical of infancy. The psychosomatic approach in medicine does not mean less study of the soma but more of the psyche, the doctor should not only know what kind of a disease his patient has but what kind of a patient he has. Hence the study of the psychology of personality will introduce scientific precision into the art of Medicine. 43 references.—(L. H. Melikian)

Clinical Neurology

4539. ADAMS, TAYLOR. (Pemberton Home, New York.) A residential home for adults with cerebral palsy. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15(9), 8-11; 15.—The problems involved in establishing and maintaining a residential unit for six adults with cerebral palsy, and which serves also as a social center for others so handicapped, are described. Steps to be taken in establishing similar residential homes (not institutions) are described.—(T. E. Newland)

4540. ALLEN, ROBERT M., & KAPCHAN, JACK A. (U. Miami, Fla.) The role of the department of psychology in a cerebral palsy clinic. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15(4), 5-7.—The diagnostic, counseling, research, public relations, and in-service training functions of the psychologist are described briefly, as

are the number and characteristics of the necessary psychological staff.—(T. E. Newland)

4541. BERKO, FRANCES GIDEN. (Inst. Logopedics, Wichita, Kan.) Classroom case studies. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15(3), 7-10; 13.—Brief reports are presented on five cerebral palsied children who had been classified as "uneducable and untrainable" and who subsequently had been placed in training at the Institute for from two to four years. As of the terminal report, two required institutionalization, although some self-care competence was acquired by one of them; one needed more supervision outside an institution; and the other two are expected to make adequate adaptations in their home community.—(T. E. Newland)

4542. BERRY, RICHARD G., & FORSTER, FRANCIS M. Epilepsy. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 199-213.—The past year's progress in discoveries pertaining to clinical, neurophysiologic, psychologic and social factors of epilepsy and its medical and surgical therapy are reviewed. 115 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4543. BOSSERT, OTTO. (U. Essen, Germany.) *Neuere Anschauungen über die kindlichen Krämpfe. (Recent views on childhood convulsions.)* *Criança portug.*, 1952-53, 12, 133-175.—A detailed discussion of problems in the differential diagnosis of childhood convulsions. Varied types of seizures are described with illustrative case notes and EEG records. It is concluded that "the main convulsions of early childhood are of organic origin due to obstetric lesions." Methods of examination, treatment and prognosis are evaluated. English and French summaries.—(H. P. David)

4544. COURTOIS, GUY; INGVAR, DAVID H., & JASPER, HERBERT H. Nervous and mental defects during petit mal attacks. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, Suppl. 3, 87.—Abstract.

4545. CROWELL, DAVID H. (U. Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.), & CROWELL, DORIS C. Intelligence test reliability for cerebral palsied children. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 276.—Brief report.

4546. DELAY, J., PICHT, P., LEMPÉRIÈRE, T., & PERSE, J. (Clinique des Maladies Mentales et de l'Encéphale, Hôpital Sainte-Anne, Paris.) Le test de Rorschach dans l'épilepsie I. La personnalité épileptique. (The Rorschach test in epilepsy I. The epileptic personality.) *Encéphale*, 1954, 43, 347-378.—This, the first of a series of three projected papers, comprehensively reviews the literature dealing with the existence and determinants of the "epileptic personality." Both ancient and modern conceptions are considered. 62-item bibliography.—(A. L. Benton)

4547. DENHOFF, ERIC, & HOLDEN, RAYMOND H. (Meeting Street School for Cerebral Palsy, Providence, R. I.) Family influence on successful school adjustment of cerebral palsied children. *Except. Child.*, 1954, 21, 5-7.—A follow-up study, after four to six years, of 33 preschool cerebral palsied children including an evaluation of the parents. Of the 22 children regarded as well adjusted, 92 per cent had "good" or "fair" family ratings, whereas, of the 11 children regarded as poorly adjusted, 64 per cent had a "poor" family rating.—(T. E. Newland)

4548. FLEISCHER, ERNEST. (Hunter College, New York.) Developing occupational information pro-

grams for adults with cerebral palsy. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15(9), 4-6.—Guidance of the cerebral palsied, whether formalized or incidental, has been predominantly authoritarian and frequently unrealistic. Group permissive, self-evaluative approaches are described and encouraged. Suggestions are given for compensating for the necessarily limited environments of the cerebral palsied by means of a wide variety of exploratory group activities and reading materials which contain available job analyses and information on self-employment.—(T. E. Newland)

4549. GARMEZY, NORMAN, & HARRIS, JESSE G., JR. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Motor performance of cerebral palsied children as a function of their success or failure in achieving material rewards. *Child Developm.*, 1953, 24, 287-300.—5 groups of cerebral palsied children (total N=25) were given 4 trials daily of a motor task for 15 days in an effort to "evaluate the effect of success and failure in securing material rewards on the cerebral palsied child's speed of performance." Neutral group Ss showed little change in performance throughout the trials; the 4 experimental groups all "improved in performance during the 'success' and 'failure' trials but these effects did not generalize to subsequent neutral trials."—(L. S. Baker)

4550. GUERTIN, WILSON H. (VA Hosp., Knoxville, Ia.) A transposed analysis of the Bender Gestalts of brain disease cases. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 386-389.—The Bender was given to 27 male in-patients with clear evidence of various kinds of organic brain disease. A retest on one patient was treated as an additional case giving an N of 28. "Three types of organics were encountered. They are as follows: A. Organics with curvilinear distortions related to emotional instability, B. Organics with spatial disability and loss of control, related to personality disorganization, and C. Organics with constriction and feelings of inadequacy related to ego compensation for recognized deficits."—(L. B. Heathers)

4551. HALPIN, VIRGINIA G., & PATTERSON, RUTH M. (Columbus (O.) State Sch.) The performance of brain-injured children on the Goldstein-Scheerer Tests. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1954, 59, 91-99.—Two groups of children were matched for sex, length of institution residence, age, Binet IQ, and MA; one group were brain-injured. Both groups were given the Goldstein-Scheerer Cube Test, the Weigl-Goldstein-Scheerer Color Sorting Test and the Goldstein-Scheerer Stick Test. The results showed group differences on these three Goldstein-Scheerer Tests, as well as wide differences between the individuals within each group. Because of the overlap in performance between the groups, the application of these tests is of limited value for clinical determination of the presence of brain injury in children.—(V. M. Staudt)

4552. HELMAN, Z. Test de Rorschach et examen électro-encéphalographique chez l'enfant dans des cas limites de l'épilepsie. (The Rorschach test and the electro-encephalographic examination of several epileptic children.) *Enfance*, 1953, 6, 265-290.—The author describes 4 epileptic children examined with the Rorschach and EEG. "The psychological examination studies a background favoring epilepsy and establishes a relationship between the illness and the personality. Understood in this way, the epileptic Rorschach does not provide a diagnosis of epilepsy but is a clinical aid in a total diagnostic approach. Its importance rests chiefly in the study of a mental form

and of the psychological traits which are related thereto—the sensory-motor type, impulsivity, and adhesivity."—(L. A. Wauck)

4553. HERTZ, MARGUERITE R. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.), & LOEHRKE, LEAH M. The application of the Piotrowski and the Hughes signs of organic defect to a group of patients suffering from post-traumatic encephalopathy. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 183-196.—Rorschach records of post-traumatically injured patients were compared with a group of neurotic and a group of psychotic patients. Statistical analysis indicates that the presence of 5 or more of Piotrowski's signs reflects organic pathology, but their absence is not contra-indicative of organic pathology, since there is an absence of Piotrowski's signs in a large proportion of these patients. Hughes' criteria failed to show up significantly; they occur so infrequently (6% of the group) that they cannot be relied upon as exclusive differentiating criteria.—(A. R. Jensen)

4554. KAIM, S. C., SCHEINBERG, PERITZ, & STENGER, CHARLES A. Correlation of the EEG with the Rorschach and cerebral metabolic tests in multiple sclerosis. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, Suppl. 3, 29.—Abstract.

4555. KAPLAN, HARRY A., MACHOVER, SOLOMON, & RABINER, ABRAHAM. A study of the effectiveness of drug therapy in parkinsonism. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 119, 390-411.—The comparative efficacy of artane, panparnate, hyoscine, and placebo were studied in a controlled study of 35 patients with parkinsonism. Objective myographic, dynamometric, pegboard dexterity tests as well as neurological examinations were employed as criteria of improvement. Patients' report of improved sense of well-being showed the superiority of drug over placebo. Other findings are also discussed.—(N. H. Pronko)

4556. KLINGMAN, WALTER O. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) The effect of ion exchange resins in the paroxysmal disorders of the nervous system. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1954, 111, 184-195.—Clinical experience and results from the use of certain ion exchange resins are reported insofar as they have proved useful in the therapy of epilepsy, migraine and Meniere's disease. 32 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4557. KOCH, HEINRICH. (U. Tübingen, Germany.) Zur Diagnostik prodysklinier Konstitutionen. (The diagnosis of prodysclinical constitution.) *Criança portug.*, 1952-53, 12, 197-206.—Instances of prodysclinical constitution, "evolving physical and psychic alterations frequently caused by brain lesions," have been noted among problem children. For diagnosis "special attention should be given to the symptom of bayonet-like fingers, . . . the most subtle and the safest sign of early brain lesions in residual epileptics." The symptom is believed to indicate organic disturbances of brain development before, during, or shortly after birth. English and French summaries. 17 references.—(H. P. David)

4558. KORBIN, MARVIN A. Macrocephaly; report of case verified by ventriculography and autopsy. *Bull. Los Angeles Neurol. Soc.*, 1954, 19, 178-185.—Case report of a macrocephalic child, studied for 22 months, is given.—(L. A. Pennington)

4559. KREUGER, ERICH G., PRICE, PLINY A., & TEUBER, HANS-LUKAS. (NYU Coll. Medicine, New

York.) Tactile extinction in parietal lobe neoplasm. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 191-202.—Description of a patient who presented disturbances of passive motion and position sense, tactile adaptation, two-point discrimination, graphesthesia and stereognosis; together with marked "extinction" of sensation on bilateral simultaneous stimulation. All these symptoms were found in the presence of a bronchogenic (metastatic) tumor in the right posterior inferior parietal region. Following radical removal of the tumor, all of the sensory symptoms, including the extinction phenomena, disappeared and could not be reestablished on administration of sodium amyta. 27 references.—(R. W. Husband)

4560. LENNOX, W. G. The social and emotional problems of the epileptic child and his family. *J. Pediatr.*, 1954, 44, 591-601.—To be most effective, good medical treatment of epilepsy must be built upon constructive social-emotional conditions within the family. The physician must search out facts about epilepsy and actively combat unfounded fears.—(M. C. Templin)

4561. LEVINSON, HELEN J. (P. S. 163, Flushing, N. Y.) A parent training program for a cerebral palsy unit. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 253-257.—Outline of the parent education project of P. S. 67, Brooklyn, carried on in five group sessions, each lasting one and one half hours once each month. A considerable amount of practical help for parents was obtained during the program.—(M. F. Palmer)

4562. LUZZATTI, L., & DITTMAN, BARBARA. Group discussion with parents of ill children. *Pediatr.*, 1954, 13, 269-273.—Group discussions with parents of diabetic and cerebral palsied children were instituted as part of the services in the Metabolic Clinic of the Children's Hospital of the East Bay to help parents and children better understand the problems related to the illness. The technical aspects of such groups are presented.—(M. C. Templin)

4563. MANCINI, EMILIO, & BATTISTI, ADRIANO. (Psychiatric Hosp. Ancona, Italy.) Aspetti alterni ed omolaterali dell'E.E.G. nelle assimmetrie d'innervazione dell'età evolutiva. (Alternate and homolateral aspects of E.E.G. in asymmetric innervation in children.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psich.*, 1954, 15, 273-295.—An analysis of clinical-E.E.G. relationships as resulting from the study of various types of epilepsy in 14 children aged 3 to 14 is presented. All 14 cases are described as to anamnesis, type of epileptic seizure or other clinical anomalies, neurological examination, and the E.E.G. In no case was "psychomotor epilepsy" observed. French, English, and German summaries.—(A. Manoil)

4564. MIRSKY, I. ARTHUR. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Carbohydrate metabolism and diseases of the nervous system. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1953, 32, 328-344.—There is credible evidence that lesions of the central nervous system can disturb carbohydrate metabolism but not for the possibility that such lesions are responsible for the development of diabetes mellitus. In this regard, the author and his associates studied peripheral neuropathy in selected groups of subjects with and without diabetes and observed that diabetes mellitus is due to two components, one resulting in insulin deficiency and the other in an acceleration of neurovascular damage. The factors responsible for the components are still unknown. 34 references.—(J. M. Costello)

4565. OSTERTAG, B. (U. Tübingen, Germany.) Die pathogenetische Bedeutung der Dysraphien für die Entwicklung und das cerebrale Äquivalent der dysraphischen Störungen. (The pathogenetic significance of dysraphy for the development and the cerebral equivalent of dysraphic disturbances.) *Criança portug.*, 1952-53, 12, 215-241. —A detailed description of "the inhibitory processes of differentiation in the brain as seen in cases of dysraphies of the rostrum, and also of the processes that give rise to mental retardation and whose causes are often to be found in derangements in the region of the hypothalamic-hypophyseal-infundibular system." The importance of the trophic centers for further development, especially in dysraphic patients, is discussed. 40 references. English and French summaries.—(H. P. David)

4566. PALMER, MARTIN F. (Inst. Logopedics., Wichita, Kan.) Recent advances in the scientific study of language disorders in cerebral palsy. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15(3), 3-6. —Research implications of this simplification of communication needs of the cerebral palsied, as contrasted with their speech correction needs, are treated with respect to the physical limitations, sensory disabilities, aphasia, intelligence, and the socio-economic milieu of persons so handicapped. "Cerebral palsy may be understood as a communicative problem."—(T. E. Newland)

4567. PETERMAN, M. G. The present status of idiopathic epilepsy. *J. Pediatr.*, 1954, 44, 624-629. —A brief summary of the present status of idiopathic epilepsy based on 30 years experience. The hereditary transmission of the disease is established, the value of the EEG is presented, and the useful drugs listed.—(M. C. Templin)

4568. PIAZZO-BLANCO, R. A., GARCÍA-AUSTT, E., PÉREZ-ACHARD, L., & GALEANO-MUÑOZ, C. Correlación clínica y electroencefalográfica en la epilepsia del adulto. (Correlation between clinical data and encephalographic findings in the epilepsy of adults.) *An. Fac. Med., Montevideo*, 1952, 37, 338-346. —(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(4), abs. 8564.)

4569. RASKI, K. On hemianopic visual field changes in war wounds involving the brain and in blunt cerebral injuries. *Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenn.*, 1951, 27 (Ser. A), 4-28. —(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(11), abs. 29878.)

4570. RIECHERT, TRAUGOTT. (U. Freiburg i/Br., Germany.) Beitrag zur Klinik des kindlichen Hydrocephalus. (A contribution to the study of childhood hydrocephalus.) *Criança portug.*, 1952-53, 12, 243-256. —The clinical differences between infantile and later hydrocephalus are illustrated with a case presentation. Methods of differential diagnosis between internal and external hydrocephalus are described.—(H. P. David)

4571. ROGER, H., POURSINES, Y., & ALLIEZ, J. Détérioration mentale progressive avec état terminal. Dégénérescence démyélinisante du corps calleux. (Progressive mental deterioration terminating in a confused state. Demyelinizing degeneration of the corpus callosum.) *Rev. Neurol.*, 1952, 86, 268-269. —(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(11), abs. 29879.)

4572. SATTAMINI-DUARTE, ORLANDO. Perturbações psiquicas nos traumatismos crânio-encefáli- cos infantis. (Psychic disturbances after childhood cranial-brain traumas.) *Hospital, Rio de J.*, 1952, 42, 529-551. —62-item bibliography.

4573. TEUBER, HANS-LUKAS, & WEINSTEIN, SIDNEY. (NYU Coll. Medicine, New York.) Performance on a formboard-task after penetrating brain injury. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 177-190. —The present study was undertaken to compare effects of penetrating missile injury in the various lobes of the brain on the Seguin-Goddard Formboard. S's were blindfolded, then given the board in normal position, next with 180° rotation, and then he drew all the forms he could recall. Performances of brain-injured were significantly inferior to controls in errors, time, and recall scores. Differences among the brain-injured subgroups were found only in recall scores, with posterior and occipital lesions producing worst performances. These results contradict claims that performance on a formboard is especially dependent on integrity of frontal regions. 61 references.—(R. W. Husband)

4574. UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY OF NEW YORK CITY. Cerebral palsy—A social problem. New York: Author, 1954. 47 p. —The symposium, jointly held by U.C.P. of N.Y.C. and the N.Y. School of Social Work, was concerned with the cerebral palsied child and his family, ways of meeting the needs of adolescents with cerebral palsy, and the needs of the adult with cerebral palsy. Four generalized needs are identified: (1) group experience and socialized activity, (2) better integration of the individual into his social group, (3) better integration of various programs, and (4) individual diagnostic thinking and counseling of the cerebral palsied.—(T. E. Newland)

4575. WEINSTEIN, E. A., KAHN, R. L., MALITZ, S., & ROZANSKI, J. Delusional reduplication of parts of the body. *Brain*, 1954, 77, 45-60. —Four brain injured cases are described with reduplicative delusions of extra hands, legs, eyes and multiple heads. These delusions occur under the same conditions as do anosognosia, paraphasia, and disorientation for place and time. The pattern of reduplication may be used as symbolic mechanisms to express the denial of illness.—(P. J. Hutt)

4576. WHITEHOUSE, FREDERICK A. The "augmentative" approach to habilitation. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15(3), 11-13. —"Habilitation, as a process for the congenital or early-injured, . . . has the goal of job placement," but "it does not set job feasibility as a basis for acceptance." Elements of a case study are used to illustrate the utilization and integration of a variety of approaches to such an undertaking.—(T. E. Newland)

4577. WILLIAMS, MOYRA, & SMITH, HONOR V. (Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, Eng.) Mental disturbances in tuberculous meningitis. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1954, 17, 173-182. —"The mental disorders seen in tuberculous meningitis have been studied in adult patients both during the illness and after recovery Three separate mental states are distinguished: the confusional state, the amnestic state, and the post-recovery state. The chief characteristic of the mental changes is the predominance of the disorder of memory over the other intellectual deficits. . . . The pattern of the mental disorders in tuberculous meningitis is compared with that seen in other organic dementias, notably that following head

injury. It is pointed out that the picture in tuberculous meningitis is sufficiently characteristic to have diagnostic importance." 35 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

4578. YASKIN, JOSEPH C., & RUPP, CHARLES. Clinical neurology. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 107-188.—The past year's work in the following areas is summarized: infection of the nervous system; poliomyelitis; encephalitis and encephalomyelitis; multiple sclerosis; neuro-muscular diseases; peripheral nerves; headache; cerebral, cerebellar, and vascular diseases; hepatolenticular disease; disorders of metabolism; blood dyscrasias; intoxication; antibiotics; cortisone, ACTH and various therapeutic experiences. 330 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4579. YUM, LOUISE G. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) A nursery school for cerebral-palsied children. *Children*, 1954, 1, 138-142.—The article analyzes the activities, the routines, the working team, and the parent-school cooperation of the Michael Reese Hospital nursery for cerebral-palsied children, established as an experimental demonstration center. This provides a social, as well as educational setting for 14 handicapped pre-school children.—(B. M. Amatora)

(See also abstracts 3405, 3430, 3710, 4082, 4114, 4117, 4283, 4664)

Physically Handicapped

4580. [ANON.] Bibliographie sur le problème des déficients. (Bibliography on the problem of the handicapped.) *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1953, 3(2-3), 129-139.—391-item bibliography.

4581. ABT, LAWRENCE EDWIN. The psychology of physical handicap: a statement of some principles. *Orthoped. prosthet. Appl. J.*, 1954, 8(2), 19-22—10 tentative principles growing out of research and clinical experience are suggested as being basic to a psychology of physical handicap. Physically handicapped persons, from a social psychological point of view, are considered to be members of a minority group and to have many of the characteristics, including the special sensitivities and feelings of inadequacy, that minority group members commonly have. The importance of family attitudes of the handicapped person to him is stressed.—(L. E. Abt)

4582. ARENS, RENÉ. La psychotechnique au service du reclassement des travailleurs inadaptés. (Psychotechnical methods for the reclassification of the unadapted worker.) *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1953, 2(2-3), 29-38.—A plan is presented for the classification, the rehabilitation and the vocational guidance of the physically handicapped, the war amputee and the victim of work accidents. The importance of psychotechnical examinations is emphasized. The evaluation of the intellectual level and the objective determination of aptitudes, etc., are of a great help. The medical examinations and information on the labor market are equally important. With these means it becomes possible to guide the subject either towards direct reemployment, functional readaptation, or towards professional reeducation.—(G. Lavoie)

4583. BARNES, ROBERT H. Psychological problems in physical rehabilitation: a review. *Amer. J. Med. Sci.*, 1952, 223, 106-112.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1953, 27(12), abs. 32190.)

4584. BAUMAN, MARY K. (Personnel Research Center, 1604 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.) Adjustment to blindness: a study as reported by the Committee to Study Adjustment to Blindness. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania State Council for the Blind, 1954. xii, 198 p.—A total of 443 blind adults from six eastern states were divided into three groups, group A consisting of those employed and generally well adjusted, group B not successful in employment, but otherwise generally well adjusted, and group C not successful in employment and generally poorly adjusted. They were compared in all kinds of personality characteristics, including those related to blindness, and in certain factors of social interaction. It was concluded that "no quality of vision, health, education, or family and social interaction has so much to do with adjustment as have the qualities measured by the Intelligence Quotient and personality inventory scores."—(B. Lowenfeld)

4585. BLAUM, RUDOLF. Die sichtbare Sprache. (The visible language.) In *Institut für Jugendkunde, Bremen, Wege zur Entfaltung der jugendlichen Persönlichkeit*, n.d., 42, 46-47.—The deaf lacks objective criteria for judging his sign language skills. Based on the idea of American physicists to convert human language into visual symbols, an apparatus is described which utilizes this principle. It enables the deaf to compare his "pronunciation" of a word with the correct one projected on a screen, and to practice until his verbalization most closely resembles the stimulus word. The author invites comments and suggestions by audiologists and teachers as to the usefulness and improvement of this method.—(E. Schwerin)

4586. BROWN, M. N. The masculinity-femininity component in rehabilitation. *Amer. Arch. Rehabilit. Ther.*, 1953, 1(4), 12-14.—Answers 5 questions on the relationship of psychological masculinity and femininity to rehabilitation: (1) What is M-F as revealed in psychological tests? (2) What types of activities are heavily weighted with the M and F components? (3) What are examples of occupations loaded with M and F? (4) What is the significance of M-F to vocational counseling? (5) What is the significance of M-F to medical rehabilitation?—(M. N. Brown)

4587. CURRY, E. THAYER. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Are teachers good judges of their pupils' hearing? *Except. Child*, 1954, 21, 15-17; 29.—Of 1217 public school pupils in grades 5, 7 and 9 examined by an individual pure frequency test, 12.8% were found to have a 30 db. hearing loss at at least one of the seven frequencies 250, 512...11,484. Average teacher referral for the other grades was 4.3%. Mean hearing loss in the referred group was greater than in the survey-identified group. Hearing loss was greater among girls at low frequencies and greater among boys at high frequencies. Boy-to-girl hearing loss ratio was 3:2 in both the referred and survey groups. Teachers were best able to identify hearing loss problems in students in grades 4, 6, and 8 than in grades 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, and 12.—(T. E. Newland)

4588. DOERFLER, LEO G. Hearing disorders. In *Symposium on speech problems of school children*. Chicago, Ill.: National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 1953, p. 31-40.—Author discusses problems involved in the discovery, diagnosis and treatment of hearing disorders, and also the educational facilities necessary to minimize their effects. The author points out that to help an individual with a hearing loss we must be concerned with the following, (1) types of hearing losses, (2) cause of hearing loss, (3) testing should tell us what the various types of hearing tests indicate, whether the hearing loss is progressive, fluctuating or stationary, what changes are due to physiological condition and what changes are due to psychological conditions.—(J. E. Casey)

4589. FITTING, EDWARD A. (State Department of Social Welfare, Lansing, Mich.) Evaluation of adjustment to blindness. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1954. 84 p. \$1.00. (AFB Res. Ser. No. 2.)—In order to develop an instrument to evaluate adjustment to blindness, data were collected in nine state and private adjustment centers from 155 cases including 63 Negroes. A scale of 42 of the original 90 items was administered. There was some evidence that white individuals from towns and cities and those who had work experience were better adjusted. In the case of Negroes it was indicated that single individuals and those who became blind under 20 years of age achieved better adjustment. The total group showed some evidence that individuals from homes in which there were blind members were less well adjusted than others. Of the 42 items 34 were retained for the scale as effective in evaluating adjustment. Analysis showed satisfactory results concerning the reliability and validity of the scale. 40 references.—(B. Lowenfeld)

4590. FOUCHE, SUZANNE. Apprentissage et ré-éducation professionnelle des diminués physiques. (Training and vocational reeducation of the physically handicapped.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1953, 2(2-3), 51-57.—Some data are presented showing that through training and reeducation the physically handicapped can become excellent workers.—(G. Lavoie)

4591. HAMZA, M. (Ibrahim U. Cairo, Egypt.) Vocational rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. *Egypt. Yearb. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 119-156.—Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped takes into consideration the total life of the client. In an experimental set up such as the Cairo Rehabilitation center the psychologist serves both as a therapist, a guide, and a test constructor. The main sources of disability in Egypt other than old age are road and factory accidents. In 1947, 12.7% of the population suffered from some form of serious handicap. In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)

4592. HOPKINS, LOUISE A. (Clarke Sch., Northampton, Mass.) Heredity and deafness. *Eugen. Quart.*, 1954, 1, 193-199.—Deafness of varied degree and character arises from many different pathological conditions, which in turn arise from many different causes and occur at many different points in the auditory apparatus. Also it may result from malformation or defective development of part or parts of the apparatus. Over 500 pedigrees were started to determine the part played by inheritance and its reaction to environment. Climate, home conditions, injuries, occupation, disease and infec-

tion all contribute environmentally to deafness. Congenital deafness, and deafness from unknown causes account for a small but fixed group over the years. The problem of hereditary deafness is far from being solved.—(G. C. Schwesinger)

4593. HORTON, LOUISE C. Play acting can help your child. *Crippled Child*, 1954, 32(3), 10-12.—Play acting, or creative dramatics, is briefly described as a part of the therapy for the handicapped child.—(G. S. Speer)

4594. JAFFRÈS, GABRIEL. La réadaptation des diminués physiques en Angleterre. (The readaptation of the physically handicapped in England.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1953, 2(2-3), 79-88.—This is a report on the work accomplished towards the readaptation of the physically handicapped in England since 1941.—(G. Lavoie)

4595. KNEIVEL, WILLIAM R. (Div. Public Institutions, St. Paul, Minn.) A vocational aptitude test battery for the deaf. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1954, 99, 314-319.—7 tests of the Factored Aptitude Series were administered to 74 males, aged 12 to 21 years, with a "mean I.Q." of 96.51. Subjects ranged from those having "slight hearing loss" to total deafness. Results compared favorably with those of normal hearing population in ability to complete geometric figures, to learn the use of hand tools and apparatus, select identical pictures from a series of pictures, and to pick out rotated figures shown in reverse, but were inferior in scanning names and numbers, counting blocks and computing simple arithmetic problems. The desirability of a device that is largely pictorial in nature is indicated. The results correlated positively (.18 to .51) with "general intelligence."—(T. E. Newland)

4596. LAVOS, GEORGE. (Michigan School for the Deaf, Flint.) Interrelationships among three tests of non-language intelligence administered to the deaf. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1954, 99, 303-313.—From the school records of 90 randomly selected pupils (53 girls, 37 boys) in a residential school for the deaf, their performances on the Chicago Non-Verbal Examination, the Pintner General Ability Tests (non-language series, intermediate battery), and the Linder-Gurvitz standardization of the Revised Beta Examination were obtained. Average ages at times of testing were between 11-0 and 17-6. Partialling out age, the coefficients ranged from .59 to .67.—(T. E. Newland)

4597. LEDERER, FRANCIS L., & MARCUS, RICHARD E. The adult and his hearing problem. *Ann. Otol., etc., St. Louis*, 1952, 61, 126-143.—The adult who is overwhelmed by feelings of "dumbness" and stupidity when among hearing people must always be considered as an individual reacting to a sensory loss. There is a discussion of the patient's needs and how to meet them, the relationship with the otologist, and the means of rehabilitation.—(J. C. G. Loring)

4598. LEPLAT, JACQUES. L'examen psychotechnique des aveugles. (The psychotechnical examination of the blind.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1953, 2(2-3), 23-27.—The construction of a battery of two verbal and three performance tests for the vocational guidance of the blind is presented. The author discusses the problem of validation.—(G. Lavoie)

4599. McDONALD, EUGENE T. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) Understand those feelings. *Crippled Child*, 1954, 32(3), 4-6; 29.—Many problems with simple beginnings in the natural feelings of parents of handicapped children can become complex personal adjustment problems, affecting the future behavior and adjustment of every member of the family. Three steps are suggested as being of some help: (1) become informed about the child and his problems; (2) develop a positive action program; and (3) talk out all problems.—(G. S. Speer)

4600. MANCIOLI, G., & PESTALOZZA, G. La sordità professionale nei lavoratori delle industrie. (Occupational deafness in textile workers.) *Med. Lavoro*, 1953, 44, 134-142.—(See *Biol. Abstr.* 1954, 28(7), abs. 16071.)

4601. MARKS, MORTON, & GREENE, LEE B. Rehabilitation. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 29: 4247), 1954, 615-620.—"The philosophy of rehabilitation appears to be exerting a gradually increasing influence throughout all of medicine. Most of the publications in the past year have been concerned primarily with the modification of well established pre-existing programs and a more widespread dissemination of this information, rather than with the development of radically new procedures." 85 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

4602. MOURAD, Y. (Cairo U., Egypt.) Increasing the productivity of the blind. *Egypt. Yearb. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 157-162.—Reports on the production in a soap factory in France in which 70% of the employees are blind. Among the blind employees the accident rates and absenteeism were less than among the non-blind. The production of the blind was as equal and at times exceeded that of the non-blind employees. In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)

4603. POULIZAC, H.-G. Rehabilitation et reclassement. (Rehabilitation and reclassification.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1953, 2(2-3), 41-49.—A study on the signification and aims of reclassification and rehabilitation.—(G. Lavoie)

4604. SCHÜTZENBERGER, ANNE ANCELIN. (Tr.) Le plan national de réadaptation et de reclassement des déficients en Grande-Bretagne. (The national plan for the readaptation and the reclassification of the disabled in Great Britain.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1953, 2(2-3), 89-127.—This is a translation of an official report made by the Ministry of Labour in May 1949. Great Britain has developed a national plan for the readaptation, the retraining for effort, and the personal and professional reclassification of the deficient and disabled and also for the reduction of the incidence and severity of deficiency. This article gives a description of the historical evolution and the actual state of this plan.—(G. Lavoie)

4605. SIMON, FRÉDÉRIC. Problèmes économiques et sociaux de la réadaptation. (Economic and social problems of rehabilitation.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1954, 3(2), 17-21.—A brief review is presented of the programs and institutions which have been established in France to cope with the increasing problem of the social and economic rehabilitation of the handicapped worker. Among

these are psychological evaluation centers, re-education programs, and employment service centers to aid in the placement of the worker. A comparison is made of the services for the handicapped in the United States, England and Germany, and the ways in which solutions are found.—(R. L. Gossette)

4606. SIMONDS, T. J. Work for the handicapped. *Personn. Practice Bull.*, 1954, 10(2), 42-49.—Handicapped persons are available for employment but because of misunderstandings and stereotyped attitudes, employers seldom consider them as a source of labor. Absenteeism, turnover, and safety records favor the handicapped. Employment of these persons "... would represent a substantial addition to the labour force and would lead to a considerable saving in the cost of supporting these otherwise dependent persons...."—(J. L. Walker)

4607. TEMPLIN, MILDRED C. (Inst. of Child Welfare, U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) A qualitative analysis of explanations of physical causality: II. Defective hearing subjects. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1954, 99, 351-362.—Written explanations of the causes of 21 physical phenomena written by 285 defective hearing subjects from 10 to 20 years old were classified according to the 17 types of causality designated by Piaget and according to the materialistic-nonmaterialistic classification devised by Deutsch. Increased hearing loss was associated with more immature reasoning. In terms of age of onset of defective hearing, with respect to qualitative as well as quantitative aspects of the explanations supplied by the subjects, early hearing and linguistic experience is beneficial. (See 29: 2935.)—(T. E. Newland)

4608. THOMAS, MICHEL. Les examens de pré-orientation au sanatorium. (Pre-guidance exams at the sanatorium.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1953, 2(2-3), 39-42.—A plan is offered for the psychological examination in view of the professional classification of pulmonary tuberculosis patients adopted in certain sanatoria. These examinations are aimed towards the readaptation to the old profession or the guidance towards a new profession.—(G. Lavoie)

4609. ZALIJOUK, A. (Inst. for the Deaf, Haifa, Israel.) A visual-tactile system of phonetical symbolization. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, 19, 190-207.—Presentation of a new symbolization of phonetic units by use of facial and hand gestures. The indications for correction of various speech disorders are presented as well as the main applications to the education of the deaf.—(M. F. Palmer)

(See also abstracts 3509, 4659)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

4610. ANAN'EV, B. G. (Ed.) *Voprosy povyshenija kachestva uchebno-vospitatel'noj raboty shkoly*. (Problems in the improvement of the quality of educational performance of the school.) *Izv. Akad. pedag. Nauk RSFSR*, 1953, No. 49, 3-351.—The articles, in this issue of the journal, on the educational process in the primary and secondary schools in the USSR represent the transactions of the Leningrad Institute of Pedagogy.—(I. D. London)

4611. BERNARD, HAROLD W. *Psychology of learning and teaching*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book

Co., 1954. xxii, 438 p. \$5.00.—This volume emphasizes recent interpretations of the nature of adolescents and the influence of the cultural setting on learning. More space than is usual is given to such topics as: growth as a pervasive factor in learning and teaching; the role of the social setting; mental hygiene with emphasis on the dynamic influence; and, evaluation as a continuous process rather than as a culminating procedure. Included also are the usual topics of motivation, learning, transfer, interpretation, individual differences, and problem solving. Appended are a glossary of terms and 14-page bibliography.—(S. M. Amatora)

4612. CLARK, KENNETH B. (City Coll., New York.) Some principles related to the problem of desegregation. *J. Negro Educ.*, 1954, 23, 339-347.—In analyzing instances of change from segregation to desegregation, the following pertinent principles are discussed: (1) various techniques of segregation; (2) "gradual" desegregation is not necessarily more effective than "immediate," nor does it lessen violence; (3) active resistance may be due to inconsistent policy, etc., rather than repressed racial prejudice; (4) desegregation can be successful in the South as in other regions; (5) there are specific modes of action to minimize social disturbance. Theoretical implications of desegregation are also discussed.—(C. K. Bishop)

4613. CONGALTON, ATHOL A. (Ed.) Hawera—a social survey. Hawera, N. Z.: Hawera Star Publishing Co. Ltd., 1954. xv, 219 p. 10s. (U.S. distribution: U. Chicago Book store, Sch. Educ. Branch, Chicago 37, Ill. \$3.00.)—An interview survey was made of this city and of nearby Maori districts. Some conclusions from the city study are: (1) moral character and citizenship lead as desired aims of the school; (2) that the age at which children should be allowed to go out alone at night averaged 15.71 for sons and 16.54 for daughters; (3) chief leisure activities of over 70% are listening to the radio, gardening, visiting friends, entertaining friends, and movies.—(H. K. Moore)

4614. DRESSEL, PAUL L., & MAYHEW, LEWIS B. General education. Washington, D. C.: American Council on Education, 1954. xiv, 302 p. \$3.50.—Why an evaluation study; rationale of the study; objectives in social science; objectives in communications; objectives in science; objectives in the humanities; critical thinking; attitudes; implications and unresolved issues; and what next in general education are discussed. A list of materials developed by the cooperative study of evaluation in general education and objective tests in the area of communications are included.—(G. C. Carter)

4615. GEIST, WILHELM. *Erziehung als Entwicklungshilfe und Entwicklungspflege nach dem Bildungsplan der Berliner Grundschule*. (Upbringing as developmental help and developmental care according to the education plan of the Berlin elementary school.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 1, 234-236.—The author feels that the upbringing and education as carried out in the elementary school should be geared to help the child in his overt development. This is the aim of present plans of the Berlin primary school.—(W. Schwarz)

4616. LOVE, ROBERT A. (City Coll., New York.) The use of motivation research to determine interest in adult college-level training. *Educ. Rec.*, 1953, 34,

210-218.—City College School of Business and Civic Administration conducted depth interviews on 39 matched S's representing those attending and non-attending to determine the process which individuals undergo before deciding to enroll for evening or extension study. A "sequence of enrollment" was found which consisted of awareness of an acute problem and a specific course, inquiry to one or more schools, and actual enrollment as the closing stage of the sequence. Details of the study procedure and some applications of the derived knowledge are discussed.—(M. Burack)

4617. MARTIN, ALEXANDER REID. (Moderator.) Human values in a mechanized age: a symposium. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1953, 13, 72-80.—N. Keiman stressed the importance of learning and teaching freedom and the elimination of authority from the educational scene. Nathanson saw the courage in offering one's own worthiness as testimony to the power of personality. H. Taylor spoke of education as a protest against the forces of mechanization and ignorance and of the teacher as the friend of the young.—(D. Prager)

4618. MARZI, ALBERTO. La riforma dei programmi scolastici vista da un psicologo. (The reform of school curricula as seen by a psychologist.) *Infanzia anomala*, 1954, 24, 265-273.—The present Italian school program overburdens the pupil and fatigues him. A factor typical for Latin countries and especially for Italy is the amount of home work the pupil has to do. The crux of the matter is that psychologists did not participate in the school curriculum as it has been suggested recently and the result is the neglect of developmental factors. It seems necessary to reduce the school curriculum and to adjust teaching methods to our present psychological knowledge. Not only one but several psychologists should cooperate in a reform of the school program.—(M. J. Stanford)

4619. MUELLER, KATE HEVNER. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) *Educating women for a changing world*. Minneapolis, Minn.: University of Minnesota Press, 1954. ix, 302 p. \$4.75.—The author contends that no one kind of education is suitable for all women. She emphasizes the need for an educational program to prepare women for careers vocationally, in the home, and as citizens of the community, the nation and the world. Education is discussed for earning, dating, mating, home making, politics, citizenship and leisure. The book is addressed to all those who have sought directive for an education.—(G. E. Bird)

4620. SILVERMAN, HIRSCH LAZAR. *Education through psychology*. New York: Exposition Press, 1954. 56 p. \$3.00.—Author regards subjectivist-idealistic type of psychology as the basis for ideals and thus favorable to proper education. "All teaching should be teaching of ideals" (p. 42). Competition is not an effective expedient in teaching.—(J. R. Kantor)

4621. WALKER, HARRY J. (Howard U., Washington, D. C.) Some basic factors involved in the development of community acceptance of desegregated schools. *J. Negro Educ.*, 1954, 23, 372-383.—"In this paper some conceptions of the nature of race relations in relation to social change are presented together with the implications involved in developing community acceptance of racial integration in education. This is followed by a discussion of some of the problems involved in developing social acceptance of

desegregation;" more specifically, racial mores and gradualism; racial attitudes as determinants of minority group status; social change and social action; some tactics for developing community acceptance.—(C. K. Bishop)

4622. WANDT, EDWIN, & OSTREICHER, LEONARD M. (Coll. City New York.) Validity of samples of classroom behavior. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 68(8), No. 376, 12 p.—Two seventh grade classes, one with students of high the other with students of low learning ability were observed in each of six school subjects in seven 45-minute periods. A group of 14 rating scales were used by each of two observers to assess the social-emotional climate of the classroom as influenced by teacher and students. The analysis of these data indicated that: (a) wide variance in social-emotional climate from one observation period to another. (b) The social-emotional climate varied systematically with both classes and with the three observed teachers. (c) Even when the class group was held constant, initial observations were found to be unreliable indices of the average climate.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4623. WENZL, ALOY. *Psychologie des Unterrichts an höheren Schulen*. (Psychology of teaching in high schools.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1953, 4, 184-192.—The high school teacher is confronted with various difficulties in executing his task towards his pupils. He can do justice to his job only when he uses "psychology" in evaluating the effectiveness of his teaching. But despite his psychological attitude towards the student and his needs he can only be successful if he takes into account such problems as the overload of the material to be learned and the exorbitant demand for memory, the presentation of problematic material, the creation of inferiority feelings on one hand, and of arrogance on the other hand, and the test situation.—(M. J. Stanford)

School Learning

4624. BANERJEE, G. R. (Tata Institute Social Sciences, Bombay, India.) Role of psycho-social problems in the educational difficulties of children. *J. voc. educ. Guidance*, Bombay, 1954, 1(3), 12-15.—Examples of emotional blocking impeding learning in school children are discussed. Illustrative case of nine year old Hindu boy of superior intelligence and an anxious mother is briefly presented; interviews by psychiatric social worker with family, teacher, tutor—with the aim of getting these adults to see the needs of the child—are presented as successful. The article concludes with a plea for the understanding of the whole child.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

4625. BARROW, HAROLD M. (Wake Forest Coll., N. C.) Test of motor ability for college men. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth phys. Educ.*, 1954, 25, 253-260.—"The purpose of this study was to develop an easily administered test of motor ability for college men." The test consisted of 28 items measuring eight motor ability factors. A group of 222 freshmen male students in a basic physical education class at Wake Forest College were given the tests and "statistical analysis covered item reliability, objectivity, correlations with the criterion" (Agility, Hand-Eye-Foot-Eye Co-ordination, Power, Speed, Arm and Shoulder Coordination, Strength, Balance, Flexibility) "and intercorrelations." As a result of the study "two test batteries including one short indoor test were recommended."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4626. BETTS, EMMETT ALBERT. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) Three essentials in basic reading instruction. *Education*, 1954, 74, 575-582.—The development of permanent and worth-while interests in reading, of independence and versatility in the use of word perception and recognition skills, and the development of specific abilities needed for thinking in reading situations, are three essentials in basic reading. The author discusses the topic under: (1) interest, (2) growth of reading interests, (3) sex differences, (4) interest and learning, (5) differences, (6) word perception and recognition, (7) preparatory activities, (8) development of word perception, (9) thinking in reading situations, (10) concepts, (11) comprehension needs.—(S. M. Amatora)

4627. CARPENTER, C. R., & GREENHILL, L. P. (Pennsylvania State U., State College.) Suggested extensions for the use of sound motion pictures in industry. *Bus. Screen*, 1954, 15, 13-14.—Repetitive film loops used in realistic work situations by daylight rear screen projection are proposed as an effective training method. Each loop should deal with a particular, limited topic or task and may serve as a model of performance. Also suggested is the production and administration of proficiency tests on film. Multiple-choice items, situational test problems, and judgemental test problems are discussed and several advantages of filmed tests are listed.—(R. L. Sulzer)

4628. GAGNÉ, ROBERT M. (6564th Res. Dev. opm. Group, Lowry AFB, Denver, Colo.) Training devices and simulators: some research issues. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cntr. Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-16, iii, 12 p.—Reprinted from *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 95-107, (see 28: 8238).

4629. GILBERT, LUTHER C. (U. California, Berkeley.) Functional motor efficiency of the eyes and its relation to reading. *Univ. Calif. Pubns. Educ.*, 1953, 11(3), 159-231.—This study analyzed photographic records of eye movements during the reading of simple prose and of cards on which digits were substituted for words, so that the simple motor activity might be compared with that involved in the reading process. Using 473 pupils from the upper half of graders and 42 college students, the growth in simple oculomotor control and its relation to age, intelligence and reading achievement were studied. Results indicated that oculomotor control is not the pure product of reading experience; individual differences at pre-reading levels were found and this skill increases with age. Although this special skill is generally associated with intelligence and reading achievement, exceptions are found.—(S. B. Sells)

4630. HOLMES, JACK A. (U. California, Berkeley.) A substrate analysis of spelling ability for elements of auditory images. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 22, 329-349.—The author investigated the hypothesis that a cluster of musical elements underlies individual phonetic association. The study involved an attempt to discover the cluster of musical elements which are related to individual differences in spelling ability, phonetic association, intelligence, and the elements of auditory images. It was concluded that spelling ability depends to a large extent upon ability to handle phonetic associations and that the functional efficiency of "L"-score abilities is in part dependent upon elements of auditory images. 50 references.—(E. F. Gardner)

4631. HUBBARD, JOHN P., & COWLES, JOHN T. A comparative study of student performance in medical schools using National Board Examinations. *J. med. Educ.*, 1954, 29 (7), 27-37. —Variations in average performance on these examinations are presented for 18 medical schools. The significance of the variations is discussed. This article is one of several reporting on the development of objective, multiple-choice tests by the National Board of Medical Examiners and Educational Testing Service. —(S. Counts)

4632. HYMES, JAMES L., JR. (George Peabody Coll. Teachers, Nashville.) But he CAN learn facts . . . *Education*, 1954, 74, 572-574. —Gearing instruction to readiness is not some modern educational whim. Research overwhelmingly demonstrates that biological growth must take place before a child can learn. Findings are overwhelming in finding the wide range of individual differences in the speed with which children grow. Often one tries to force youngsters to try to do what their growth will not let them do. The result means that countless will be the incidences in which the child is weakened and defeated. A child may not yet be able to learn to read but he can do things. —(S. M. Amatora)

4633. LANER, S. (U. Reading, Eng.) The impact of visual aid displays showing a manipulative task. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 6, 95-106. —"A moving film and a filmstrip, composed of line drawings, were compared . . . in imparting instruction about a manual task . . . effects were tested by making the subjects actually perform the task." For this task much of the usual type of information presented was superfluous and points on the principle involved were insufficiently clarified or emphasized. There was no significant difference between motion picture or filmstrip presentations. —(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

4634. McCLELLAND, WILLIAM A., ABBOTT, PRESTON S., & STOBIE, WILLIAM H. (Mather AFB, Calif.) Teaching radar scope interpretation with motion pictures: I. Radar navigation, the Ellington study. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-25, v, 22 p. —"The relative effectiveness of motion picture and air training in elementary radar scope interpretation was evaluated in terms of 19 criterion measures (ground and air grades and radar scope interpretation or RSI tests). Differences between the all air and all motion picture trained group, while not statistically significant, favored the latter group in 16 instances. When the half air trained and half motion picture trained group was added to the comparison, essentially the same findings obtained: there was no evidence that the 'all air' trained group was superior." —(W. F. Grether)

4635. MASTROPAOLO, SALVATORE; CARP, ABRAHAM; ERDMANN, ROBERT L., & SCHMID, JOHN. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) A study of the relative effects of six-week and twelve week experimental basic training programs on a sample of limited-aptitude airmen: Part I. Basic training analyses; Part II. Six-week follow-up analyses. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-38, vi, 41 p. —Two groups of basic airmen of limited aptitude were administered 6-week and 12-week experimental basic training programs. The two programs differed primarily in the inclusion of 45 hours of language arts and 45 hours of mathematics training in the longer course. The study indicates that twelve weeks of basic training produced minor gains when compared with a six-week training program containing no language arts or arithmetic training. —(W. F. Grether)

4636. MASTROPAOLO, SALVATORE; CARP, ABRAHAM, & ERDMANN, ROBERT L. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) A study of the relative effects of six-week and twelve-week experimental basic training programs on a sample of limited-aptitude airmen: Part II. Eight-month follow-up comparisons. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-37, vi, 21 p. —This report examines the relative effectiveness of two experimental basic training programs of 6 and 12 weeks duration for a sample of limited-aptitude airmen. Comparisons were made between the two groups in respect to their performance on the job 8 months after assignment. Both work proficiency and adjustment were considered, and test measures before and after assignment were compared in the areas of aptitude, interest, achievement, and attitudes. The limited-aptitude group was less adequate than were control subjects; provision of twelve rather than six weeks of basic training for the former made little difference in job proficiency or test performance. —(W. F. Grether)

4637. MAXWELL, A. E. (U. London, Eng.) Students' progress in a medical school. *Occup. Psychol.*, 1954, 28, 154-163. —A study of the grades and examination scores of five equal sub-samples of students entering medical courses in the years 1941 to 1945 inclusive is made to estimate the value of the first medical examination for predicting success in the medical school. It is concluded that the first examination is a good predictor of success in the second medical examination, but a poor predictor of success in the final medical examination. Some evidence is presented to indicate that the failure in prediction is due to an examination system weak in discriminatory power. —(G. S. Speer)

4638. MECH, EDMUND. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) A brief note on learning "principles" and reading. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 71-72. —The author objects to loose use in discussions of teaching and of improving reading skills of "principles" and "laws" of learning, perception, and motivating. He states, "Only when the investigator dealing with the psychology of reading has described in terms of operations the antecedent conditions and performance changes in relation to these antecedent conditions do we have an objective relationship between environmental and response variables." —(R. W. Husband)

4639. MERRILL, REED M. (U. Washington, Seattle.) An evaluative study of probation students' academic performance in a university. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 37-45. —Students placed on probation for low scholarship were compared with students not on probation. The probation students got significantly higher grades in the two quarters following placement on probation; non-probation students did not show improvement. A higher proportion of probation students, however, dropped out before graduation. No difference was found between probation students scoring low on the Ohio State Psychological Examination with respect to grade point average or graduation. —(M. Murphy)

4640. MULLINS, CECIL J. (Lee Coll., Baytown, Tex.) Reading improvement course aimed to increase speed. *Personnel J.*, 1954, 33, 172-174. —Some 48 students were given a semester course to improve their reading efficiency. A series of lectures emphasizing speed was given followed by practice exercises. The average speed was increased from 232 to 2731 words a minute with an average loss of about

10% in comprehension, from 71.0% to 61.5%.—
(M. B. Mitchell)

4641. PAINELL, R. W. The relationship of masculine and feminine physical traits to academic and athletic performance. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1954, 27, 247-251. —"1. The importance attached by earlier investigators to the presence of strong masculine traits in the physique of athletes is confirmed. 2. Academic distinction as judged by final honours class at Oxford is associated with a significant trend towards greater femininity. The trend is witnessed in each form of somatotype dominance. 3. Caution is needed for the proper interpretation of these findings. Full understanding depends on appreciation of their relationship to other factors governing academic performance." —(C. L. Winder)

4642. ROHAN, JAMES C. (Coleshill Hall, Warwickshire, England.) A system of daily licence in a colony for mental defectives. *Ment. Hlth. Lond.*, 1954, 13, 64-72. —Describes a system of extra-institutional daily employment for higher grade mental defectives, and evaluates this system with regard to patient, institution, and community benefits. Discusses administrative aspects, difficulties involved, types of patients not suited to daily licence, and the psychological and practical features of the system. The primary aims of daily licence are to "get the defective interested in his own future, to establish the habit of work, and to create the desire to keep in step with the rest of the community." —(G. E. Copple)

4643. RUJA, HARRY. (San Diego State Coll., Calif.) Outcomes of lecture and discussion procedures in three college courses. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 23, 386-394. —The study sought to measure and contrast some outcomes of lecture and discussion methods in college teaching. Emotional and social values were studied as well as intellectual values. The variables compared were subject-matter mastery, gains in emotional adjustment, attitudes toward the instructor, and social adjustment. Students in the discussion sections did not surpass those in the lecture sections in either subject-matter mastery or emotional adjustment while they did rate the instructor more favorably and learned to know a larger number of each other's names. —(E. F. Gardner)

4644. SCOTT, J. ALLEN, & BRENKUS, PEGGY M. (U. Texas Sch. of Med., Galveston.) Medical College Admission Test scores as an aid in teaching medical statistics. *J. med. Educ.*, 1954, 29 (4), 39-43. —"One of the problems of teaching a required course in medical statistics has been widely varying mathematical ability of the students. Division of the class into sections on the basis of the score attained on the quantitative ability portion of the Medical College Admission Test has been greatly advantageous." —(S. Counts)

4645. SMITH, LEONA J., LIGON, ERNEST M., LOHMANN, JOAN, O'BRIEN, MARY A., & SKYMOUR, RICHARD B. Home dynamics study: a search for dimensions of family climate based on dynamic interrelationships among factors influencing parental attitudes: orientation to the problem. *Union Coll. Stud. Character Res.*, 1954, 1 (6), 43-62. —Parents of 1450 children participating in the CRP program were asked to rate the effect on character education of 63 variables. These variables described the parent's abilities, emotions, and feelings, and his perception of other factors both in and beyond the home. Each par-

ent rated his own perception of these variables and what he conceived to be the perception of his spouse. This procedure was carried out before and after the teaching of a lesson series resulting in 8 similar questionnaires per family. Parents were asked to guess ratings if they were not sure. Complete data were received on 237 families. Data will be analyzed using cluster analysis techniques. On the basis of these clusters, hypotheses will be formed for testing. —(W. A. Koppe)

4646. THISTLETHWAITE, DONALD; MOLTZ, HOWARD; KAMENETZKY, JOSEPH, & de HAAN, HENRY. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) Effects of basic training on learning by airmen of different intellectual ability. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-14, v, 9 p. —Airmen of 22 flights in basic training took a battery of information tests in 11 types of content at the beginning and at the end of training. The Technician Specialty Aptitude Index was used as a measure of intelligence. There was a statistically significant increase in knowledge as a result of basic training in 9 of the 11 content areas. Airmen of superior intellectual ability showed greater initial information in all areas. Finally, airmen high in intellectual ability learned significantly more than those low in ability in most, if not in all, of the content areas examined. —(W. F. Grether)

4647. WHEELER, LESTER R. (U. Miami, Fla.) Dealing with emotional reading problems in the classroom. *Education*, 1954, 74, 566-571. —After a discussion of the literature in the field, the author discusses the causes of emotional problems among poor readers and states that they probably conform to the multiple causation theory. He cites a number of factors that may influence them, a group of emotional problems that may be studied according to causes, a study of the symptoms of emotional disturbances that give basic clues as to the causes. Following this is a check-list of 41 points a teacher may use in checking emotional symptoms in the classroom, and a 51-point list of remedial suggestions to help formulate a program of prevention, correction, and remediation of the emotional factors that not only affect poor reading but all learning activities in the classroom. —(S. M. Amatora)

(See also abstracts 3341, 3760)

Interests, Attitudes & Habits

4648. BRIGGS, LESLIE J. (Lowry AFB, Colo.) Development and appraisal of a measure of student motivation. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-31, iv, 21 p. —The development of an experimental measure of student motivation, in which the instructor rates the students on a 5-point scale, is described. From 3 preliminary forms, each of which listed 50 items of behavior, Forms A and B of a second check list were constructed, each containing 38 behavior items. "Scores on the motivation behavior check list were found to correlate moderately with both school grades and aptitude scores. The correlations between Forms A and B of the second motivation check list were .91 and .81, respectively, for two groups of instructors in the Fire Control Branch. The motivation behavior check list was found to be less satisfactory with respect to agreement among instructors rating the same students. The most representative correlation is .45." —(W. F. Grether)

4649. BROOKS, MELVIN S. (Texas A. & M. Coll., College Station.), & WEYNAND, ROBERT S. Interest preferences and their effect upon academic success. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 32, 281-285.—Using grade point ratios as an index of academic success, a study of 622 students indicates that A.C.E. Psychological Examination for College Freshman scores are useful for predicting success for students in all academic fields. Kuder Preference Record scores had no such value, except in the cases of business majors (the computational, scientific and mechanical interest scores were of predictive value) and liberal arts majors (persuasive interest scores were of predictive value), when the Kuder scores were used by themselves but not in conjunction with the A.C.E. scores.—(B. R. Fisher)

4650. GOODLAD, JOHN L. (Emory U., Ga.) Some effects of promotion and non-promotion upon the social and personal adjustment of children. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 22, 301-328.—The purpose of the study was to determine whether or not differences in social and personal adjustment exist between two groups of promoted and non-promoted children. Comparisons were made between the groups on self-ratings obtained from the California Test of Personality, peer-ratings obtained from sociometric questions, and teacher-ratings obtained from the Haggerty-Olaon-Wichman Behavior Rating Schedules. "Major trends of differences in the area of peer-group relationship favored the promoted group.... Another major trend suggested the conclusion that the promoted children were more disturbed personally over their school progress and their home security." 42 references.—(E. F. Gardner)

4651. LEACH, KENT W. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Intelligence levels and corresponding interest area choices of ninth grade pupils in thirteen Michigan schools. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 22, 369-383.—The question as to whether first choices of interest areas differs for ninth graders of different intellectual ability was examined. The author presents seven conclusions such as "(1) In all intelligence groups, the persuasive interest ranks relatively low in popularity.... (4) The outdoor area ranks highest in interest in the lowest and average intelligence groups and second in the below-average group. (5) The computational area received its highest position in the superior intelligence group."—(E. F. Gardner)

4652. MAINER, ROBERT E. Attitude change in intergroup education programs. *Stud. higher Educ., Purdue Univ.*, 1954, No. 83, 52 p.—This is a study of data from the 1952-53 Purdue Opinion Panel which investigated changes in attitudes toward social discrimination among a nation-wide sample of high school students. 7 analyses of variance are made to test the hypothesis that success of intergroup programs depends on other interacting variables: (1) geographic region in which the school is located, (2) other influences acting on the pupil, such as home environment and religion, (3) the pupil's age and grade in school, (4) the pupil's intelligence and verbal ability, (5) certain personality traits in the pupil as reflected in his conformity and tendencies toward authoritarianism. Within limits, positive findings were obtained. 33 references.—(A. E. Kuenzli)

4653. O'REILLY, CHARLES T. (U. Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind.), & O'REILLY, EDWARD J. Religious beliefs of Catholic college students and their attitudes toward minorities. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*

chol., 1954, 49, 378-380.—"There was a very significant tendency... for those scoring high on the religion scale to be less favorable toward Jews and Negroes and to favor segregation of Negroes in their own parishes, while those who scored low on the religion scale were significantly less prejudiced and were opposed to segregation."—(L. N. Solomon)

4654. PARRISH, JOHN, & BETHLINGSHAVER, DOROTHY. (U. Florida, Gainesville.) A study of the need to achieve in college achievers and non-achievers. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1954, 50, 209-226.—McClelland et al. had used 2 TAT and 2 other pictures in their studies about the need for achievement. The same material with a broader scoring system was utilized in this experiment with a high and low grade college group. The results indicated that the need to achieve in college considered as a "strong character need" does not have the same appetitive consequences as the restricted situationally-induced failure measured by McClelland.—(M. J. Stanford)

4655. SMITH, ELIZABETH REICHERT. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Patterns of interpersonal preferences in a nursing school class. *Nurs. Res.*, 1954, 3, 26-32.—A sociometric study based upon 85 students in a school of nursing at the beginning of an academic year, 1949-50, was made in charge of evaluational bases of informal structure in the school group. In order to study the dynamic patterns of interpersonal preferences, the same series consisting of 3 sociometric questions was posed 8 times during the total testing period. Many changes were noted in the evaluational structuring of the class under study during the 18-month test period. The article analyzes the patterns of initial choices, the restructuring of the class, some internal changes within the sub-group structures, and some selected aspects of change in evaluational structuring.—(S. M. Amatora)

4656. SWEENEY, FRANCIS J. (Loyola U., Los Angeles, Calif.) Intelligence, vocational interests and reading speed of senior boys in Catholic high schools of Los Angeles. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 5, 159-165.—California Test of Mental Maturity and Kuder Preference Record (Vocational) results on 1033 senior boys in 21 Catholic high schools, and Minnesota Speed of Reading Test results on 899 of this group are analyzed. The median performance (IQ) was equal to the norm group on total mental factors, above the norm on language factors, and below the norm on non-language factors. The average vocational interest profile differed greatly from those of 3 normative groups. Interests appeared more closely related to temperamental, other ability, or personality factors rather than to intellectual factors.—(T. E. Newland)

4657. WHITLEY, HAROLD E. (Earlscourt Public Sch., Toronto, Can.) Mental health problems in the classroom. *Understanding the Child*, 1954, 23, 98-103.—Some mental health problems in the classroom are described. Differences between teachers' perceptions and perceptions by mental health workers of problems are discussed. Some suggestions for improving classroom practices for mental health are tendered.—(W. Coleman)

4658. ZUNINI, GIORGIO. (Cagliari U., Italy.) Sulle "attitudini" religiose di studenti universitari. (Religious "attitudes" of university students.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1954, 15, 205-249.—A modi-

fied Allport-Gillespie Questionnaire was administered to 104 Italian students (64, Pavia U.; 32 M, 12 F; 40, Catholic U. of Milan; 19 M, 21 F). The results are comparable with those obtained by Allport, Gillespie and Young at Harvard, and Radcliffe, especially with reference to the value of religion in the formulation of a philosophy of life. Other values such as humanity or social justice are also recognized by 32% of the sample. The author states that religious attitudes are a general characteristic in almost all humans. 17-item bibliography. French, English, and German summaries.—(A. Manoil)

(See also abstracts 3678, 3890)

Special Education

4659. CARR, JOSEPHINE. (Iowa School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs.) Audiology—as a service of a school for the deaf. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1954, 99, 345-350.—Clinical, research, teaching and counselling functions of the residential school audiologist, both in the school and in the neighboring community are described. "Audiology as a service of a school for the deaf has changed tremendously since the first audiometers were used by these schools some 25 years ago.... The school audiologist... with the equipment and the information available to him, makes possible today an emphasis on hearing, rather than on deafness, in the educational program in schools for the deaf." 19 references.—(T. E. Newland)

4660. de HAVAS, F. (Salmons Cross Sch., Reigate, Surrey, Eng.) Movement and rhythm in remedial education. *Ment. Hlth. Lond.*, 1954, 13, 51-58.—Motor defects and defects of the mind are closely correlated. The improvement of over-all intellectual functioning can best be achieved by working directly with the child's motor activity. A rationale for this view is presented, and practical exercises for improving movement and balance are described.—(G. E. Copple)

4661. HARRIS, NATHAN P. (Horace Mann Sch., Roxbury, Mass.) Some aspects of school placement of young deaf children. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1954, 99, 293-302.—"In general,... schools for the deaf can provide a much better program for young deaf and some hard of hearing children than the various auxiliary groups." There is a great need for a close planning relationship among doctors, social workers, audiologists and educators, after all the testing is done, in order to decide where the child should be placed. "Multiplicity of agencies... providing services for the acoustically handicapped child, is most confusing to the parents of these children."—(T. E. Newland)

4662. HATHAWAY, WINIFRED. Education and health of the partially seeing child. (3d ed.) New York: Columbia University Press (for the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc.), 1954. xiv, 227 p. \$3.75.—The major part of the book (see 22: 3181) deals with the historical background, organization and administration of special educational facilities, physical needs, educational procedures, community relationships, and a glance into the future. Helpful appendices include suggestions for the special teacher, for the screening process, for checking lighting facilities and equipment, for the regular classroom teacher who has a partially

sighted child in her room, and a glossary. The bibliography includes a listing of possible contributing agencies and names of sources of related information and materials.—(T. E. Newland)

4663. JACOB, WALTER. (Vineland Training Sch., N. J.) New hope for the retarded child. *Publ. Affairs Pamph.*, 1954, No. 210, 28 p.—In lay language, the "retarded" child (more often the trainable than the educable) is described, available services are described (relatively little on special education), and types of promotional activities in the interests of the "retarded" are suggested.—(T. E. Newland)

4664. SHEER, DANIEL E. (U. Houston, Tex.) Is there a common factor in learning for brain injured children? *Except. Child.*, 1954, 21, 10-12.—Lesions of the brain may affect behavior both through impaired structure (and directly involved behavior) and through (secondary) psychological reactions of the person to the fact of the lesions. "Emotional mobilization and attention have in common the same underlying physiological process which leads to better learning in the brain-injured child."—(T. E. Newland)

4665. STANLEY, JULIAN C. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Is the fast learner getting a fair deal in your school? *Wis. J. Educ.*, 1954, 36, 5-6.—Discusses identifying gifted children and improving their educational opportunities. "We cannot afford to neglect individualization of instruction for any of our school children, whatever their learning rate may be. Certainly, this includes the fast learner."—(H. J. Klausmeier)

4666. WÜRTH, TIAGO. Fürsorge-Erziehung für zurückgebliebene Kinder in Brasilien. (Custodial education for retarded children in Brazil.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopædagog.*, 1953-54, 1, 356-363.—The work of the last 30 years includes the founding of the Pestalozzi Institute in 1927. Newspapers helped in the difficult task of informing the public on problems of special education. The methods, financing and population selection of the Institute are discussed.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

(See also abstracts 4254, 4547, 4587)

Educational Guidance

4667. ABRAHAMSON, ARTHUR C. (U. British Columbia, Vancouver.) Counseling during a three-year period. *J. higher Educ.*, 1954, 25, 384-388; 400.—The work of the Student Counseling Center of the University of Washington during the period 1948-1951 is described on the basis of a review of a random sample of one fourth of the cases active at the Center during the period. The Center had on its staff counselors with professional training in education, vocational counseling, clinical psychology, and psychiatric social work.—(M. Murphy)

4668. BLAESER, WILLARD W. (U. Utah, Salt Lake City.) Organization and administration of student-personnel programs in college. *Rev. Educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 113-120.—A brief summary of the literature since 1941 on an area which does lend itself easily to experimental techniques. The material is presented under the headings of organization, evaluation, coordination of counseling, and needed

research. The major necessities are studies of the human processes and interrelationships determining the progress of student-personnel work. The bibliography contains 31 titles, most of them issued during 1951-53. —(W. W. Brickman)

4669. CAMP, N. HARRY, JR. (Bd Educ., Towson, Md.) Blind reaction to word labels: significant clues for the counselor. *Education*, 1954, 74, 475-482. —Under a number of points the author discusses clues which may prove significant to the counselor. These include (1) an analysis of characteristic aspects, (2) examples of evaluational labelling, (3) a case study illustrating the procedure, (4) how stuttering can be traced to labelling, (5) another case study, (6) verbal clues to evaluating the label, and (7) a summary of the study. —(S. M. Amatora)

4670. FROELICH, CLIFFORD P. (U. California, Berkeley.) Group guidance approaches in educational institutions. *Rev. Educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 147-155. —The writings on this theme are abundant, but additional research is necessary, especially along the lines of "discovering the relative effectiveness of group and individual procedures for accomplishing the objectives of guidance and personnel work." The article summarizes 48 studies, completed 1950-53, on the nature of group techniques, evaluation of the course in occupations, training for group procedures, group orientation to counseling, multiple counseling ("situations in which a counselor works simultaneously with several counselees"), group-guidance services in adult education, and residence and other student groups. —(W. W. Brickman)

4671. HASTINGS, J. THOMAS (U. Illinois, Urbana.), & McQUITTY, JOHN V. Use of tests in educational personnel programs. *Rev. Educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 166-171. —The trends in the literature of 1950-53 continue in the direction of earlier years: the search for factors explaining "the difference between predictions from intellectual aspects and later achievement"; studies of prediction of success in courses, curricula, or schools differentially; prediction with intelligence and other measures of aptitude; and the reduction of efforts to predict by projective techniques, often in group form, as well as of questionnaires to determine motivation and study habits. The 29 studies reviewed in this article are concerned with educational levels and areas, the use of tests in counseling, testing in student activities, prediction and study, localization of the prediction, and problem areas in research. —(W. W. Brickman)

4672. HUMPHREYS, J. ANTHONY, & TRAXLER, ARTHUR E. (Woodrow Wilson Junior Coll., Chicago, Ill.) Guidance services. Chicago, Ill.: Science Research Associates, Inc., 1954. xvii, 438 p. \$4.75. —The guidance point of view; sociological bases for guidance work; psychological bases of guidance services; guidance principles and aims; the history of guidance services; collecting and recording for guidance purposes; counseling and interviewing in guidance work; group techniques in the guidance program; the follow-up in guidance services; research and evaluation in guidance services; helping students solve educational problems; helping students make wise vocational choices; helping students find jobs; helping students solve personal problems; organization of guidance services; staffing the guidance services; and keynoting the future are discussed. —(G. C. Carter)

4673. LIFTON, WALTER M. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Group therapy in educational institutions. *Rev. Educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 156-165. —A review of 42 dissertations and other studies completed since 1945. The current status of group theory is "markedly primitive," and its future depends upon the clarification of the basic term, as well as upon an improved attitude toward research and improvements in research tools and methodology. The discussion deals with therapy and counseling, group therapy and group dynamics, problems of methodology and social climate, and group therapy's current status in educational institutions. —(W. W. Brickman)

4674. McDANIEL, HENRY B. (Stanford U., Calif.) Organization and administration of guidance in elementary and secondary schools. *Rev. Educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 109-112. —An analysis of 29 studies, dating from 1951 through 1953, which deal with statements of objectives and the relationship of guidance to the total school program, and with guidance practices and services in the elementary school and in the secondary school. There are but few research papers in this field, an especial need existing for comparisons of the effectiveness of various organizational structures in guidance. —(W. W. Brickman)

4675. MEENES, MAX. (Howard U., Washington, D. C.) *Studying and learning*. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1954. viii, 68 p. 95¢. —This is a general guide to help college students improve their study methods and habits. The techniques recommended for increasing study efficiency are explained against the background of learning theory research and practice. The student is encouraged to select from the techniques discussed those which help him solve his own study problems rather than to adopt them indiscriminately. Following an Introduction the material is covered in five sections: Study Motivation, Implementing Your Study Purpose, Learning Processes and Methods of Study, Retaining Your Learning, and The Value of Learning. —(J. C. Franklin)

4676. MORRIS, HAROLD H., JR. (Pennsylvania Hosp., Philadelphia.) Mental hygiene and the psychiatrist's role in a university. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1954, 38, 365-373. —A discussion of the psychiatrist's role in a university student health service. Morris dichotomizes this into: (1) working with individual students in much the same manner as would be characteristic of a general psychiatric practice, and (2) the maintenance and direction of a general mental health program for the guidance and counseling of students with maladjustments. Five types of individuals are seen as most likely to have emotional difficulties in the college environment: (1) those of low intelligence according to college standards; (2) those of very high intelligence; (3) the physically inferior; (4) poor socializers; and (5) the financially handicapped. —(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4677. RITTER, ROBERT L. (Marquette U., Milwaukee, Wis.) Effective counseling for engineering freshmen. *J. Engng. Educ.*, 1954, 44, 636-641. —Two studies, of 160 and 284 freshmen respectively, indicate that high school standing is not an effective indication of academic attainment. On the other hand, the American Council on Education Psychological Examination has a very high value in predicting grade point standing. It is felt that predetermination of a student's approximate scholastic

attainment before his participation in an educational program can be beneficial to advisor and student. Tables and graphs are presented, indicating those who should be immediately referred to the guidance center, borderline cases, and those who will need referral only because of the effect of outside influences. —(G. S. Speer)

4678. ROEBER, EDWARD C. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Selecting and using vocational and social information. *Rev. Educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 172-180.—A summary of 68 articles and books, published between 1948 and 1953, on the scope, purposes, and status of vocational and social information; the film, radio, printed page, filmstrip, and other media for presenting information; the inadequacy of existing materials; the use of vocational and social information; career conferences and other group procedures in which information is disseminated; and the use of information in counseling. On most of these topics there seems to be a paucity of research. —(W. W. Brickman)

4679. SNYDER, EDITH ROACH. (Webster Sch., Pontiac, Mich.) A community school looks at guidance. *Education*, 1954, 74, 483-487.—It was the spirit of cooperation in this community between parents and teachers that made possible a curriculum to better meet the needs of children. Team-work began even before kindergarten registration. A number of points discussed including adjustment to the school environment, parent-teacher conferences, and the evaluation of the program, show how the maximum growth and development of each individual child was made possible under this guidance program. —(S. M. Amatora)

4680. STALNAKER, JOHN M., & DYKMAN, ROSS A. Admission requirements 1955, of American medical colleges. Chicago: Association of American Medical Colleges, 1954. Ill., 195 p. \$2.00.—Designed as an information source for students and counselors, this volume presents data on requirements for admission to medical colleges in general, and for each of the 83 approved colleges. An introductory chapter presents a discussion of the nature of medical education, pre-medical requirements, and medical students. —(C. M. Louttit)

4681. WARBURTON, AMBER ARTHUR. Building for guidance of rural young people. *Education*, 1954, 74, 459-465.—Within the framework of basic features of a guidance program, school staff, the boys and girls, and the community together to provide services and contributions are essential for giving effective pupil guidance. The focus is on the best development of each boy and girl. The guidance program is a starting point for action. Points included are (1) development of local leadership, (2) collection of factual information, (3) organization to get the work done, (4) utilization of resources at hand, (5) systematic in-service teacher education, (6) continuous evaluation to stimulate progress, (7) democratic procedures in all facets of guidance work. —(S. M. Amatora)

(See also abstracts 3978, 4000, 4701)

Educational Measurement

4682. ANIKEEFF, ALEXIS M. (Oklahoma A & M Coll., Stillwater.) Index of collaboration for test

administrators. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 174-177.—An index of collaboration between testees based upon the incidence of the same errors is reported. "1. The index... was found reasonably effective in the identification of collaboration despite the inability of the administrator to detect its existence.... 2. The index was most effective in the identification of large scale one-way collaboration involving the copying of at least 16% of the answers from a single adjacent test-taker. 3. Two-way active collaboration was identified when only 10% of the answers were shared by two individuals. 4. Identification of collaboration was least effective when an individual copied answers from several other test-takers in a sporadic and unsystematic manner." —(P. Ash)

4683. ANIKEEFF, ALEXIS M. (Oklahoma A & M Coll., Stillwater.) Scholastic achievement of extension and regular college students. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 171-173.—In a course on personnel management, the learning achieved in a class of 39 day students was compared with that of a class of 39 evening students. Each class was given both a pre-test and an identical posttest for each of two units of the course content. The pretest means of the day students did not differ significantly from the posttest means of the evening students; and the posttest means of the evening students differed from a chance score by less than an amount significant at the 5 per cent level of confidence. "In view of the obtained results, a question was raised about the advisability of granting college credit for work performed in evening off-campus extension courses." —(P. Ash)

4684. COWNE, LESLIE. Reliability of the Crary American History Test, Form Bm, and correlation of scores with school marks. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1954, No. 63, 81-85.—The Crary Test, which covers the area typical of a current course in American History in the usual high school, compares favorably with other widely-used American History tests, and is therefore suitable for use with independent school groups. —(G. E. Bird)

4685. EHLERS, G., & VALENTINER, B. Begutachtung der Schulanfaenger. (Evaluation of school beginners.) In *Institut für Jugendkunde, Bremen, Wege zur Entfaltung der jugendlichen Persönlichkeit*, n.d., 24, 35-45.—Psychologist, teacher, and physician work together in the evaluation of the child's learning capacity and his readiness for school. Testing is carried out in groups of 4 children as well as individually. Subsequent interviews with the parents round out the diagnostic picture. Performance tests are considered to be of greatest diagnostic and prognostic value. The report to the school contains not only a picture of the total personality, but points up specific characteristics which may have particular bearing on the child's school achievement. Recommendations to the parents are also given. —(E. Schwerin)

4686. ERON, LEONARD D. (Yale U., Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn.) Use of the Rorschach method in medical student selection. *J. med. Educ.*, 1954, 29(5), 35-39.—Individual Rorschach tests were administered to 35 medical students and 35 divinity students. Only two significant differences were found between the groups on individual scores, far fewer than would be expected by chance. Judges were able to do better than chance on separating the two groups, but reported that they did so on the basis

of content and interest pattern, primarily. Judges were unable to differentiate protocols of superior medical students from poor students. It is concluded that the use of the Rorschach as a selection device for medical students is not justified.—(S. Counts)

4687. FROEHLICH, CLIFFORD P. (U. California, Berkeley.) Does test taking change self ratings? *Calif. J. educ. Reg.*, 1954, 5, 166-169; 175.—50 adult evening school students were asked to rate themselves on 17 abilities, interests, and personality characteristics before and after taking tests purporting to measure such attributes, without discussion of the post-rating test results. While there was "a marked stability" in the two sets of ratings, changes tended toward greater agreement after test taking than before.—(T. E. Newland)

4688. HAMMER, EMANUEL F. (New York Psychiatric Institute.) Post-hypnotic suggestion and test performance. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1954, 2, 178-185.—"The purpose of this investigation was to determine whether or not post-hypnotic suggestion can improve some aspects of hypnotizable students' application and efficiency as applied to a number of selected performances, connected directly or indirectly to schoolwork." Suggestions given were related to increased ease, confidence, motivation, and ability. The same subjects were used under both the normal and post-hypnotic condition in a counterbalanced design. Results indicate that most test scores are significantly improved by such suggestions. Some theoretical discussion of the results is presented. 27 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

4689. JACOBS, ROBERT. Testing and guidance in the public schools of Ethiopia. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1954, No. 63, 93-96.—Public education in Ethiopia is dedicated to unifying the country and introducing modern ways of living. As yet, individual guidance cannot be found in the system. However, the need for testing and measurement and the development of an Ethiopian intelligence test is recognized—a test based on objective information. Ethiopia realizes the importance of education and is making such rapid strides it is predicted that educators in the future may go to Ethiopia to learn rather than teach.—(G. E. Bird)

4690. LAFITTE, PAUL. (U. Melbourne, Australia.) Melbourne Test 90. *Aust. J. Psychol. Monogr. Suppl.*, 1954, No. 1, 107 p.—Melbourne Test 90 is an examination paper with two questions and no time limit. Data regarding the test situations are complex enough "to support a sustained argument but they are not specialized in the sense that any candidate's knowledge of university or school subjects would give him a particular advantage." The author discusses the construction and validation of the test, administration, and the interpretation of scores. He also presents an analysis of records and a routine for analysis. The conclusion is drawn that "the work sample test is apparently sound both as a predictive instrument and as a means of exploration."—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

4691. MacPHAIL, ANDREW H. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) Interest patterns for certain degree groups on the Lee-Thorpe Occupational Interest Inventory. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 164-166.—Means, standard deviations, and the percentiles corresponding to the mean scores, are given for the ten scales of the L-T Inventory, for Arts students

(N=2380), Chemists (N=170), and Engineers (N= 578). The differences between the mean scores for the Arts group differ, on every scale, from the means for the Engineer group by an amount significant at the one per cent level; the mean scores for the Arts group differ from those for the Chemist group on seven scales; the mean scores for the Chemists differ from the means for the Engineers on five scales, at the same level of confidence.—(P. Ash)

4692. MALONE, SARAH. Testing in the elementary school. *Education*, 1954, 74, 471-474.—For a number of years Long Beach carried out the practice of carrying on a survey testing program including a building test program. Detailed information on both testing programs is given. Several illustrations are included. The results of the program are given together with interpretation and use of test results.—(S. M. Amatora)

4693. NATIONAL LEAGUE OF NURSING, NEW YORK. Detailed report on factor analysis studies on the NLN Graduate Nurse Qualifying Examination. *Nurs. Res.*, 1954, 3, 23-25.—Thurstone's method of factor analysis was used to ascertain an index of the extent to which tests in a group are measuring the different skills and abilities. Tests included ACE psychological examination, cooperative English test C2 (higher level) and six clinical tests in nursing. Rotated factorial matrix correlations between primary factors, and the factor structure matrix are given. Discussion includes an interpretation of the factors, relationships between the factors, a summary of results, and conclusions to be drawn from the studies.—(S. M. Amatora)

4694. RAGEH, E. (Interview and psychological testing in the selection of University students.) *Egypt. Yearb. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 81-96.—Present research evidence seems to indicate that intelligence and subject matter tests are of better predictive value, than personality tests in general, in the success of college students. Final judgement is suspended as the evidence we have may be due to the experimental methods which were used. In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)

4695. SPAULDING, GERALDINE, et al. Summary of test results. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1954, No. 63, 1-70.—Results for the spring of 1954 testing program at the secondary level agree closely with previous findings. Some slight decline was observed in Spanish, but in English which involves larger numbers of pupils, the variation is only a fraction of the earlier scaled score. Medians for independent schools continue to be above those of public schools. This may be due, to an extent, to the selective nature of independent school pupils.—(G. E. Bird)

4696. TOWNSEND, AGATHA. The Stanford Achievement Test—results of two forms of the revised edition administered five months apart. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1954, No. 63, 59-67.—Independent school norms indicate a rise of more than one year in the public school grade ratings in the five months between the programs. Small groups tend to vary somewhat from the pattern of gain tabulated. In individual classes, therefore, gains on the achievement tests should be interpreted in the light of ability observed in instruction. In general, results confirm the impression that the Revised Stanford Achievement Test is a useful measuring instrument in independent schools.—(G. E. Bird)

4697. TRAXLER, ARTHUR E. The status of statewide testing programs. *Ed. Rec. Bull.*, 1954, No. 63, 86-92. —State testing programs are making valuable contributions to measurement and guidance in numerous schools. Greater emphasis, however, is needed on testing at lower grade levels for purposes of instruction and guidance; greater participation of small rural schools; more systematic administration for better statewide norms; more use of central scoring service, and more help for the schools in the effective use of test results. —(G. E. Bird)

4698. TRAXLER, ARTHUR E., & SPAULDING, GERALDINE. Sex differences in achievement of independent school pupils as measured by Stanford Achievement Test, Form K. *Ed. Rec. Bull.*, 1954, No. 63, 69-80. —In the Stanford Test, girls are about two months ahead of the boys, although boys lead the girls by about three months in grades 5 and 7. Comparison between groups of about 200 girls and the same number of boys in each of grades 5, 6 and 7 indicates that if separate norms are prepared for girls and boys these norms should be used in a supplementary way. Dependence should be placed upon achievement norms for the total group of independent school pupils at each grade level. —(G. E. Bird)

4699. ZVONAREVIĆ, M. (Psihologiski institut, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.) Kad je dijete sposobno za upis u osnovnu školu. (When is a child capable to enter elementary school.) *Pedagoški rad*, 1953, 8, 112-119. —Supposing that not only the "chronological age but also the "mental age" has to be reached and considered when we wish to determine the right time for a child to enter the elementary school, the author speaks in favour of fixing the relation between the two ages more carefully, i.e., fixing the methods and means of how to determine the grade of mental capacities development. In case there is any doubt about the child's mental development the impasse method would be thus corrected by psychological scientific experiments. —(B. Petz)

(See also abstracts 4034, 4738)

Education Staff Personnel

4700. AMATORA, MARY. (St. Francis Coll., Ft. Wayne, Ind.) Guiding the child's personality potential to fruitful fulfillment. *Education*, 1953, 74, 156-163. —Personality potential is practically unlimited, but the fruitful fulfillment thereof may depend considerably on the environmental influence. The place of the teacher in influencing the child is discussed with attention to his personality, his study of the children, and his use of expert advice. —(S. M. Amatora)

4701. ARBUCKLE, DUGALD S. (Boston U., Mass.) The classroom teacher's role in guidance. *Rev. Educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 181-189. —As in other branches of the field of guidance and counseling, there is a dearth of basic research studies on the role of the classroom teacher in guidance. Although much of the recent literature on this question is opinion, it cannot be overlooked as being of little value, since it is often founded on "a hard core of solid, although admittedly disorganized, evidence." One of the leading facts to emerge from these writings is that "the teacher can function as a guidance worker, is in many schools functioning as a guidance worker, and, to be completely effective, must function as a guidance

worker," not only in the elementary but also in the high school. The article reviews 53 publications, which have appeared between 1950 and 1953. —(W. W. Brickman)

4702. BERMAN, LEO. (Beth Israel Hosp., Boston, Mass.) The mental health of the educator. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1954, 38, 422-429. —A description and discussion of a project "to improve the functioning level of the educator at his work through increasing his understanding of himself, his students, and his colleagues." Utilizing a group-psychotherapeutic method with case study and some didactic presentations over a 12 to 15 week period some of the problems creating problems for the educators involved were exposed. Correction of both the emotional problems demonstrated within the group and relating of those to the daily work problem of the individual was the goal. Such a procedure seems to offer some help in at least producing increased self-understanding by the educator of his behavior in his teaching role. —(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4703. BROCK, EUGENE H. (Texas A. & M., College Station.) Rating teaching personnel for advancement purposes. *J. Engng Educ.*, 1954, 44, 593-599. —Although it is certainly desirable that advancement in rank and salary of teaching personnel be based on progressive evaluation, the "individualism" characteristic of the teaching profession does not lend itself to close grading. A number of factors which are significant in evaluation are discussed. A weighted performance rating scale is suggested, and its application is described. —(G. S. Speer)

4704. BULLINGTON, RICHARD E. (Williams AF Base, Ariz.) The new instructor and the setting for learning. *USAF ATC Instructors J.*, 1954, 5, 127-130. —The AF instructor is offered a 17-item self-evaluation form dealing with recommended attitudes and practices. Emphasis is placed on need for understanding students as well as subject matter. —(R. Tyson)

4705. BURNETT, COLLINS W. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Selection and training of school and college personnel workers. *Rev. Educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 121-133. —Very little fundamental research has been reported in this field in recent years, owing to its relative recency, the need for the clarification and standardization of the nomenclature, the need for the careful definition of the work of the "counselor," and the need for making clear the role of the student-personnel worker. A good part of the literature reviewed in this article is acknowledged to be derived opinions of individuals and from presentation of programs. The conclusions of 39 references, dated 1950-53, are summarized under kinds and criteria of selection, professional training and certification, programs of professional education and inservice education, and major areas of needed research. —(W. W. Brickman)

4706. HOEHN, ARTHUR J. (Human Resources Res. Center, Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Ill.) A study of social status differentiation in the classroom behavior of nineteen third grade teachers. *J. Soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 39, 269-292. —"The specific hypotheses tested were that teachers (1) tend to have more classroom contacts, (2) tend toward less conflict, (3) tend more toward 'highly integrative' behavior, and (4) tend to conform more closely to the principles of mental hygiene, with high with low status pupils." Results indicate "that both the quan-

tity and quality of the teacher behavior a child receives are partially dependent on his level of achievement. Low achievers tend to receive more contacts than high achievers, while high achievers generally receive a better quality of treatment. Since in most classrooms, pupil status and pupil achievement are positively correlated, the found tendency of teachers to favor high status over low status pupils may be simply incidental to their partiality to pupils of relatively high achievement."—(J. C. Franklin)

4707. O'MEARA, J. J. A comparative study of the role of motives and personality factors in the choice of a profession, with particular reference to the teaching profession. *J. nat. Inst. personn. Res.*, Johannesburg, 1953, 5, 65-70.

4708. RYANS, DAVID G. (U. California, Los Angeles.) The investigation of teacher characteristics. *Educ. Rec.*, 1953, 34, 371-396.—"Since September 1948 the staff of the Teacher Characteristics Study, a project sponsored by the American Council on Education, has been engaged in a number of related researches aimed at a better understanding of the nature and organization of the personal and social characteristics of teachers." Illustrations are given of researches undertaken and the kinds of information accumulated that may bear relationship to teacher behavior. These researches are contributing instruments for the measurement of teacher behavior and characteristics and techniques for the analysis of such data. The question of what an effective teacher is like has not yet been resolved, but research in this area is producing data for which future studies may produce a more definitive answer.—(M. Burack)

4709. TYLER, FRED T. The prediction of student-teaching success from personality inventories. *Univ. Calif. Pubns Educ.*, 1954, 11, 233-314.—3 personality inventories, the MMPI, the Heston Personal Adjustment Inventory, and the Johnson Temperament Analysis, were administered to 189 students in the junior year of their teacher preparation. From these tests 8 were selected for intensive statistical study employing a variety of multivariate analysis techniques to discover whether there were possibilities of predicting rated success of student teachers from measures of personality adjustment. The results of the study are presented and analyzed. 70-item bibliography.—(A. S. Artley)

4710. WATTERS, WILLIAM A. (Chicago (Ill.) Public Schs.) Annotated bibliography of publications related to teacher evaluation. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 22, 351-367.—The author presents a 99-item annotated bibliography of publications related to teacher evaluation, covering the period from May 1949 through March 1953.—(E. F. Gardner)

(See also abstract 4338)

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

4711. ANTONETTI, R., CASARI, R., DIVOL, TH., OURLIN, A., & RAPINAT, J. Étude du travail: le plâtrier. (Job-analysis: the plasterer.) *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1953, 2(4), 19-25.—The task of the plasterer and the main operations involved in this trade are evaluated objectively. The main factors for success in this trade have been identified and their exact significance analyzed.—(G. Lavoie)

4712. ARBOUS, A. G., & SICHEL, H. S. New techniques for the analysis of absenteeism data. *Biometrika*, 1954, 41, 77-90.—A model for absence-proneness is developed, and the practical use to which the concept of proneness can be put is illustrated.—(G. C. Carter)

4713. BERKOWITZ, NORMAN. (Michigan State Civil Service Commission, Lansing.) Michigan's test record system. *Publ. Personnel Rev.*, 1954, 15, 186-187.—A review of the advantages gained through revising the civil service technical record system.—(A. J. Spector)

4714. BERLIOZ, L. Étude de la réussite en F.P.A. normale des Stagiaires Nord-Africains. (A study of the success in an F.P.A. training school of North African students.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1954, 3(2), 43-49.—An important problem in vocational guidance of trainees of North African origin is to determine if their progress in instruction differs significantly from that of the native metropolitan French trainee. The metropolitan French trainee requires much less time for vocational instruction to prepare him for specialized employment. The author argues, though, that vocational success following completion of training for the two groups is comparable, and statistical analysis of job success, vocational examinations, and psychometric evaluation for the two groups at completion of training indicates that no significant difference is present with respect to those characteristics which produce vocational success.—(R. L. Gossette)

4715. BLANSFIELD, MICHAEL G. (Norton Air Base, San Bernardino, Calif.) Role-playing as a method in executive development. *J. personn. Adm. Industr. Relat.*, 1954, 1, 131-135.—The effects of role-playing include behavioral changes, imparting of knowledge, gaining of insight, and learning of problem-solving techniques. The group should consist of 8 to 12 individuals of the same employment level plus a trained discussion leader. The problem selected should be a common one, real and solvable. All necessary facts should be mentioned. Roles may be reversed for learning experiences. Role players should comment on their own performance. Discussion should follow.—(H. Silverman)

4716. BRAY, DOUGLAS W. Issues in the study of talent. New York: King's Crown Press, Columbia University, 1954. xi, 65 p. \$2.00.—This monograph constitutes one of the series in research projects on conservation of human resources in the Graduate School of Business at Columbia University. As the director of these projects, Eli Ginzberg, expressed "primary emphasis should be placed upon the development of a theoretical framework that will provide guideposts for future work.... This monograph... is focused on clearing the ground for the development of a general framework." The five chapters deal with the problem of talent, the hereditary potential in general intelligence, the nature of human abilities, motivation and work performance, and a design for the study of talent and superior performance.—(M. J. Stanford)

4717. CASTLE, P. F. C. (Comp.) Occupational Psychology: index, 1938-1953. *Occup. Psychol.*, 1954, 28, 164-175.—This is an index to all major articles published in *Occupational Psychology* since the journal acquired its present title.—(G. S. Speer)

4718. DAILEY, JOHN T. (Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, D. C.) A plan for integrated programs of personnel research and development. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1954, 9, 629-631.—Describes the administrative organization of the program of personnel research as established in the Navy.—(C. M. Louitt)

4719. DASTUR, H. P. (Tata Industries, Ltd., Bombay, India.) Education and industrial employment. *J. voc. educ. Guidance, Bombay*, 1954, 1(3), 23-27.—Modern education neglects the training of the moral faculty. Policy makers in all types of situations must learn to recognize and respect basic human needs; they can only do so if their moral faculty is well developed. The author illustrates this general thesis by a description of preferred personnel practices in industry (courteous reception of the applicant, fitting the right man to the right job, proper introduction of the new employee to the plant and to the job, proper training, etc.).—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

4720. de FRANÇA JÚNIOR, ALFREDO. Chefia; considerações gerais, conceituação, qualidades e responsabilidades do chefe, seleção e missão (dóres, métodos e maneiras de dirigir) dos chefes, conclusões. (Management; general considerations, definition, characteristics and responsibilities of managers, management duties, and methods, conclusions.) *Arch. bras. Psicotécnicas*, 1952, 4(4), 89-96.—A discussion of the literature on the above topics was presented as a paper for the course of Industrial Psychology at the I.S.O.P.—(E. C. Florence)

4721. DeGAUGH, ROY A., & KNOELL, DOROTHY, M. (Randolph AFB, Tex.) Attitudes relevant to bomber crew performance in combat. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-18, iv, 34 p.—Eight attitude scales were developed and used to measure the relationships between attitudes of B-57 bomber crews and their combat performance based upon superiors' ratings. The mean attitude scores for the entire crew were correlated with superiors' ratings of the crews. Factor analysis of the intercorrelations revealed three factors. A factor named "pride in group work" had the highest correlation with combat performance (superiors' ratings). A "job satisfaction" factor had a moderate correlation, and a "liking for adventure" factor showed no relationship to the criterion.—(W. F. Grether)

4722. DOMBROWSKY, HANS. Voraussetzungen und Wege zur Persönlichkeitsentwicklung gewerblicher Lehrlinge. (Prerequisites and ways toward personality development of vocational trainees.) In Institut für Jugendkunde, Bremen, *Wege zur Entfaltung der jugendlichen Persönlichkeit*, n.d., 42, 12-26.—Individual differences and personal needs should be considered in the selection and training of trade apprentices. Physical fitness, emotional stability, intelligence, should meet certain minimum requirements to be ascertained by psychological testing. A balanced vocational program including practical and theoretical courses is recommended. To ensure the success of such a program, the instructors should also meet high academic and personal standards. An instructor can meet many emotional needs by a close and accepting relationship with the trainee.—(E. Schwerin)

4723. FOORD, N. A. The E.S. & A. Bank's counseling scheme. *Personnel Practice Bull.*, 1954, 10(2), 22-28.—The duties, procedures, and problems of a counselor (liaison officer) for a chain of banks are discussed.—(J. L. Walker)

4724. GOGUELIN, P. (Factors capable of increasing productivity in a firm.) *Egypt. Yearb. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 265-276.—A difference between productivity and production is made. The human factors and considerations of the worker's security, interest and opportunity for promotion are more important than vocational testing and counseling. In Arabic.—(L. H. Melikian)

4725. GREAT BRITAIN. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. First report of the Joint Committee on Human Relations in Industry, March 1953 to March 1954. London, Eng.: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1954. iv, 16 p. 1 s. (Available from British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.)—Five areas in which research projects have been approved are described: I. Factors influencing the effectiveness of incentive payment schemes; II. Characteristics of management organization influencing productivity; III. Factors facilitating and restricting the introduction of new production techniques and methods; IV. Industrial education, training, and promotion; and V. Problems of the effective employment of special groups.—(P. Ash)

4726. HALPIN, ANDREW W. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Studies in aircrash composition. III: The combat leader behavior of B-57 aircraft commanders. *USAF. HFORL Memo.*, 1953, No. TN-54-7, viii, 24 p.—This study of 89 B-57 aircraft commanders, flying combat missions over Korea, deals with the relationship between 2 dimensions of the aircraft commander's leader behavior and evaluations of his performance made (1) by his administrative superiors, and (2) by the members of his own crew. The superiors tend to rate favorably those aircraft commanders who are characterized by high Initiating Structure scores. The crew members tend to rate favorably those aircraft commanders who are characterized by high Consideration scores. Furthermore, the aircraft commanders whom the crew members describe as most considerate are those whom they rate highest on Friendship and Cooperation, and whom they clearly prefer (Satisfaction Index) as their aircraft commanders.

4727. GUILFORD, J. P.; CHRISTENSEN, PAUL R.; BOND, NICHOLAS A., JR., & SUTTON, MARCELLA A. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) A factor analysis study of human interests. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 68(4), no. 375, 38 p.—Through the use of factor analysis have sought to gain further knowledge of the dimensions of basic human interest. To accomplish this 33 primary hypotheses and 100 subsidiary hypotheses were established. From these, the factor analysis interest inventory of 1000 items was developed and then administered to four groups of Air Force personnel consisting of a total of 600 airmen, 276 officer candidates, 257 AFROTC and 187 air cadets. Six factors were found to be unique to airmen, five were unique to the officers group which consisted of the Officer Candidate, AFROTC and Air Cadets combined; and 17 of the factors were found to be shared by both officers and airmen.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4728. HERON, ALASTAIR. (Maudsley Hosp., London, S. E. 5, Eng.) The objective assessment of personality among factory workers. *J. soc. Psychol.*,

1954, 39, 161-185.—"This paper reports an objective study of personality in a group of male unskilled factory workers whose ages ranged from 22 to 64 years. Twenty-two cognitive and oractic tests were administered individually under carefully prepared and standardized conditions as part of a larger project. A factor analysis of the matrix of intercorrelations was carried out and four factors extracted which accounted for 30% of the variance. After five orthogonal rotations three of these factors were readily identified. Attention is directed to the problem of constancy in oractic tests, and suggestions are made in the light of fresh data in this paper." 44 references.—(J. C. Franklin)

4729. HOLLANDER, E. P. (Carnegie Inst. Technol., Pittsburgh, Pa.) Buddy ratings: military research and industrial implications. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 385-393.—Particularly within the Armed Forces, the technique of "buddy ratings" has been widely used, and evidence in support of its validity and reliability have been reported. The author presents an overview of the accumulated evidence with the intent of highlighting the possible utility of this technique within industrial settings. The "buddy rating" technique appears to have utility for measuring group cohesiveness, leadership, and other factors of value for administrative decisions effecting personnel promotion. The author concludes that "the combined judgment of a group bear latent information of appreciable worth to the personnel technician and administrator."—(A. S. Thompson)

4730. HOLLANDER, E. P. (Carnegie Inst. Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.) Authoritarianism and leadership choice in a military setting. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 365-370.—"A study was undertaken to determine the relationship between F-scale scores and leadership status among officer indoctrinators. The major hypothesis was that there would be a significant positive relationship between scores on a measure of authoritarianism and leadership acceptance by peers in a military setting.... Correlational and chi-square analysis tested the hypothesis and indicated a significant negative relationship between authoritarianism and leadership." 22 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

4731. HOPKINS, JOHN W., JR. (Command & General Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.) The development of esprit. *Milit. Rev., Ft. Leavenworth*, 1954, 34(6), 46-49.—"The employment of praise and rebukes, the degree of decentralization to be accomplished, the maintenance of standards, the accomplishment of supervision, and the counseling and guidance of subordinates are fundamentals of leadership. It is easy to overlook them, but, when a commander overlooks these fundamentals, he does so at the sacrifice of his command's esprit."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4732. JENNINGS, EUGENE EMERSON. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Basic forces in participatory training. *J. personn. adm. industr. Relat.*, 1954, 1, 159-166.—Discussion is more effective in training than lecture. The training problem discussed should be a relevant one. Participation increases as differences in opinion arise, as the group becomes cohesive and as interest and enthusiasm rise. Participation is greater in small groups, where there is an opportunity for expression and where the environment is more cooperative than competitive. 21 references.—(H. Silverman)

4733. LIDDELL, F. D. K. The measurement of daily variations in absence. *Appl. Statist.*, 1954, 3, 104-111.—An index for measuring the tendency of workers to be absent on one day of the week rather than another and the statistical reliability of this index are described.—(G. C. Carter)

4734. OTIS, JAY L., & LEUKART, RICHARD H. Job evaluation; a basis for sound wage administration. (2nd ed.) New York: Prentice-Hall, 1954, xii, 532 p. \$6.50.—The first edition's plan (see 22: 2785) is retained, as well as stress on both principles and practice. Case material has been added. Focus is on evaluation, with only the most relevant aspects of other personnel functions included. Various methods are reviewed, followed by discussion of job analysis, actual evaluation, the pay system, and problems of administration. 7-page bibliography.—(R. Tyson)

4735. PECK, ROBERT F. (Worthington Associates, Chicago, Ill.), & THOMPSON, JOHN M. Use of individual assessments in a management development program: a case study. *J. Personn. Adm. industr. Relat.*, 1954, 1, 79-98.—Executives of a soft drink beverage company took the Worthington Personal History test during the first stage of an analysis of the firm's top management. The test was interpreted "blind" for 17 positions by 3 analysts. Estimated judgment reliability was .92 for the joint assessment. The consulting analysts used techniques from individual and social psychology, cultural anthropology, sociology, and personal counseling to complete their survey. Follow-up after one year showed how the firm utilized the findings in a practical manner for improving communications, leadership training, and employee assignment and advancement.—(H. Silverman)

4736. ROHLES, FREDERICK H., JR. Survey of human adjustment problems in the northern latitudes; critical factors underlying the decision to extend or not extend the Alaskan duty tour. *USAF, Arctic aero. med. Lab.*, 1953, Proj. No. 22-1301-0003, (Rep. No. 1, Ser. 2), 47 p.—773 airmen who had been on duty in the Alaskan Air Command for at least 16 months were interviewed to determine why they either desired to extend their Alaskan duty tour for one year or return to the Zone of the Interior after the prescribed 2-year tour. The airman who elects to extend his duty tour is a desirable individual with high morale and job effectiveness. This is evidenced by the fact that he is happy in his job, he is married, and his family is pleased with Alaska, he is older and more mature, better able to adjust to his Alaskan environment than the average airman, and he is more than likely a non-commissioned officer of the upper 3 grades.

4737. SELIGSON, HARRY. (U. Denver, Colo.) Judicial review of the group oral interview. *Publ. Personnel Rev.*, 1954, 15, 176-183.—Civil Service laws usually require the Commissioner to use selection procedures which are competitive and objective. The legality of the group oral interview has been questioned on the basis of its failure to meet these requirements. Pertinent court cases are reviewed and the author concludes that state courts are coming to recognize the importance of subjective evaluations, but they will still prefer to have the examiners keep some records of their observations for review purposes.—(A. J. Spector)

4738. SUCI, G. J. & VALLANCE, T. R. An analysis of peer ratings: II. Their validity as predictors

of military aptitude and other measures in the Naval Officer Candidate School. *U. S. Bur. Nav. Personnel, Tech. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-10, iv, 8 p.—To determine the usefulness of peer ratings as preliminary measures, three forms requiring judgments on "promise as future officers," "outstandingness as OCS student," and "aptitude," were studied with reference to the criterion of mid-term military aptitude grades. The three forms were significantly related to the criterion and all were viewed as adequate. Among other implications it is concluded that such ratings are reliable "guides in arriving at military grades."—(R. Tyson)

4739. TANNER, J. M. Physique and choice of career. *Eugen. Rev.*, 1954, 46, 149-157.—Evidence from several different studies is presented to show that persons are attracted to different careers according to their physiques. Some 287 officer cadets, 171 Oxford University students, and 162 medical students were somatotyped according to Sheldon's classifications. Significant differences were found, the cadets being more mesomorphic and lower in endomorphy and ectomorphy, with the medical students lying between the other two groups in mesomorphy, and being lowest in endomorphy. These findings appear to lend support to earlier stated relations between physique and temperament, and they throw light on how the science of human biology can throw light on ourselves in relation to our culture.—(G. C. Schwesinger)

4740. VAN KREVELEN, D. ARN. Over de psychologie van het antechamberen. (The psychology of antechambering.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 193-207.—The experience of antechambering as a special form of waiting is analysed. The hierarchical aspect of the situation is stressed: the superior is justified to let his inferiors wait for him, but this is a compensation for his own inferiority feelings and as such a sign of his own weakness.—(R. H. Houwink)

4741. WALLENSTEIN, L. B. Sociology as an area of industrial relations research. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1954, 39, 22-23.—A knowledge of human relationships is necessary to formulate a workable program for the improvement of human efficiency. The author discusses four areas in industrial relations research which are principally sociological in nature: (1) worker adjustment; (2) employee services; (3) industrial unrest; (4) special groups in industry.—(S. M. Amatora)

(See also abstracts 3769, 3876, 4229, 4605, 4849)

Selection & Placement

4742. ASH, PHILIP. (Inland Steel Company, East Chicago, Ind.) Reliability and validity of the Kopas Personnel Test Battery. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 155-156.—"For a sample of 88 plant protection officers, the seven tests in the battery were uncorrelated with one another, and correlations with Supervisory Ratings were negligible. The multiple correlation was .348. In two independent samples, the internal consistency reliabilities of the six non-performance tests... ranged from .58 to .93. In another sample, test-retest reliabilities ranged from .40 to .87."—(P. Ash)

4743. BERLIOZ, L., & PETIT, R. Tests manipulatifs de visée et sélection F.P.A. bâtiment. (Manipulation tests of aiming and F.P.A. construction

selection.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1953, 2(4), 43-54.—A description is given of the construction, analysis and validation of manipulation tests of aiming for the selection of candidates for training in construction (F.P.A. Construction). A factorial analysis was made with Burt's technique.—(G. Lavoie)

4744. BERTHOLOM, A., & MARQUANT, R. Épreuves de familiarité technique. (A test of the familiarity technique.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1954, 3(2), 35-41.—The authors feel that an important factor in successful prediction is largely ignored or but scarcely recognized; viz., the familiarity of the prospective employee with the tools, instruments, machines, etc., with which he must work. This factor is briefly discussed with reference to particular vocations, e. g., carpentry, in an attempt to provide operational definitions for which appropriate measurement scales may be constructed.—(R. L. Gossette)

4745. BUTLER, W. P. Recruitment and selection procedures in Australian industry. *Personnel Practice Bull.*, 1954, 10(2), 34-41.—A survey of 156 Australian factories revealed that "... most of the recruitment and selection techniques available are in use to a limited extent in Australia today...."—(J. L. Walker)

4746. CAINE, M. B. Induction and training procedures in Australian industry. *Personnel Pract. Bull.*, 1954, 10(4), 38-42.—A survey of 156 factories covering 26 different industries reveals that one-third use standardized induction procedures and two-thirds casual induction procedures. Less than a third have any planned or systematic job training.—(J. L. Walker)

4747. CARDINET, JEAN. Le classement optimum du contingent entre les divers emplois militaires. (Optimum classification of recruits in army posts.) *Egypt. Yearb. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 121-132.—Optimum classification can be achieved by the use of well organized scientific methods. These methods involve testing, record keeping and follow up studies to determine the predictive value of tests as well as their validity. The use of punch cards, sorting machines and other mechanical aids is emphasized.—(L. H. Melikian)

4748. COZAN, LEE W. (Personnel Research Publishers, Washington, D. C.) Ratings of specific aspects of job performance versus over-all ratings. *J. personnn. Adm. Industr. Relat.*, 1954, 1, 105-109.—For purposes of merit ratings, can more reliable information be obtained from summated ratings designed to measure activity in specific aspects of a job or from a single scale showing over-all performance? Forty cafeteria counter employees were rated by two immediate supervisors, utilizing both methods. It is "concluded that there is no significant difference in the reliability of the two methods." Types of errors made in employee ratings are leniency errors, error of central tendency, severity error and halo effect error.—(H. Silverman)

4749. DAITZ, BERNARD D. Evaluation des capacités physiques nécessaires à l'exercice du travail. (Evaluation of the necessary physical capacities for the performance of work.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1953, 2(2-3), 71-77.—Tests and indices of physical capacity gathered from the ob-

servation of the patient's reactions and concrete activities during a certain period are examined and evaluated. —(G. Lavoie)

4750. DUCEY, WALTER J., MAHOOD, LELAND H., & NOTY, CHARLES. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Non-directive counseling in industry. *J. personn. Adm. industr.* Relat., 1954, 1, 119-123. —Non-directive counseling involves acceptance, understanding, respect and sensitivity. Tension is released and insight increased. Western Electric is probably the only company where counseling is based completely on the non-directive method. This kind of counseling is found only in the course work of two or three universities and is not taught in the usual psychology curriculum. A partial solution to the lack of trained counselors is short, intensive training periods, review discussions, and seminars such as those held at the University of Chicago recently for personnel workers. —(H. Silverman)

4751. GEORGE, CLAUDE S., JR. (U. Texas, Austin), & REED, W. ROLAND. Management's responsibility to the worker. *J. personn. Adm. industr.* Relat., 1954, 1, 136-147. —It is management's responsibility to conduct a dignified employment interview, to place workers according to their abilities and interests, to orient workers, and to provide suitable and safe working conditions. Leadership, training, adequate communications, harmonious relationships, fair wages, continuity of income, opportunities for advancement and for participation are also part of management's responsibilities. —(H. Silverman)

4752. HOLMEN, MILTON G. (AFF Human Research Unit No. 2, Fort Ord, Calif.) The specialization level scale for the Strong Vocational Interest Blank. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 159-163. —On a specialization scale developed for the VIB to separate medical specialists from physicians-in-general, mean scores were obtained for ten occupational groups in three non-medical areas and four medical specialties. Within each area, the occupational groups ranked in the same order by specialization level mean scores as by mean educational level of their members. Research with chemists indicated that those with the Ph.D. degree could be separated by this scale from those with less specialized training. The scale did not, however, differentiate students qualifying for the M.B.A. from those who entered this training but did not complete it. —(P. Ash)

4753. JENSEN, MILTON B. (VA Hosp., Salisbury, N. C.), & SCHMID, JOHN. An analysis of some clinical judgments on male basic airmen who failed the group psychological tests. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1954, 10, 325-332. —The authors were interested in evaluating the bases for their recommendations regarding retention in or discharge from the Air Force for 660 males who had failed two group classification tests. The table of inter-correlations of eight objective measures, eight subjective ratings made with knowledge of the objective measures, and the final recommendation is presented. Factor analysis of the subjective ratings suggested that the final recommendation was favorable if motivation for and adjustment to the AF were adequate, if S rebelled actively rather than passively against family and social pressures towards continuing conventional schooling, and, possibly, if the present emotional adjustment were adequate. —(L. B. Heathers)

4754. LEPLAT, J. Etude expérimentale du travail. (The experimental study of work.) *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1953, 2(4), 31-35. —An experimental study is made of the lathe-operator test. The first part is a study of behaviour during the administration of the lathe-operator test. In the second part, an attempt is made towards the evaluation of some factors conditioning success with the lathe-operator test. —(G. Lavoie)

4755. LEPLAT, JACQUES. Un questionnaire d'intérêts professionnels: mise au point et étude. (A vocational interest questionnaire: a restatement and study.) *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1953, 2(2-3), 13-21. —An adaptation of Lee and Thorpe's test of interest is used for the investigation of the professional preferences of the physically handicapped. The stability and discrimination value of the scales for certain professions are studied. —(G. Lavoie)

4756. MINET, F., & NOEL, R. Pronostic et critères d'apprentissage. (Prognosis and criteria for apprenticeships.) *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1954, 3(2), 11-15. —The authors investigated the prediction of success of 224 apprentices in their respective trades upon completion of their apprenticeship. Utilizing tests employing practical tasks, technical knowledge, and spatial designs, the results were correlated with final examinations administered at the end of apprenticeship, and ratings of performance by supervisors. A factor analysis of the resulting correlations was made. It was found that supervisor ratings were superior to final examinations in predicting vocational success. Psychometric evaluation, though by itself of less predictive value, when combined with supervisor ratings provided a high degree of predictive value. —(R. L. Gossette)

4757. MOREIRA, J. ROBERTO. Recrutamento e seleção de pessoal para a indústria madeireira. (Recruitment and selection of personnel for lumber industry.) *Arch. bras. Psicotécnica*, 1953, 5(1), 21-36. —The first problem is to determine the recruitment possibilities within and without the area where the industry is located. Directly related to the recruitment problem are those of publicity and recruitment agency. Some lumber work can be done by illiterates who form a large percentage of the Brazilian population. The recruitment should be carried out by specialized agencies. In the discussion of the selection problem, the author calls attention to the common error of identifying tests for selection with mental and educational tests. Finally, he points out the importance of job analysis as one of the main steps in the construction of industrial tests. English and French summaries. —(E. C. Florence)

4758. PAREEK, UDAI. (Cent. Inst. Educ., Delhi, India.) A clerical aptitude test. *J. voc. educ. Guidance*, Bombay, 1954, 1(3), 28-33. —A report of preliminary work in 1949-50 on the standardization of a clerical aptitude test of the usual type (tasks involving checking, classification, arithmetical calculation) plus an attempt to measure tolerance for monotonous work (measured by a code reading test). A preliminary tryout was done with 32 clerks; the test sample used 794 employed male clerks. The test was validated against employer ratings ($N = 534$) but, because of varying standards of ratings, these were treated in separate and small groups. R_{ho} range from .38 to .98 (N from 11 to 52). —(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

4759. SELIGSON, HARRY, & BROOKS, DON. (U. Denver, Colo.) The employment interview as seen by the job applicants. *Personnel J.*, 1954, 33, 141-143.—Four students secured 26 employment interviews for manufacturing and retail jobs which had been announced in newspapers or public employment offices. Most of the employers did not have clearly marked employment offices nor receptionists to direct the applicants. Most did not provide any reading material for the applicants who waited an average of 22 minutes for the interviews. Inadequate space, lack of privacy and interruptions were commonplace. Leading questions were avoided, but questions requiring "yes" or "no" answers were frequent. Many interviewers failed to get a job history and reasons for leaving the last job. Many interviewers gave the applicant inadequate information about company policies, medical requirements, hours, wages, working conditions, training and opportunities for advancement.—(M. B. Mitchell)

4760. SIMON, GEORGE B. (Chanute AFB, Ill.) Evaluation and combination of criterion measures by factor analysis: a study of B-25 preflights by airplane and engine mechanics. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-23, v, 80 p.—Proficiency of B-25 airplane mechanics was evaluated by use of systematic observation of behaviors (OB scores), plus several other measures. A factor analysis was performed of a total of 21 criterion measures. As evaluated by the factor loadings the OB scores appeared to provide the best measures of proficiency, supervisor rankings and proficiency tests were second best, while two product measures (troubles in flight and average hours flown) were poorest.—(W. F. Grether)

4761. STEENHUIZEN, A. De commerciële en de juridische aanpak bij een schriftelijke test. (The commercial and juridical attitude in a written test.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1954, 9, 208-235.—Results on a personality test asking for the solution of a difficult situation presented, were analysed and compared with employer's judgment on the subject. The test appears to be helpful in the diagnosis of a juridical and a commercial attitude.—(R. H. Houwink)

(See also abstracts 3264, 3280, 3314, 3529, 3542, 3731, 4212, 4583, 4603, 4606, 4682)

Labor-Management Relations

4762. ASH, PHILIP. (Inland Steel Co., Gary, Ind.) The SRA Employee Inventory—a statistical analysis. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 337-364.—The Inventory was part of a battery given to 184 employees of a manufacturing company. The SRA Employee Inventory seemed to be fairly reliable. Management, supervisory and union estimates of employee morale did not agree very closely with Inventory scores based on employee responses. The picture of employee morale obtained from the Inventory agreed in only a limited way with what a sample of employees said in interviews. A factor analysis of scores on the SRA Inventory and the Thurstone Temperament Schedule showed that these scores cluster into a few "primary" factors. 18 references.—(A. S. Thompson)

4763. BAEHR, MELANY E. (U. Chicago, Ill.) A factorial study of the SRA Employee Inventory. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 319-336.—Two separate

factor analyses of attitudes toward the job and organization were undertaken to identify some of the basic components of the work situation which affect employee morale. Group I consisted largely of junior executives and high-level clerical workers; group II consisted of factory workers and routine clerical workers. Comparisons of the factors resulting from the factor analyses of the 14 category scores of each of the two groups revealed 4 factors in common: integration in the organization, job satisfaction, immediate supervision, friendliness and cooperation of fellow employees. The difference between the two groups in unique factors lay in the greater concern with Group I for over-all organization functioning in contrast to Group II, which was more concerned with the immediate benefits to the employee and with the specifics of the work situation. A technical appendix presents the basic statistical data.—(A. S. Thompson)

4764. BARRETT, F. D. Perception demonstrations in human relations training. *Personnel*, 1954, 31, 128-133.—It is desirable to include in human relations training programs material which will help the supervisor understand "his own psychology" as well as that of other people. Several demonstrations, including Ames' trapezoidal window, serve to acquaint trainees with the role of perception in behavioral differences. Role-playing and case studies emphasize the necessity of diagnosing perceptual differences among workers.—(D. G. Livingston)

4765. BERNBERG, RAYMOND E. (Los Angeles (Calif.) State Coll.) Socio-psychological factors in industrial morale. III. Relation of age to morale. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 395-399.—To study the relationship between the age of workers and their morale scores, two analyses of covariance were carried out in order to remove the possible contaminating influence of length of service. The covariance adjustment did not materially alter the general relationships existing with respect to age and morale scores, and the results suggest a more intense inspection of differential reward systems for younger and older workers. In addition, the older worker does appear to provide a desirable aspect of stability and morale even when he is not an "old employee" in terms of years with the company.—(A. S. Thompson)

4766. BUTLER, W. P. Wage incentives in operation—case study no. 6. *Personn. Pract. Bull.*, 1954, 10 (4), 21-29.—A detailed history and examination of a wage incentive plan based on the Bedaux system and introduced into a small textile mill. The plan was a success as measured by increased production, decreased costs, worker and supervisor satisfaction, lessened labour turnover, and increased employee earnings.—(J. L. Walker)

4767. BYRT, W. J. The human factor in wage incentives. *Personn. Practice Bull.*, 1954, 10 (2), 16-21.—When incentives are offered, personal circumstances, group pressures, supervision, understanding, taxation, general economic conditions, and ease of earning affect output as much as does the actual amount of the bonus.—(J. L. Walker)

4768. CHOPSON, E. W. Service ratings won't serve two masters. *Publ. Personnel Rev.*, 1954, 15, 171-175.—Ratings can most fruitfully be used as tools for supervisory counseling of employees. When ratings are to be used in counseling, they must be subjective and available to the ratee; ratings for promotion purposes must be objective and confidential.

The requirements for counseling and for promotion purposes make different demands on the rating procedures and, therefore, management must decide which purpose the ratings are to serve.—(A. J. Spector)

4769. COZAN, LEE W. (Personnel Research Publishers, Washington, D. C.) The grievance procedure as a communication channel. *J. personn. Adm. Industr. Relat.*, 1954, 1, 167-170.—Communications are important in organizations. Most communication is from the top down. The grievance procedure can be an excellent device to learn about the things that concern lower echelons. It can lead to a closer relationship between management and labor union.—(H. Silverman)

4770. DOVER, C. J. They like "movie day" at GE. *Sus. Screen*, 1954, 15, 22-24.—After five years experience using 16mm films at an 18-24 minute weekly plant "Movie Day" it has been concluded that this is an effective method for industrial communications and the promotion of company-employee relations. Moral, educational and community relations aspects are discussed.—(R. L. Sulzer)

4771. GANGULI, HARISH CHANDRA. (Indian Inst. Technol., Kharagpur, India.) An inquiry into incentives for workers in an engineering factory. *Indian J. soc. Wk*, 1954, 15, 30-40.—380 workers in a Calcutta engineering factory were asked to rank 8 items relating to working conditions in order of importance. Overall rankings were as follows: (1) adequate earning, (2) job security, (3) opportunity for promotion, (4) opportunity to learn a job, (5.5) adequate personal benefits, (5.5) good and sympathetic supervisor and other bosses, (7) suitable type of work, and (8) comfortable working conditions. Differences in ranking as a function of age, salary, morale, union affiliation, and length of service are tabulated and discussed.—(R. Schaeff)

4772. HEARNSHAW, L. S. Attitudes to work. *Occup. Psychol.*, 1954, 26, 129-139.—Although there is no more important question for the industrial psychologist than the way attitudes to work arise, grow, and are transmitted, some aspects of the problem have not yet received very systematic treatment. It is felt that a general attitude to work is something different from the specific problems which are commonly investigated in attitude surveys. Three main lines of research (comparative, genetic, and psychometric) are suggested, and briefly discussed. 38 references.—(G. S. Speer)

4773. HERON, ALASTAIR. Satisfaction and satisfactoriness: complementary aspects of occupational adjustment. *Occup. Psychol.*, 1954, 26, 140-153.—Job satisfaction is measured by means of a linear scale and by an oral presentation. Job satisfactoriness is determined by a combination of five variables obtained from the employer, such as earnings, discipline, absences, and so on. Both sets of data are factored and general and specific factors are found. The results are compared with previous studies, and differences are discussed. It is felt that a great deal needs to be done before the relationship between satisfaction and satisfactoriness can be evaluated. 19 references.—(G. S. Speer)

4774. JENNINGS, EUGENE EMERSON. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) The dynamics of forced leadership training. *J. personn. Adm. Industr. Relat.*,

1954, 1, 110-118.—40 first level production supervisors who volunteered for training were divided into two groups, equal in number and in performance. Group A was given human relations training by the Conference method and Group B by the Forced Leadership method. Evaluation after 6 months showed 14 Group B supervisors and six Group A supervisors in the upper half of ranking, a significant change. "The tendency to assume leadership roles in the first cycle correlates .59 with the same tendency in the second cycle." Some advantages of forced leadership training are that supervisors with superior ability can be isolated; supervisors of equal ability get along better; more challenging.—(H. Silverman)

4775. JOHNSON, EARL P. (Frederick & Nelson, Seattle, Wash.) New kind of performance review emphasizes executives' development. *Personnel J.*, 1954, 33, 131-133.—The new performance review blank in use at the Frederick & Nelson department store replaces the old blank on which the supervisor graded the employees by giving them such marks as "Excellent," "Good" or "Poor." On the new blank, the supervisor checks each item as "Discuss" or "Completely Satisfactory." There is also ample space for remarks. The supervisor then discusses the items which are not completely satisfactory with the employees and tries to show them how they can improve.—(M. B. Mitchell)

4776. JONES, BETTY JENSEN, & O'BRIEN, ROBERT W. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Migration patterns and backgrounds of Puerto Rican workers in Lorain, Ohio. *J. hum. Relat.*, 1954, 2(3), 48-54.—Results are presented from a 1953 interview survey with 164 Puerto Rican respondents in this community. "An analysis of the backgrounds of the in-migrants to Lorain shows them to have come overwhelmingly from rural areas and small towns... sixty-two percent of Lorain Puerto Ricans lived only in the community in which they were born until they left for the Continent... four out of five respondents came from families in which the father is engaged in agriculture..." Concerning factors leading to migration: "...three fourths of the respondents stated their reasons in terms of the pull of the continent, with only one fourth specifically citing the push of unfavorable conditions on the island."—(E. P. Hollander)

4777. KANGAN, M. Supervision and discipline. *Personn. Practice Bull.*, 1954, 10(2), 7-15.—Problems related to supervision, discipline and related factors are discussed. An actual case is presented.—(J. L. Walker)

4778. KELLOGG, ERNEST E. (Institute of Management Affairs, Inc. Troy, N. Y.) A role playing case: how to get the most out of it. *Personnel J.*, 1954, 33, 179-183.—The leader in training foremen by role playing should choose a common complaint such as "the foreman is always pushing me around" for the first session. The participants should be carefully selected, especially for the foreman's role, for the first performance and each should be briefed on the feelings of the person whose role he is playing. After the first performance, volunteers should be used for the various roles.—(M. B. Mitchell)

4779. MACK, RAYMOND W. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Ecological patterns in an industrial shop. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 32, 351-356.—A case study, analyzing the contacts (in a Lake Erie iron-ore receiving port) between Swedish and Italian residential

and work communities, points to segregation and group division of labor as an accommodation mechanism in a work situation. —(B. R. Fisher)

4780. MAHONEY, THOMAS A. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) How management communicates with employees. *Personnel*, 1954, 31, 109-114.—A check list of downward communications policies was developed and evaluated by "industrial relations practitioners" under the auspices of the Industrial Relations Center. Further evaluations resulted in identification of the most detrimental or "encouraging" of these policies and suggest hypotheses for further study of communications in industry. —(D. G. Livingston)

4781. MARSHALL, DONALD L. The "incident process" of supervisory training: case study of experience in a small plant. *Personnel*, 1954, 31, 134-140.—The "incident process" is a method of case study that approximates the step-by-step pattern followed in making decisions in actual work situations. When a group of supervisors followed this procedure, using a variety of case studies, the results were improved social skills and leadership ability, as well as heightened interest and participation in training. —(D. G. Livingston)

4782. MOSEL, JAMES N. (Geo. Washington U., Washington, D. C.), & TSACNARIS, HARRY J. Evaluating the supervisor training program. *J. person. Adm. industr. Relat.*, 1954, 1, 99-104.—63 supervisory Air Force military personnel were exposed to a 40-hour, part-time, six-week supervisory training course. 44 other supervisors formed a control group. File and Remmer's "How Supervise?" was administered to both groups before and after the six-week period. The experimental group showed a small but statistically significant improvement in supervisory attitudes and judgment, and in attitude homogeneity. The control group did not improve or change in a statistically significant manner. It is noted that due to social or organizational climate, attitude improvement may not lead to improvement in the work situation. —(H. Silverman)

4783. MULLEN, JAMES H. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) The supervisor assesses his job in management: highlights of a nation-wide survey. *Personnel*, 1954, 31, 94-108.—A survey of 1,602 industrial supervisor members of management clubs was designed to provide comparison data for more limited surveys and to furnish general information about supervisory attitudes. The results, although giving "a predominantly positive impression," indicate considerable dissatisfaction about pay, role in industrial relations, and treatment by higher management. —(D. G. Livingston)

4784. PASTER, IRVING. Psychological factors in industrial mediation. *Personnel*, 1954, 31, 115-127.—This article describes "some of the psychological approaches the parties use in the mediation process." The roles assumed by the mediator, his personal attributes and skills, and specific techniques used in dealing with disputing parties are discussed. —(D. G. Livingston)

4785. POEDEVIN, B. A second look at a house journal. *Personn. Pract. Bull.*, 1954, 10(4), 6-15.—A house journal studied in 1949 is reexamined. The emphasis has shifted from items closely connected with work to items loosely or not at all associated

with the work. Employee preferences in order are: information on working conditions, humour, travel, club news, company products, company problems, personal items, short stories, company history. Content and use of the journal are analyzed. —(J. L. Walker)

4786. SPEROFF, B. J. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Building teamwork attitudes. *J. person. Adm. industr. Relat.*, 1954, 1, 148-155.—Teamwork depends upon skill in interpersonal relations, good communication, and understanding of goals, consistent and fair treatment and respect for the individual. It is not sufficient to remove a negative attitude; the negative attitude must be supplanted by a meaningful, positive attitude. —(H. Silverman)

4787. SPEROFF, B. J. (U. Chicago, Ill.), & HEYDRICK, A. K. The "incident" method: its use with buzz groups and filmstrips. *Personnel J.*, 1954, 33, 170-172.—The "incident" method of training supervisors is a modification of the case method. Instead of giving all the facts in the case, a brief incident is read and a one minute filmstrip is shown of the incident. Then for 12 minutes the group is allowed to ask questions that can be answered by "yes" or "no" by the leader who knows all the facts. At the end of this questioning period, the remainder of the filmstrip is shown to reveal all the essential facts so the group can see what important points they failed to obtain. The group is then broken down into buzz sessions of about 5 members and are given six minutes to come to some solution or decision using all the facts. Finally, the solutions are evaluated by the entire conference group. —(M. B. Mitchell)

4788. WHERRY, ROBERT J. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) An orthogonal re-rotation of the Baehr and Ash studies of the SRA Employee Inventory. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 365-380.—The author criticizes the statistical procedures used in 2 previously published studies of employee attitudes (see 29: 4762, 4763) and presents the findings resulting from the use of orthogonal rather than oblique rotations, and the use of communalities instead of reliabilities in the diagonals. This treatment of the data from the Baehr and Ash studies clearly demonstrates a large general factor and four group factors common to all three of the employee groups studied. The 4 group factors were: (1) working conditions and requirements, (2) financial rewards, (3) supervision, (4) effective management and administration. This analysis also revealed that, in the Ash study, some of the personality variabilities were related to attitude factors. —(A. S. Thompson)

(See also abstract 3907)

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

Industry

4789. ANASTASLJEVIĆ, R. (Državni institut za fiskulturu, Beograd, Yugoslavia.) Dejstvo smanjenog i povećanog vazdušnog pritiska na organizam i radni kapacitet trudbenika. (The effects of a reduced and an increased atmospheric pressure on human organism and work capacity.) *Organizacija rada*, 1953, 3, 208-213.—Discussion on the influence of changes of the atmospheric pressure on the work capacity and the symptoms of disturbances. —(B. Petz)

4790. ANDREAS, BURTON G. Bibliography of perceptual-motor performance under varied display-control relationships. Rochester, N. Y.: University of Rochester, 1953. iii, 17 p. (Contract AF 30 (602)-200, Sci. Rep. No. 1.)—A bibliography of 136 items on "human engineering studies dealing with perceptual-motor performance under conditions of different display-control relationships."—(C. M. Louttit)

4791. ANDREAS, BURTON G., & WEISS, BERNARD. Review of research on perceptual-motor performance under varied display-control relationships. Rochester, N. Y.: University of Rochester, 1954. iii, 117 p. (Contract AF 30 (602)-200, Sci. Rep. No. 2)—Abstracts of most of the experimental reports listed in the first report (see 29: 4790). "An attempt is made to extract principles which may be useful to the designer of equipment."—(C. M. Louttit)

4792. BAKER, CHARLES A., & GRETHER, WALTER F. Visual presentation of information. USAF, WADC, Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 54-160, v, 111 p.—This report provides a compilation of general human engineering recommendations and presents some of the supporting data which should aid the engineer in providing the most satisfactory visual presentations of information. The report is divided into 7 chapters entitled: Mechanical Indicators, Warning Devices, Cathode-Ray Tubes and Signal Coding, Printed Materials, Instrument Panel Layout, Lighting, and Visual Detection and Identification. Use is made of pictorial graphic, and tabular presentations to illustrate the data and design recommendations. 92-item bibliography.

4793. BENEPE, O. J., NARASIMHAN, R., & ELLISON, D. G. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) An experimental evaluation of the application of harmonic analysis to the tracking behavior of the human operator. USAF, WADC, Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 53-384, v, 38 p.—Five experiments were carried out to determine the applicability of harmonic analysis to the tracking behavior of the human operator for the purpose of obtaining descriptions of the behavior useful to systems design engineers. The results indicate that the behavior is nonstationary and nonlinear in simple visual tracking situations. However, under the condition of an auditory input mathematically equivalent to and presented simultaneously with the visual input the behavior is stationary. The error behavior in this case resembles low power, random noise.

4794. BERKSHIRE, JAMES R. (Chanute AFB, Ill.) Field evaluation of a trouble-shooting aid. USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 54-24, vii, 8 p.—An experimental test was made of the effectiveness of two types of trouble-shooting aids for the bomb release chain of the AN/APQ-24 radar set. One of these aids consisted of color-coded schematics, the other of trouble locators. These latter were written instructions for step by step procedures for locating the trouble source, and were used in conjunction with the color coded schematics. Two groups of mechanics, experienced and inexperienced, were used as subjects. A comparison was made of trouble shooting success with and without the experimental aids. The effectiveness of trouble shooting was found to be considerably improved by the use of the experimental aids, for both the experienced and inexperienced mechanics.—(W. F. Grether)

4795. BRAY, CHARLES W. (Lackland AF Base, Tex.) Part-task simulators: a neglected area of sim-

ulator development. USAF, ATC Instructors J., 1954, 5, 155-162.—A part-task simulator is defined as "deliberately designed to simulate . . . a part of a very complex military skill rather than . . . the whole situation." Greater complexity of simulators is due partly to increased complexity of military devices and partly to desire for perfection. Outlined advantages of part-task simulators are obtainable if oversimplification and "overemphasis on component tasks which conflict with more critical components" are avoided. Increased use of part-task simulators is advocated.—(R. Tyson)

4796. BROWN, FRED R., & ALSHER, DAVID. (Naval Air Exp. Sta., Philadelphia, Pa.) The assessment of visual distortion through aircraft transparencies. J. Aviat. Med., 1954, 25, 249-256.—Several methods, involving both photographic analysis and subjective judgment, for the assessment of windscreens distortions, are described. Subjective ratings of distortion were found to correlate highly with ratings based on photographic analysis, and these are proposed tentatively for rating windscreens distortions. It is proposed that weighting of distortion ratings be made on the basis of relative importance of various windscreens areas. Designers of aircraft transparencies are urged to make use of well-known principles of physical bases for distortion in planning for control of distortion in transparencies.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

4797. BUJAS, Z. (Institut za higijenu rada, Zagreb, Yugoslavia) Analiza radnog mjeseta. (Job analysis.) Organizacija rada, 1953, 3, 795-802.—The author presents the basic job analysis methods, points out the practical benefits of job analysis, and finally he presents a modified job appraisal form and directions for the job analysis which are elaborated in the U.S.A. by the War Manpower Commission, Division of Occupational Analysis. The author's main modification consists of a supplement of 28 psychological and psychophysiological traits.—(B. Petz)

4798. BUJAS, Z., & PETZ, B. (Institut za higijenu rada, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.) Endurance and recovery in repeated performance of static work. Arh. hig. rada, 1953, 4, 349-363.—Changes of endurance in static work and the rate of recovery after a series of efforts each effort continued to the limit of endurance, were investigated. When static work is repeated with an equal pause between successive trials, the endurance decreases discontinuously, but the faster, the shorter is the pause and the lighter is the load. The performance finally stabilizes on a constant level (final plateau), which is the greater, the longer the pause. The "average work output" (work output on final plateau divided by the sum of the endurance time and the pause) is the greater the shorter the pause. The recovering rate after work, performed as long as possible, is considerably greater if the work was done under heavy load. The authors explain it by different mechanisms of fatigue after a static work under heavy loads or after a static work under light loads. 6 references.—(B. Petz)

4799. ČOĆIĆ, M. Uticaj osvetljenja i boje na učinak radnika. (Effects of lighting and colour on the productivity of workers.) Organizacija rada, 1953, 3, 214-215.—Data on the influence of lighting and colours on the working effect, drawn from literature.—(B. Petz)

4800. COHEN, JEROME, & WEBB, ILSE B. (Anti-och Coll., Yellow Springs, O.) An experiment on the

coding of numerals for tape presentation. USAF, WADC Tech. Rep., 1953, No. 54-86, iv, 14 p.—24 subjects were tested to determine the speed and accuracy with which they could read Arabic numerals and 5 systems of coded numerals. The experiment provides preliminary information about the applicability of certain principles of coding in the selection of numeral representations for the punch or printed tape method of presenting information to airborne personnel. All subjects were fastest and most accurate with the Arabic numerals and all but 3 were slowest with the code based on the position of a single dot on a grid. The fastest and most accurately read numeral system, excepting the Arabic, was the symbolic Arabic code which resembles the Arabic, but the numerals are printed with 6 straight line elements. The 3 codes based on the number of dots or lines were intermediate in terms of reading speed.

4801. COLE, EDWARD L., MILTON, JOHN L., & McINTOSH, BILLY B. Routine maneuvers under day and night conditions, using an experimental panel arrangement. USAF, WADC Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 53-220, vii, 51 p.—The frequency, duration and sequence of eye fixations made by 15 pilots when flying day straight and level, level turns, climbing turns, straight dives and 180 degree turn turns, and during night straight and level and level turns with a new panel arrangement are summarized. Significantly more and shorter fixations were made during day level turns than for night level turns. Significantly longer fixations were made on the instruments during night straight and level flight than for day straight and level flight. The total number and average length of fixations were significantly more and shorter on the experimental panel than the standard panel. There were significant differences between panels for number and length of fixations on some of the individual instruments. The standard panel represents a better instrument panel arrangement for routine maneuvers.

4802. COX, J. R., MANSUR, R. H., & WILLIAMS, C. R. Noise and audiometric histories resulting from cotton textile operations. Arch. Industr. Hyg. Occup. Med., 1953, 5, 36-47.—(See Biol. Abstr., 1954, 28 (1) abs. 1003.)

4803. CROOK, MASON N., HANSON, JOHN A., & WEISZ, ALEXANDER. (Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.) Legibility of type as determined by the combined effect of typographical variables and reflectance of background. USAF, WADC Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 53-441, iv, 24 p.—The legibility of capital letters as a function of size, stroke width, spacing, and reflectance of background was measured under 0.082 foot-candles of red illumination, using specially designed experimental type. Scores were in terms of speed and accuracy on an oral reading task. No advantage was found for letter spacing above about 50% of mean letter width. Optimum stroke width was in the range of 22% to 25% of mean letter width, shifting toward the higher figure and becoming more sharply defined as reflectance of background decreased. Legibility improved with size over the range investigated. With letters at least 0.064 in. high (a typical 6-point) in optimum stroke width, a decrease in background reflectance to 50% produces relatively little impairment of legibility.

4804. de MENEZES CORTES, GERALDO. Colaboração das seleções médica e psicotécnica à prevenção de acidentes de trânsito. (Collaboration of medical

and psychotechnical selection in the prevention of traffic accidents.) Arch. bras. Psicotécnica, 1953, 4 (3), 45-51.

4805. DOSE, ROBERT G., & DICKINSON, THOMAS G. Visibility of cockpit instruments at high altitude. J. Aviat. Med., 1954, 25, 260-264; 288.—"Serial photographs were taken of an aircraft instrument panel using constant time and lens aperture settings with the sun on an approximately constant bearing in relation to the aircraft. Pictures ranged from sea level to 43,500 feet. Variations in light meter readings were recorded. "The visibility of the cockpit instruments in the TV-2 aircraft did not suffer any decrease in readability of practical significance when observed under the conditions described in this experiment, up to an altitude of 43,500 feet."—(J. M. Vanderplas)

4806. DUNLAP, JACK W. (Dunlap and Associates, Stamford, Conn.) The sensitive adjustment of men to machines. U.S. Army Combat Forces J., 1954, 5 (3), cover 2; 51.—This condensation of the address by the president of the Division of Military Psychology, A.P.A., lists various areas in which psychologists can and must participate in solving military problems.—(N. R. Bartlett)

4807. ECKSTRAND, GORDON A. (Wright-Patterson AF Base, O.) A human factors approach to the design of training equipment. USAF, ATC Instructors J., 1954, 5, 145-151.—The base's Aero Medical Laboratory aims to "develop systematic methods and materials... about complex tasks... and recommendations concerning trainer design." It also studies selection of trainer tasks from the whole job, levels of proficiency proposed, assumptions about subjects' backgrounds, and instructor skills needed, as well as ways to convey knowledge of results to motivate students.—(R. Tyson)

4808. ERIKSEN, CHARLES W. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Partitioning and saturation of the perceptual field and efficiency of visual search. USAF, WADC Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 54-181, iii, 11 p.—This report describes a series of experiments upon the effects of various conditions of display upon visual search. The time required to locate a constant number of signals in a square display was determined where (1) the number of irrelevant signals was varied from 10 to 70, and (2) when the number of partitions of the display was varied by the use of grid lines. Grid lines were used to partition the display into a 9 x 9, a 13 x 13, and a 16 x 16 matrix. The results show that search time increases both when the number of irrelevant signals is increased and when the number of partitions is increased.

4809. FAUTREL, M., PETIT, R., & MAZARIKI, C. Effets d'un travail de surveillance sur certaines constantes biologiques. (The effect of work involving perceptual attention upon certain biological constants.) Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. psychotéch., 1954, 3 (2), 24-33.—It is possible to isolate 3 different kinds of activity involved in various professional and vocational work. One activity primarily involves muscular effort; another involves intellectual effort; and the third primarily involves surveillance, or perceptual attention. Concerned with the last form of effort, the authors advance two hypotheses regarding the measurement of such activity: prolonged perceptual attention produces (1) a delay in visual reaction time, and (2) an acceleration of the heart beat, as

measured by the pulse. Experimental results confirmed only the second hypothesis.—(R. L. Gossette)

4810. GARDNER, JOHN F., & LACEY, ROBERT J. An experimental comparison of five different attitude indicators. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-32, v, 20 p.—Two studies were conducted in which 5 simulated aircraft attitude indicators, representing 3 different indicating principles, were compared. 2 indicators were of the "earth reference" type, in which the moving element represented the horizon as on the conventional attitude indicator. 2 indicators were of an "airplane reference" type, which presented aircraft rather than horizon movement. The fifth indicator provided a "stabilized sphere" type of presentation. Tests were made in a C-8 Link Trainer and records were made of pilot performance for a variety of flight maneuvers, control reversals following simulated rough air gusts, and pilot preferences.

4811. GARVEY, W. D., & KNOWLES, W. B. (Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.) Pointing accuracy of a joy stick without visual feedback. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 191-194.—To determine how accurately man can point a joy stick at visual targets without visual feedback as to the position of the stick, 7 Ss were given four experimental trials, each consisting of one presentation of each of 24 targets to which the S pointed. "1. Pointing errors ranged from 1° to 52°, with a mean of 13.4°. 90% of the pointing errors were 25° or less in magnitude. 2. There was a correspondence between magnitude of errors and locus of the visual target.... 3. There was a tendency for Ss to undershoot targets located around the periphery of the target space and to overshoot targets located around the center of the space."—(P. Ash)

4812. HENDERSON, S. T., & WAIGH, D. T. The colour-rendering properties of fluorescent lamps and a proposed new method of specification. *Trans. Illum. Engng Soc., Lond.*, 1953, 18, 113-121.—"To express the colour-rendering properties of light sources, a band system of presenting the spectral energy distribution has been used.... [T]he present proposal [is] for expressing a single feature of colour-rendering behaviour of fluorescent lamps, namely the red-rendering efficiency, as an index which will distinguish easily between lamps of the 'high efficiency' and 'high fidelity' types. Various methods of determining the index are discussed, varying from a calculation based on spectrophotometry to a direct meter measurement. Data are given for a wide selection of lamps."—(R. W. Burnham)

4813. HOLLANDER, E. P. (U. S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla.) Peer nominations on leadership as a predictor of the pass-fail criterion in naval air training. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 150-153.—After three months of pre-flight training, nine sections of cadets (N=268) were asked to nominate the three best-qualified and the three least qualified for military leadership in their sections. The leadership scores, ACE Test scores, Officer-Like-Qualities grade assigned by officers in charge, and final overall pre-flight average were correlated with a pass-fail criterion of flight training. The leadership score and the final pre-flight average were about equally predictive of the criterion (r of .27 and .28, respectively). The other two measures failed to correlate significantly with the criterion. A rationale for the predictive value of peer ratings for flight training success is suggested.—(P. Ash)

4814. HOWLAND, DANIEL, & NOBLE, MERRILL E. The effect of physical constants of control on tracking performance. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cen. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-20, 6 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 355-360, (see 28: 7158).

4815. IVEKOVIĆ, B. O bojama i njihovoj primeni u industrijskim objektima. (Colours and their application on industrial objects.) *Organizacija rada*, 1953, 3, 240-243.—Data from literature on the reflection coefficient of various colours, and on painting of rooms.—(B. Petz)

4816. JENKINS, WILLIAM LEROY, & KARR, A. CHARLES. (Lehigh U., Bethlehem, Pa.) The use of a joy stick in making settings on a simulated scope face. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 53-430, 7 p.—This report concerns a series of experiments performed to determine the significance of certain variables in the use of a joy stick to make settings in 2 dimensions on a simulated scope face. Using a relatively coarse tolerance for settings and with the display 24" from the operator's eyes, the most significant factor turns out to be the ratio between the movement of the joy stick tip and movement of the cursor. The lowest ratio that can be considered optimal is about 2.5. Other variables, e.g., joy stick lengths, reversed operation, and position of subject's switch, proved to be relatively unimportant.

4817. KORN, T. S. (U. Brussels, Belgium.) Effect of psychological feedback on conversational noise reduction in rooms. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 793-794.—The effective noise reduction of a room is often larger than that expected on the basis of the absorptive materials applied. The reason, presumably, is that, when the room noise is reduced, listeners will also lower their voices. This factor, termed "psychological feedback," was demonstrated by having listeners talk while exposed to various levels of noise. When conversational noise is predominant, the author estimates that the effective noise level will be reduced (in db) by a factor of 1.6 above that expected on the basis of absorptive measures alone.—(I. Pollack)

4818. KRAFT, CONRAD L., & FITTS, PAUL M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) A Broad-Band-Blue lighting system for radar air traffic control center. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 53-416, vi, 44 p.—This report contains detailed specifications for the installation and use of a Broad-Band-Blue lighting system for a radar air traffic control center. The varied requirements of a lighting system are stated, the relevant psychophysiological and physical facts summarized, alternative lighting systems are critically evaluated, and the results of preliminary operational suitability tests of the proposed system are given. The basic principle employed is the selective use of the visible spectrum. The system permits one to carry on essential maintenance operations while working next to a scope observer who can see more than a minute of trail on a conventional P-7 phosphor radar display.

4819. KRULEE, GILBERT K. (Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.) Information theory and man-machine systems. *J. Operat. Res. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 2, 320-328.—Information theory is applied to experimental studies of humans as processors of information. Studies are reported concerning card-sorting performance as a function of the amount of information—relevant and irrelevant—available to the sorter. It is

found that there are "difficulties in direct applications of information theory to predictions about human behavior." Anticipatory information is used to a lesser extent than was expected. On the other hand, aids to elimination of irrelevant information appear effective. —(M. R. Marks)

4820. LINCOLN, ROBERT S. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Rate accuracy in handwheel cranking. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 195-201. —15 Ss cranked a handwheel, in a clockwise direction, at each of 5 rates of speed combined with each of 3 different handwheel radii; another 15 Ss cranked the same rate-radii combinations counter-clockwise. The Ss were required to achieve the required rate by maintaining alignment between a target and indicator. At lower handwheel speeds, rate-accuracy improved with increases in the linear rate of movement for a constant angular rate; at higher angular speeds an inverse relationship appeared between linear rate and accuracy. For constant linear rates accuracy improved with increased angular rate up to about 175 rpm. No significant difference in accuracy appeared between the two directions of movement, but counterclockwise cranking resulted in significantly greater tendency to lag in rate. —(P. Ash)

4821. MACADAM, D. L. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) Stereoscopic perceptions of size, shape, distance and direction. *J. Soc. Mot. Pict. Engrs.*, 1954, 62, 271-293. —"Most of the distortions perceived in stereoscopic pictures are caused by false perspective. False perspective cannot be corrected by variation of the camera interaxial separation. Parallax movements, which result from head movements in ordinary experience, are lacking in stereoscopic pictures, and are replaced by perverse twists of the scene. This lack is felt as a real shortcoming of stereoscopic motion pictures, and is best masked by frequent movement of the camera during shots." —(R. L. Suizer)

4822. MAYER, ARTHUR. Die soziale Frage im Betrieb. (The social problem in industry). *JB. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 310-320. —Recent studies indicate that the views of Mayo, Roethlisberger and others concerning the importance of small groups and informal relationships for industrial output and morale need revision and addition. Organizational structure, social status of work activity, and relations of employing firm to other organizations, and other factors all affect output and morale. In addition to these and other factors, the social problems of industry need to be considered as outgrowths of an extremely rationalized, materialistic society and culture. Thus, the extremely automatic, fragmentary character of many industrial tasks prevents the worker from securing any real satisfaction. —(E. W. Eng)

4823. MILLER, MAX R. (Scott AF Base, Ill.), & WOOLMAN, MYRON. Role of the instructor in simulator training. *USAF, ATC Instructors J.*, 1954, 5, 117-123. —The simulator permits instructors to concentrate on students' greatest difficulties. New responses can be developed and controlled, including those that cannot be taught in aircraft. An added advantage is safe focus on factors likely to cause accidents. The instructor's vital role in motivation is stressed. Relevant teaching methods are outlined. —(R. Tyson)

4824. NYSTROM, CHARLES O., & GRANT, DAVID A. Performance on a key pressing task as a function of the angular correspondence between stimulus and response elements. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-71, v, 16 p. —The results of the experiment showed that angular non-correspondence between indicators and controls had a significant effect upon performance. The 0°, then the 90°, then the 135° and 180° stimulus-light orientations led to successively poorer performance. The 45° orientation resulted in performance statistically indistinguishable from the 0° orientation among the 5 groups matching 2-light patterns first and equal to the 90° orientation among the five groups matching four-light patterns first. Performance, however, was found to be much less impaired by angular non-correspondence than by spatial non-correspondence between indicators and controls. It was also shown that 2-light patterns were matched significantly faster than 4-light patterns with an overall advantage of 1.10 seconds per pattern on the average. Greater positive transfer effects were observed in transferring from 4 to 2-light patterns than in transferring from 2 to 4-light patterns.

4825. PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE JOINT SAFETY RESEARCH GROUP. Accident causation. *Harrisburg, Pa.: Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission*, 1954, 318 p. —(Edited by Paul K. Eckhardt.) "The present report summarizes the results of the combined efforts of four organizations, during an 18-month period, to analyze accident causation on the Pennsylvania Turnpike." Three chapters deal with history and background of the study, human and vehicular factors related to turnpike accidents, and environmental factors related to turnpike accidents, and environmental factors related to turnpike accidents. Appendix A is a review of literature on human variables in accidents with a 363-item bibliography. Five other appendices present method descriptions and data, including in Appendix D contingency tables on human factors. The following summary sentence emphasizes the importance of psychological factors: "Our basic findings that primary responsibility for accident causation must be placed with the driver and, to a lesser extent, to vehicular failures, keeping in mind, of course, that driver behavior and the performance of the vehicle are influenced by the driving environment." —(C. M. Louttit)

4826. PUTT, DONALD L. Considerations in the research and development of trainers and simulators. *USAF, ATC Instructors J.*, 1954, 5, 95-102. —Increasing use and appreciation of simulators is attributed to resulting economy in flying hours, lower accident rate, improved quality of combat crews, supervisory training under emergency conditions, and financial savings. The simulator is a complement, not a substitute for flying. Development of a simulator should be timed as part of the whole weapon program, to be ready for use with each new model. —(R. Tyson)

4827. RICHARDS, OSCAR W. Yellow glasses fail to improve seeing at night-driving luminances. *Highway Res. Abstr.*, 1953, 23(7), 32-36. —Study of acuity and contrast of 73 individuals from 16 to 72 years old who use glasses to see for night driving shows a small but statistically significant loss of vision when yellow glasses were used experimentally. The loss appears to increase with age. "Since there is barely sufficient luminance for average night driving, the loss from yellow glasses is potentially dangerous, and the data recommend that yellow glasses not be worn

during night driving on public roads." 13 references.—(J. V. Zuckerman)

4828. SIMON, FRÉDÉRICK. Relations humaines et psychotechnique. (Human relations and psychotechnique.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1954, 3 (2), 3-9.—Discussing the evolution of industrial psychology in France, the author indicates the impact which three important influences have had upon the industrial psychologist's approach to his problems. Most important was the work of the gestalt-like dynamic formulations of social psychology. The rise of dynamic conceptions of abnormal psychology and psycho-analysis has replaced the static descriptive categories of sensory-motor formulations. And the sociological methods and philosophy of Durkheim have advanced the appreciation of social structure and its influence upon individual behavior. 23 references.—(R. L. Gossette)

4829. SOREM, A. L. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) The effect of camera exposure on the tone reproduction quality of motion pictures. *J. Soc. Mot. Pict. Engrs.*, 1954, 62, 24-44.—A psychophysical study was made of the relationship between the tone-reproduction quality of a positive motion-picture screen image and the camera exposure for the corresponding negative, using 24 outdoor and indoor scenes. Quality was found to vary uniformly with log camera exposure, and curves useful in determining exposure latitude, speed and exposure index with two panchromatic films are discussed.—(R. L. Sulzer)

4830. WALDRAM, J. M. Studies in interior lighting. *Trans. Illum. Engng Soc. London*, 1954, 19, 95-133.—In the calculation of interior lighting, it is proposed that effects of visual adaptation should be considered. Instead of absolute luminance values, values of "apparent brightness" should be used for apparent brightness accords more nearly with experience.—(R. W. Burnham)

4831. WALKER, W. S., & POTTER, C. J. Worker participation in safety through job analysis. *Personnel*, 1954, 31, 141-147.—If employees are encouraged to participate in defining the safety requirements for jobs, the rules formulated will be accepted by them and provide a basis "for the constant retraining and reminding which the workers require" about safety. Three "job safety analysis" forms used by one firm are presented.—(D. G. Livingston)

4832. WEBSTER, J. C. (U. S. Navy Electronics Lab., San Diego, Calif.) Hearing losses of aircraft repair shop personnel. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 782-787.—Group audiometric tests were administered to over 1000 noise-exposed men personnel. The results of these tests were compared with the results of non-exposed personnel (San Diego County Fair data), with two other groups of noise-exposed personnel. In general, relative to the mean threshold for same age non-exposed group, the noise-exposed groups exhibited increasing hearing losses with increases in age (presumably with duration of exposure) and with increases in frequency. A pictorial method is presented for determining the minimum threshold obtainable in a testing room with a noise background.—(I. Pollack)

4833. WOHL, J. G., NAGAY, J. A., & TAYLOR, F. A. Human engineering in the U. S. Navy: a study by the working group in human engineering. *ONR Spec. Rep.*, 1953 (Feb.), 11, 22 p.—A survey indicates:

(1) Only 7% of all Navy man-machine systems (and less than 20% of the high priority systems) which should have human engineering attention are getting it; (2) the emphasis of the present program is on research; (3) a gap exists between research results and their application to equipment design; (4) poor communication is a major cause of the relative uncoordination of the present human engineering program; (5) the effectiveness of the program is also limited by the lack of complete acceptance and; (6) there is an increasing demand for human engineering producing an acute shortage of human engineers and a lack of adequate training facilities.—(M. I. Kurke)

4834. ZAIDENBERG, D. L'étude du travail chez Flanagan. (Job analysis according to Flanagan.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1953, 2 (4), 67-72.—The contribution of Flanagan in the field of job analysis is evaluated. Although this technique seems useful from the practical point of view, the author believes it is not scientifically adequate.—(G. Lavoie)

(See also abstracts 3314, 3436, 3445, 3489, 3511, 3578, 3591)

Business & Commerce

4835. CLARK, LINCOLN H. (Ed.) (New York U.) Consumer behavior; the dynamics of consumer reaction. New York: New York University Press, 1954. viii, 128 p. \$4.00.—A collection of five papers from two annual conferences of the Committee for Research on Consumer Attitudes and Behavior, as follows: William H. Whyte, Jr., "The consumer in the new suburbia"; Ruby T. Norris, "Processes and objectives in the New England area"; George Katona and Eva Mueller, "A study of purchase decisions"; James Tobin, Andreas J. Papandreou, Warren S. Torgerson, Frederick L. Strodtbeck, and Clyde Coombs, "The choices consumers make"—panel on the technical problems of measuring preferences." Appendices include summaries of minutes of the conferences, comments on the papers, and an annotated bibliography on consumer behavior.—(P. Ash)

4836. JONASSEN, C. T. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Attitudes toward parking and related conditions in Columbus. *Highway Res. Bd Spec. Rep.*, 1953, No. 11, 3-50.—Attitude scales were developed to discriminate in attitudes between downtown and suburban shoppers in Columbus, Ohio. The downtown shopping center had an advantage in preference over suburban shopping centers in the opinion of the respondents because of larger selection of goods, ability to do several errands at a time, and thought that prices were cheaper. Downtown disadvantages were difficult parking, crowded conditions, and traffic congestion. Socio-economic group differences were found.—(J. V. Zuckerman)

4837. LITTMAN, RICHARD A. (U. Oregon, Eugene.), & MANNING, HORACE M. A methodological study of cigarette brand discrimination. *J. Appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 185-190.—To test the comparative discriminability of the recognition judgment method and an affective (like-dislike) judgment method of brand discrimination, 240 regular cigarette smokers were divided into two groups, and each group member was given one of the 'Big Three' cigarettes with brand name obscured. Members of one group made a recognition judgment; members of the other made a 'like-dislike' judgment. Analysis of variance showed

that (1) both types of judgment were made with better than chance accuracy, (2) the like-dislike judgment was slightly but not significantly more sensitive than the recognition judgment, (3) the distribution of responses for each type of judgment was radically different. "It was suggested that... the use of affective judgment... merits further study."—(P. Ash)

4838. MCCLOSKEY, JOSEPH F., & TREFETHEN, FLORENCE N. (Eds.) *Operations research for management*. Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins Press, 1954. xxiv, 409 p. \$7.50.—Twenty-two papers are divided under 3 major headings and there is an introduction (the executive, the organization, and operations research) and a bibliography of approximately 350 items. Part I includes general readings on operations research—history, as a profession, as a science, organization for, and management consulting. Part II papers deal with methodologies for operations research—statistics, queueing theory, symbolic logic, computing machines, information theory, and game theory. Part III consists of eight case histories dealing with supermarkets, the printing industry, agriculture, selling, and military applications. Several of the authors are from the operations research office at Johns Hopkins University and the remainder include consultants, mathematicians, economists, business executives, and engineers.—(C. G. Browne)

4839. WEITZ, JOSEPH; ANTOINETTI, JOHN, & WALLACE, S. RAINS. (Life Insurance Agency Management Ass., Hartford, Conn.) The effect of home office contact on sales performance. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 381-384.—In a field study, the effect of home office mail contact with life insurance agents subsequent to participation in a centralized training program was determined by comparison of the performance of an experimental and control group of agents. The experimental group, with whom the home office maintained follow-up contacts by means of production bulletins and letters showed better performance, as measured by life insurance sales, than did the control group which had no home office contact after completing the training program.—(A. S. Thompson)

Professions

4840. AGDELLAH, FAYE G., & LEVINE, EUGENE. Work-sampling applied to the study of nursing personnel. *Nurs. Reg.*, 1954, 3, 11-16.—4 alternative techniques were developed for making observations of activities of personnel in in-patient units. 3 techniques involved continuous observation, and a fourth, intermittent observations. The first technique helps the observer understand the total job of the person being observed; in the second technique the observer is responsible for observing all personnel within an area recording their activities minute by minute. In the third technique each member keeps her record of activities performed during tour of duty. The fourth method consists of instantaneous observations made of activities.—(S. M. Amatora)

4841. ALEXANDER, CHESTER. (Westminster Coll., Fulton, Mo.) The longevity of scientists. *J. Soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 39, 299-302.—The author using correlations examines possible explanations for the greater longevity of scientists compared with artists, and suggests "that there may finally be found a significant correlation between longevity and the native factors of intelligence" but subject to cultural influences.—(J. C. Franklin)

4842. BEAVER, ALMA P. (Santa Barbara Coll., Calif.) Dominance in the personality of the student nurse as measured by the A-S Reaction Study. *J. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 73-78.—This investigation was undertaken to determine the value of the A-S Reaction Study in identifying the successful nursing college student. 80 nursing students were paired against 50 education majors. Neither comparison on the basis of total scores nor on the basis of individual items yielded significant differences.—(R. W. Husband)

4843. BROWN, PAULA. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Bureaucracy in a government laboratory. *Soc. Forces*, 1954, 32, 259-268.—There are clear discrepancies when the classic concept of bureaucracy is applied to the concrete case of a government naval research and development laboratory. "The aim of this paper is to show how a group of professional scientists and engineers has met the partly conflicting demands of bureaucratic procedures, professional standards, and personal values."—(B. R. Fisher)

4844. DA SILVEIRA PONTUAL, JOSÉ. A assistência psicotécnica à empresa. (Psychotechnical assistance in business.) *Arch. brasil. Psicotécnica*, 1952, 4(3), 7-42.

4845. DENNIS, WAYNE. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Bibliographies of eminent scientists. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1954, 79, 180-183.—"This article is devoted to presenting evidence that, in most instances, eminent scientists have published an unusual number of scientific articles, monographs, and books. It also presents data that indicate that the greater the number of a scientist's publications, the higher his scientific reputation is likely to be."—(B. R. Fisher)

4846. LA PLACE, JOHN P. (City Coll., New York.) Personality and its relationship to success in professional baseball. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth Phys. Educ.*, 1954, 25, 313-319.—A group of 49 major league players ("success" group) and 64 minor leaguers ("non-success" group) were given the MMPI and a biographical data sheet to complete. The results revealed that major leaguers were better able than minor leaguers to exercise self-discipline and thus use their drives more effectively toward a definite objective, adjust better vocationally in jobs calling for social contacts and in the exercise of initiative. 29 references.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4847. SEIST, HEINZ. (U. Vienna, Austria.) Die psychische Eigentümlichkeit der Spitzensportler. (Psychological characteristics of sports champions.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 127-136.—To determine the existence of group characteristics, 77 outstanding Viennese sports champions were closely observed, interviewed, and examined with Toman's personality test and Mittenecker's interest test. "The prevailing type" shows "high psychological stability and resistance," a "tough" attitude, a need to achieve, and some obsessive-compulsive tendencies. "The psychological constitution of female champions is of a less robust nature." In sports requiring close personal interaction, "a close connection between personality and style of playing was observed." English summary.—(H. P. David)

4848. TERMAN, LEWIS M. (Stanford U., Calif.) Scientists and non-scientists in a group of 800 gifted men. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 68(7), No. 378, 44 p.

—Terman reports on further extensions of his studies upon approximately 800 superior males selected in childhood on the basis of an intelligence test and on whom he has done follow-up for 30 years. This study is concerned with comparative differences between those who became scientists and those who did not. Principal differences were found "in the areas of childhood behavior, interests and preoccupations that are found many years later to discriminate between scientists and non-scientists." Evidence obtained also supports the use of the Strong vocational interest test in vocational guidance.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4849. VAN ZELST, R. H. (Kroh-Wagner Co., Chicago, Ill.), & KERR, W. A. Personality self-assessment of scientific and technical personnel. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 145-147.—A sample of

514 technical and scientific respondents anonymously completed self-administered self-description ratings on a five-point scale for each of 56 personality trait names. The self-ratings were correlated with a productivity criterion (inventions plus publications). On the basis of the finding that 60% of the validity coefficients exceeded chance at the 1% level, it is concluded that "... a self-rating approach... may yield... greater validity than ordinarily found in the external evaluation [personality test or clinical assessment] approach." As compared with the less productive, the more productive scientists described themselves as more original, imaginative, curious, enthusiastic, impulsive, less contented, conventional, etc.—(P. Ash)

(See also abstracts 3664, 4362, 4677, 4752)

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will be pleased to hear from anyone who has access to any of these journals and who would be interested in preparing abstracts regularly on his own responsibility.

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1943	17	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$1.00
1944	18	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$1.00
1945	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$1.00
1946	20	1	2	—	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	—	—	13	\$1.00
1947	21	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$1.00
1948	22	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$1.00
1949	23	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$1.00
1950	24	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$1.00
1951	25	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$1.00
1952	26	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	—	\$1.00
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